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*** It will be a matter of universal regret that, owing to continued ill health, Mr. Leslie Stephen has at length been compelled to resign the editorship of the 'Dictionary of National Biography.' Mr. Sidney Lee, who had been the assistant editor from the commencement of the work, and on whom, in consequence of Mr. Leslie Stephen's illness, the responsibility of the editorship has, to a considerable extent, rested for nearly two years, consequently becomes sole editor. We are, however, glad to learn that Mr. Stephen's health is steadily improving, and that there is every reason to hope that he may be able to continue his valuable contributions to the great work which he has so successfully carried to its present high position.—*The Athenæum, May 23rd, 1891.*

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HINDMARSH——HOVENDEN

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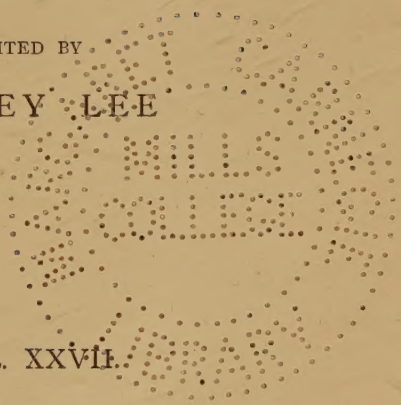

VOL. XXVII.

HINDMARSH——HOVENDEN

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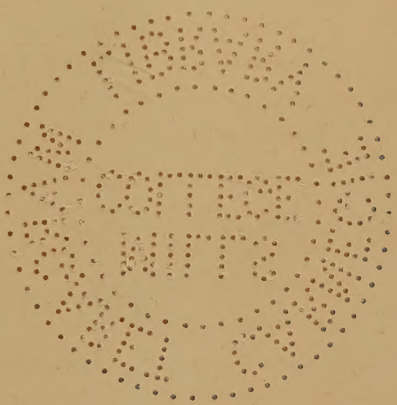

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HINDMARSH, Sir JOHN (*d.* 1860), rear-admiral and colonial governor, entered the navy in 1793 as a volunteer on board the Bellerophon, in which ship he remained for the next seven years, and in her was present at the battle of 1 June 1794, in Cornwallis's retreat 17 June 1795 [see Cornwallis, Sir William], at the battle of the Nile 1 Aug. 1798, and the capture of the forts at Gaeta in 1799. In the battle of the Nile the Bellerophon, while accidentally anchored, was exposed to the full weight of L'Orient's broadside, was dismasted and sustained exceptional loss. The captain, Darby, went below wounded, and for a few minutes Hindmarsh was the only officer on deck, just as L'Orient burst into flames. He ordered the cable to be cut, and, setting the spritsail, got the ship clear of the imminent danger in a manner that elicited the warm approval of Captain Darby, who afterwards personally introduced him to Nelson and Lord St. Vincent as having saved the ship by his prompt and judicious conduct. He lost, however, the sight of an eye from the effects of a wound which he then received. In May 1800 he followed Captain Darby to the Spencer, and in her was present in the actions at Algeziras on 6 July and in the Straits of Gibraltar on 12 July 1801 [see Saumarez, James, Lord de Saumarez]. In 1803 he went out to the Mediterranean in the Victory, and in August was promoted by Nelson to be lieutenant of the Phœbe, in which he was present at Trafalgar, 21 Oct. 1805. In November he was moved into the Beagle sloop, actively employed during the next four years in cruising against the French coasting privateers. In April 1809 the Beagle convoyed the fireships to Basque road, and took part in what at one time promised to be one of the most brilliant and decisive operations of the war [see Cochrane, Thomas, tenth Earl of Dundonald; Gambier, James, Lord]. Hindmarsh was afterwards appointed first lieutenant of the Nisus, with Captain Philip Beaver [q. v.], and in her took part in the reduction of Mauritius and Java. In May 1813 he returned to England invalided, and was promoted to commander's rank 15 June 1815. In March 1830 he was appointed to command the Scylla in the Mediterranean, and was posted from her on 3 Sept. 1831. He is said to have gone out to Alexandria in September 1834, 'for the purpose of assuming a high command in the Egyptian navy' (Marshall, xii. 474.) He seems to have gone out to Egypt, but can only have held any command for a very short time, as in February 1836 he was appointed first governor of South Australia, and in May was nominated a K.H. In April he commissioned the Buffalo, in which he sailed for Australia in June. On 28 Dec. he and his party landed at Holdfast Bay, and 'under a venerable gum tree, a short distance from the shore, the orders in council creating South Australia a British colony' and Hindmarsh's commission as governor were read (Harcus, *South Australia*, p. 12; Foster, *South Australia*, p. 49). With him was associated Mr. (afterwards Sir John) Fisher, as commissioner for the sale of crown lands, but the dual government did not work well, angry disputes arose, and after only fourteen months' term of office Hindmarsh was recalled in February 1838. Fisher was at the same time removed; and the new governor, George Gawler [q. v.], was vested with sole authority. In September 1840 Hindmarsh was appointed lieutenant-governor of Heligoland, a post which he held till 1856. On 31 Jan. 1856 he was advanced to flag rank, and died on

31 July 1860; his wife had died at Brighton on 2 April 1859 (*Gent. Mag.* new ser. vi. 551). He left one son, John, a barrister, and two daughters, one of whom, Mary, married Mr. G. M. Stephen, brother of Sir Alfred Stephen, chief justice of New South Wales; the other, Jane, married Mr. A. M. Mundy, colonial secretary for South Australia, and nephew of Admiral Sir George Mundy [q. v.]

[O'Byrne's Naval Biog. Dict.; Annual Register, 1860, p. 448; Gent. Mag. new ser. ix. 327.] J. K. L.

HINDMARSH, ROBERT (1759–1835), organiser of the 'new church,' was born at Alnwick, Northumberland, on 8 Nov. 1759. His father, James Hindmarsh, was one of John Wesley's preachers, and was in 1777 under training by Wesley in London. Robert, who was never a methodist, became a printer, setting up for himself at 32 Clerkenwell Close. His mind early turned towards the writings of mystics; in 1778 he became acquainted with Swedenborg's 'Heaven and Hell;' about 1781 he met with one of Anthoinette Bourignon's works, and afterwards with those of Engelbrecht; a methodist preacher complained of his lending about works of this class. In December 1783 he formed a society (originally consisting of five members) for the purpose of studying Swedenborg's works. Next year rooms were taken for 'the theosophical society' in New Court, Middle Temple. Among the members were John Flaxman [q. v.], the sculptor, William Sharp, the engraver, two clergymen, and Hindmarsh's father, who left methodism in 1785. Hindmarsh printed for this society Swedenborg's 'Apocalypsis Explicata' (1785–1789), and in 1786 he issued his own abridgment of Bourignon's 'Light of the World.' A proposal made on 19 April 1787 to open a place of worship was defeated by John Clowes [q. v.], who came from Manchester to oppose it. However, on 31 July sixteen worshippers met at the house of Thomas Wright, a watchmaker, in the Poultry. James Hindmarsh, his father, was chosen by lot to administer the sacraments; ten communicated, and five, including Robert Hindmarsh, were baptised into the 'new church.' On 27 Jan. 1788 a chapel in Great Eastcheap (bearing over its entrance the words 'Now it is allowable') was opened with a sermon by Hindmarsh's father. On 1 June two priests, the elder Hindmarsh and Samuel Smith, another ex-methodist preacher, were ordained by twelve members, of whom Robert Hindmarsh was one selected by lot. In 1789 Hindmarsh was expelled (with five others) on the ground of lax views of the conjugal relation, perhaps only theoretical. He therefore vowed never again to be a member of 'any society;' but he contrived to become sole tenant of the premises in Eastcheap, the majority seceding to Store Street, Tottenham Court Road. He got into controversy with Joseph Priestley, to whom he had lent (1791) Swedenborg's works, and attended annual conferences of believers in Swedenborg's doctrine, advocating in 1792 the autocracy of the priesthood. Hindmarsh held a conference (of seven members) in 1793, at which a hierarchy of three orders was agreed on, and Great Britain parcelled into twenty-four dioceses; but for want of funds the Eastcheap chapel was closed within the year. A few years later he got his friends to build a 'temple' in Cross Street, Hatton Garden, at a cost of 3,000*l*. It was opened on 30 July 1797 by Joseph Proud [q. v.], removed from Birmingham. Proud left in 1799 owing to disputes with the proprietors, and the chapel subsequently became the scene of Edward Irving's labours. Meanwhile Hindmarsh tried stockbroking, with only temporary success. In 1811 William Cowherd [q. v.] invited him to Salford to superintend a printing office for cheap editions of Swedenborg's works. He soon broke with Cowherd, but some of the hearers of Clowes and of Cowherd persuaded him to stay. He preached in Clarence Street, Manchester, from 7 July 1811, holding on Thursdays in 1812 a debating society, which he called the 'new school of theology.' His friends built for him (1813) a 'New Jerusalem temple' in Salford. At the conference held in Derby, 1818, over which Hindmarsh presided, it was resolved that he had been 'virtually ordained by the divine auspices.' Hindmarsh preached at Salford till 1824. After his retirement he wrote a history of the 'new church.' He died on 2 Jan. 1835 in his daughter's house at Gravesend, and was buried in the churchyard of Milton-next-Gravesend. He married on 7 May 1782, and had five children; his wife died on 2 March 1833.

Among his publications are: 1. 'Letters to Dr. Priestley,' &c., 1792, 8vo. 2. 'Reflections on the Unitarian and Trinitarian Doctrines,' &c., 1813, 8vo. 3. 'A Seal upon the Lips of . . . all . . . who refuse to acknowledge the sole . . . Divinity of . . . Christ,' &c., Manchester, 1814, 8vo. 4. 'A Compendium of the Chief Doctrines,' &c., Manchester, 1816, 12mo. 5. 'Remarks on the Holy League,' &c., Manchester, 1816, 8vo. 6. 'A Key to the Spiritual Significance,' &c., Manchester, 1820, 12mo. 7. 'A Vindication of . . . Swedenborg,' &c., Manchester, 1821, 8vo. 8. 'The Trial of the Spirits,' &c., Sunderland,

1825, 8vo. 9. 'Christianity and Deism,' &c., Manchester, 1826, 8vo. Posthumous were: 10. 'Precious Stones,' &c., 1851, 8vo. 11. 'Rise and Progress of the New Jerusalem Church,' &c., 1861, 12mo (portrait; edited by E. Madeley). He translated Swedenborg's 'De Ultimo Judicio,' 1810, 8vo, and 'Coronis,' Manchester, 1811, 8vo. He was editor of successive periodical publications in the interests of his movement, the earliest being 'The New Jerusalem Magazine,' &c., 1790, 8vo; issued a catechism, 1820; drew up a 'Liturgy of the New Jerusalem Church,' 1827, 8vo, superseding Cowherd's of 1793; and published 'Minutes' of the general conferences, 1789, 8vo, and 1793, 8vo. His father, James Hindmarsh, published a 'Dictionary of Correspondencies,' &c., 1794, 12mo.

[Hindmarsh's Rise and Progress, 1861; White's Emanuel Swedenborg, 1867, i. 225 sq., ii. 598 sq.; Hindmarsh's edition of Bourignon's Light of the World, 1786, pp. 44 sq.; Priestley's Works, 1822, xxi. 44; Tyerman's Life of Wesley, 1871, iii. 236; Sutton's Lancashire Authors, 1876, p. 55.]

A. G.

HINDS, SAMUEL, D.D. (1793–1872), bishop of Norwich, son of Abel Hinds of Barbadoes, was born in Barbadoes in 1793, some members of his family having been among the earlier settlers and chief landed proprietors. Passing from a school near Bristol, in which from time to time were many young West Indians, he entered Queen's College, Oxford, in November 1811, and graduated B.A. 1815, M.A. 1818, and B.D. and D.D. 1831. In 1818 he gained the chancellor's prize for a Latin essay, and in 1822 he was admitted into holy orders. Early in life he was connected as a missionary with the Society for the Conversion of Negroes. He was for some time principal of Codrington College, Barbadoes; became in 1827 vice-principal of St. Alban Hall, Oxford, under Richard Whately, D.D., who had been his private tutor, and on Whately's elevation to the archbishopric of Dublin in 1831, Hinds was appointed his domestic chaplain. This office, however, he was obliged from ill-health to resign in 1833, when he returned to England. In 1834 he was presented to the vicarage of Yardley, Hertfordshire, which benefice he held with the rural deanery of the district until January 1843, when he was collated to the vicarage of the united parishes of Castleknock, Clonsilla, and Mullahidart, with the prebend of Castleknock in St. Patrick's Cathedral, in the diocese of Dublin. At the same time he again became one of Archbishop Whately's chaplains. In 1846 he was appointed first chaplain to the Earl of Bessborough, lord-lieutenant of Ireland, and in the following year to the Earl of Clarendon, who had succeeded to the lord-lieutenancy. He resigned the benefice of Castleknock in September 1848, when he was presented by the crown to the deanery of Carlisle. In October 1849 he was raised to the bishopric of Norwich, on the death of Bishop Stanley, and he held it until 1857, when failing health induced him to resign.

Hinds was a man of learning, ability, and engaging character. In politics he was a moderate liberal, while he was one of the most 'advanced' school of thought on religious questions, especially during the last few years of his life. He died on 7 Feb. 1872, at Notting Hill, London. He married (1) a daughter of Abel Clinkett of Barbadoes, who died in 1834. He married a second time some years before his death.

Besides many separate sermons and pamphlets he was the author of the following: 1. 'Quam vim in moribus conformandis exhibeant rerumpublicarum subitæ mutationes: a prize essay in the University of Oxford,' Oxford, 1818 (private impression only). 2. 'History of the Rise and Early Progress of Christianity' (contributed originally to the 'Encyclopædia Metropolitana'), 2 vols., London, 1828; 2nd edit. 1846. 3. 'The Catechist's Manual and Family Lecturer,' Oxford, 1829; 2nd edit. 1855. 4. 'The Three Temples of the One True God contrasted,' Oxford, 1830; 3rd edit. London, 1857. 5. 'An Inquiry into the Proofs, Nature, and Extent of Inspiration, and into the Authority of Scripture,' Oxford, 1831. 6. 'Sonnets and other short Poems, chiefly on Sacred Subjects,' London, 1834. 7. 'On the Colonisation of New Zealand,' London, 1838. 8. 'Scripture and the Authorized Version of Scripture,' &c., London, 1845; 2nd edit., with additions, 1853. 9. 'Introduction to Logic' (based on Whately's 'Elements,' and reprinted from the 'Encyclopædia Metropolitana').

[Men of the Time, ed. 1868, p. 413; Cat. of Oxford Graduates, p. 323; Cotton's Fasti Ecclesiæ Hibernicæ, ii. 158, v. 123; Ann. Reg. 1872, p. 141; Life and Correspondence of Archbishop Whately, vol. i.; Brit. Mus. Cat. of Printed Books.]

B. H. B.

HINE, WILLIAM (1687–1730), organist and composer, was born at Brightwell, Oxfordshire, in 1687. He was chorister of Magdalen College, Oxford, in 1694, and clerk in 1705. Coming to London he studied music under Jeremiah Clarke [q. v.], whose executive style he closely imitated. In 1711 or 1712 Hine became organist of Gloucester Cathedral, and shortly afterwards married Alicia, the daugh-

ter of Abraham Rudhall, the bellfounder. The dean and chapter of Gloucester showed their appreciation of Hine's services by voluntarily increasing his yearly salary by 20*l.*, as is recorded in the mural tablet over his grave in the cloisters. He died 28 Aug. 1730, aged 43; his wife died on 28 June 1735. Hine's chief pupils were Richard Church and William Hayes [q. v.], whose son, Dr. Philip Hayes [q. v.], presented a portrait of Hine to the Oxford Music School.

After Hine's death his widow published by subscription 'Harmonia Sacra Glocestriensis, or Select Anthems for 1, 2, and 3 Voices,' &c. The volume contains the anthems 'Save me,' 'Rejoice in the Lord, O ye righteous,' and 'I will magnify Thee,' and the Jubilate (with Hall's 'Te Deum').

[Hawkins's Hist. of Music, iii. 770; Bloxam's Reg. of Magd. Coll. Oxford, i. 124, ii. 85, 211; Grove's Dict. of Music, i. 740.] L. M. M.

HINGSTON, JOHN (*d.* 1683), composer and organist, a pupil of Orlando Gibbons [q. v.] (HAWKINS), was a musician in the service successively of Charles I, of Cromwell (at 100*l.* a year salary), and of Charles II. It is said (WOOD, *MS. Notes*) that after the Protector brought the Magdalen College (Oxford) organ to Hampton Court he would listen with delight to Deering's songs performed by Hingston and two boys; that Cromwell's daughters had lessons from Hingston, and that Cromwell himself would frequently enjoy music at Hingston's house. Sir Roger L'Estrange, in his 'Truth and Loyalty vindicated,' 1662, writes: 'Being in St. James's Park I heard an organ touched in a little low room of one Mr. Hinkson's; I went in and found a private company of five or six persons; they desired me to take up a viol and bear a part. I did so. . . . By and by, without the least colour of a design, or expectation, in comes Cromwell. He found us playing, and, as I remember, so he left us.'

From 1661 to 1666 Hingston was among the gentlemen of the Chapel Royal; in July 1663 his office is specified as 'keeper of ye organs.' He wrote 'fancies,' and is said by Hawkins to have been Blow's earliest master. He died in 1683, and was buried in St. Margaret's, Westminster, 17 Dec. His nephew, Peter Hingston (*b.* 1721), was teacher and organist at Ipswich. Hingston gave his portrait to the Oxford Music School.

A few of Hingston's compositions are preserved in the British Museum Addit. MS. 31436: (1) A set of twelve fantasias named from the months, in four parts; (2) A set of four fantasias, ayres, and galliards named from the seasons, in four parts; and (3) Fantasias and almands for three bass viols. (4) A manuscript set of fancies in six parts is in the Music School, Oxford.

[Wood's manuscript Lives of Musicians; State Papers, Charles II, Dom. Ser.; Hawkins's Hist. of Music, ii. 577; Rimbault's edition of O. Gibbons's Fantasies; Gutch's Oxford, vol. ii. pt. ii. p. 891; Bloxam's Registers, vi. 251; Dict. of Musicians, 1827, i. 368; Grove's Dict. of Music, i. 741.] L. M. M.

HINGSTON, THOMAS, M.D. (1799–1837), of Truro, third son of John Hingston, clerk in the custom house, and Margaret his wife, was baptised at St. Ives, Cornwall, on 9 May 1799, and educated in his native town and at Queens' College, Cambridge, where, however, he did not take any degree. His medical studies commenced in the house of a general practitioner, whence in 1821 he removed to Edinburgh. In 1822 he won the medal offered by George IV to Edinburgh University for a Latin ode on the occasion of his visit to Scotland. The original poem is lost, but a translation made by his brother is preserved in 'The Poems of Francis Hingeston,' 1857, pp. 129–31. In 1824 he was admitted to the degree of M.D., after publishing an inaugural dissertation, 'De Morbo Comitiali,' and in the same year he brought out a new edition of William Harvey's 'De Motu Cordis et Sanguinis,' with additions and corrections. Hingston first practised as a physician at Penzance 1828–32, and afterwards removed to Truro. He contributed to the 'Transactions of the Geological Society of Cornwall' a dissertation 'On the use of Iron among the Earlier Nations of Europe,' iv. 113–34. To vol. iv. of Davies Gilbert's 'Parochial History of Cornwall' he furnished 'A Memoir of William of Worcester,' and an essay 'On the Etymology of Cornish Names.' He died at Falmouth, whither he had removed for the benefit of the sea air, 13 July 1837.

[Polwhele's Reminiscences, 1836, ii. 153; Gent. Mag. September 1837, p. 318; Boase and Courtney's Bibl. Cornub. p. 242.] G. C. B.

HINTON, JAMES (1822–1875), surgeon and philosophical writer, second son of John Howard Hinton [q. v.], baptist minister, was born in 1822 at Reading, where his father had a church, and was educated at a school kept by his grandfather, the Rev. James Hinton, in the neighbourhood of Oxford, and afterwards at the school for nonconformists at Harpenden. At school he gave promise rather of general capacity than special brilliance, but his powers of memory were in his youth exceptional. He was a strictly religious and a somewhat meditative boy. In 1838–9 he acted as cashier in a wholesale woollendrapery

shop in Whitechapel. The degradation of Whitechapel life, especially in regard to the relations of the sexes, made an indelible impression on his mind. Afterwards he obtained a clerkship in an insurance office. He devoted his nights to hard study, teaching himself in some sort German, Italian, and Russian, and dabbling in metaphysics, mathematics, and history. At nineteen he fell in love with Miss Margaret Haddon, proposed, and was rejected. After an illness caused by work and anxiety, he became a medical student at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and made a voyage to China as the surgeon of a passenger ship. On his return he took medals, his diploma (1847), and an assistant-surgeoncy at Newport, Essex. Meanwhile, at the cost of prolonged mental suffering, he had lost his belief in Christianity; Miss Haddon rejected a second proposal from him on this account, and he became medical officer on board a ship chartered by government to carry free negroes from Sierra Leone to Jamaica.

He reached Sierra Leone on 15 Oct. 1847, and on 5 Nov. set sail for Jamaica. There he remained about two years, busily occupied in finding places for the negroes on the plantations, and studying the social life of the island. After paying a visit to some relations in New Orleans, he returned home in the spring of 1850. On the homeward voyage he was oppressed by a sense of sin, read the Bible, Nelson on 'The Cause and Cure of Infidelity,' and some other apologetic books, and was almost persuaded to be a Christian. Miss Haddon now consented to an engagement, and Hinton began practice in London at Bartholomew Close, in partnership with his friend Mr. Fisher, devoting special attention to aural surgery. Through homœopathy he was led to the serious study of physiology, and of the delicate problems which concern the relations of mind and body, and in particular of volition and cerebral action. He was now much influenced by Coleridge, whose 'Aids to Reflection' was one of his favourite books. He thus recovered, and for a time retained a certain belief in Christianity.

In 1852 he married. In 1853 he dissolved partnership, but continued for the next few years to practise as a surgeon in London, and to study aural surgery. His investigations led him to devote some attention to the theory of sound, on which he gave a course of lectures in 1854–5. About this time he made the acquaintance of Dr. (afterwards Sir William) Gull [q. v.], who continued his close friend throughout life. Still busy with philosophy, he thought he had discovered a new method of transcending phenomena, which determined all his subsequent speculation, viz. the use of the moral reason to interpret the results reached by science. A complete theory of the universe must (he argued) satisfy the emotions, and particularly the religious emotions, no less than the understanding.

Hinton began his literary career in 1856 with the publication, in the 'Christian Spectator,' of some papers on physiology and ethics. In October 1858 he contributed to the 'Medico-Chirurgical Review' an article on 'Physical Morphology, or the Law of Organic Forms,' in which he maintained that organic form is the result of motion in the direction of least resistance, a conclusion accepted provisionally by Mr. Herbert Spencer (*First Principles*, 3rd ed. § 78) 'as a large instalment of the truth.' In 1859 he published a little book on the relations of religion and science, entitled 'Man and his Dwelling-place,' which was favourably received. A series of papers on various topics in biology and physiology followed in the 'Cornhill Magazine.' They were afterwards reprinted as 'Life in Nature' (1862) and 'Thoughts on Health' (1871). He wrote the treatise on diseases of the ear for Holmes's 'System of Surgery' (1862), and was one of the editors of the 'Year-Book of Medicine' (New Sydenham Soc.) in 1863. In 1866 he published a little essay entitled 'The Mystery of Pain,' which is probably the best known of his writings. He then joined the newly established Metaphysical Society. In the autumn of 1870 he visited the island of São Miguel in the Azores, where he had bought a small estate. On his way thither his mind was much occupied with the consideration of asceticism. This led in the course of a few months to a change in his ethical views so thorough that he was accustomed to describe it as a 'moral revolution.' The change consisted in the substitution of 'altruism' for individualism as the basis of morals. To work out this idea he determined to retire from practice, and, to be the better able to do so, he threw himself on his return to England with redoubled energy into his professional duties. At the same time he prepared for the press several scientific works. In 1874, besides editing a manual of physiology entitled 'Physiology for Practical Use, by Various Writers,' he published 'The Place of the Physician, being the Introductory Lecture at Guy's Hospital, October 1873,' with 'Essays on the Law of Human Life and on the Relations between the Organic and Inorganic Worlds;' also an 'Atlas of the Membrana Tympani, with Descriptive Text, being Illustrations of the Diseases of the Ear;' 'The Questions of

Aural Surgery;' translations of Von Tröltsch on 'The Surgical Diseases of the Ear,' and Helmholtz on 'The Mechanism of the Ossicles and the Membrana Tympani' (New Sydenham Soc.) In 1875 he began to suffer from a cerebral disorder produced by overwork, and in the autumn sailed for the Azores. He had hardly landed, however, when he died on 16 Dec. of acute inflammation of the brain. He was buried in the English church at Ponta Delgada in the island of São Miguel. His fugitive essays were edited by his son, Mr. C. H. Hinton, with an introduction by Mr. Shadworth Hodgson, under the title 'Chapters on the Art of Thinking, and other Essays,' in 1879. Two volumes of selections from his commonplace book (printed for his own convenience in 1874, and now in the British Museum, 4 vols. 8vo) were published; one entitled 'Philosophy and Religion,' edited by Caroline Haddon in 1881, and another entitled 'The Law Breaker and the Coming of the Law,' edited by his widow, in 1884.

As a thinker Hinton, whatever his faults, lacked neither originality nor comprehensiveness. Accepting from idealism the doctrine that existence is limited by consciousness, he sought in the activity exhibited in volition, which he identified with spirit, the key to the interpretation of the noumenal, or, as he preferred to say, the 'actual' world, and the reconciliation of religion and science. The popular realism, which regards objects as material 'things in themselves,' together with the popular idea of God as the creator of the world from nothing by successive acts, and its governor through secondary causes and miraculous interpositions, he treats as due to a certain 'spiritual deadness,' the intellectual analogue of sin, to which man is prone, and as exploded by scientific materialism, which, however, in its turn is proved by philosophy to have but a relative validity. Hence the ideas of matter and force, and also the ordinary theological idea of God, must give place to that of universal spirit as the 'actuality' of things. Accordingly he names his system 'actualism' as opposed to idealism and materialism. He hoped for a time to save the essence of Christianity, though his rationalisation of its tenets led him nearer to pantheism. To the last, however, he made free and uncritical use of biblical phraseology.

Hinton was also much occupied with the problem of the unification of knowledge, the solution of which he sought in the category of 'equilibration.' The inorganic world exhibits motion and resistance in unstable equilibrium, the organic world 'vital force' and chemical affinity in unstable equilibrium. Function is the effect of the temporary preponderance of the latter over the former force. Structure results from function modified by resistance. Thus chemical affinity being a mode of molecular motion, biology is affiliated to physics through the conceptions of motion, resistance, tension, and unstable equilibrium. The weakest point in this theory is the obscurity in which it leaves the 'vital force;' nor can Hinton be said to have made out his revolutionary theory of function, which makes it not the cause but the effect of waste. Hinton finds the analogue of his biological theory in the mental and moral evolution of the race. Scientific procedure implies an unstable equilibrium between fact and theory. In other words, the first step consists in placing upon the facts to be explained a provisional construction, called by Hinton a theory, but more usually termed an hypothesis. Both the survey of the facts and the theory are necessarily inadequate, and as further facts are accumulated the theory is modified to suit them. As the result of this gradual articulation of the theory, it becomes at last so complicated that it sinks, as it were, by its own weight, and is replaced by some simpler theory. In this curious analogy 'theory' corresponds to 'vital force,' facts to 'chemical affinity,' their accumulation to the process of nutrition, and the final discrediting of the theory to 'function.' Hinton's analysis of scientific method coincides in a remarkable way with the Hegelian idea of a 'dialectic movement' inherent in thought itself, a coincidence the more striking as he was unacquainted with the Hegelian philosophy.

In the moral sphere Hinton traces the same process. As an individual self, man is a negation, a limitation of the divine Spirit, and can thus only attain his true life through unselfishness, whereby he transcends himself and becomes one with God. In fact, however, he has done just the opposite, making himself the centre of the universe, his own supposed interest, mundane or spiritual, his principal concern. The moral centre of gravity must, therefore, be shifted from self-regard to regard for others, from egoism to altruism or mutual service. Hinton's premature death prevented him from giving orderly expression to his ethical system. The volume entitled 'The Law-breaker and the Coming of the Law' presents it in so ill-digested a shape as to be hardly intelligible. The work is also marred by hints as to the need of a reform of the institution of marriage, which seem to point in the direction of free love.

[Life and Letters, edited by Ellice Hopkins, with introduction by Sir W. W. Gull, 1878; Chapters on the Art of Thinking, with Mr.

Shadworth Hodgson's introduction; Caroline Haddon's Larger Life—Studies in Hinton's Ethics, 1886, and her Law of Development, 1883.] J. M. R.

HINTON, Sir JOHN, M.D. (1603?–1682), royalist, was born in London about 1603. On 10 April 1633 he entered Leyden University (*Leyden Students*, Index Soc., p. 49), where he probably proceeded M.D. He presented himself at the censor's board of the Royal College of Physicians on 6 Feb. 1634, but, as he had not then been engaged in practice for the statutable period of four years, was not examined. On 7 Nov. 1640 he again appeared at the college, and presented letters from the Earl of Dorchester, testifying that he had been appointed physician to the queen. After the outbreak of the civil war Hinton busied himself in promoting a petition to the Long parliament styled 'The Inns of Court Petition for Peace,' for which he was repeatedly examined, as he alleges, by the House of Commons, and before long found it expedient to fly from home. There is no mention of any such examination in the 'Journals' of the House of Commons. He joined the king at York, marched with the army to Beverley, Hull, and Nottingham, and was present at the battle of Edgehill (1642). Accompanying the king to Oxford he was there created M.D. on 1 Nov. 1642 (Wood, *Fasti Oxon.* ed. Bliss, ii. 48), and was appointed physician in ordinary to Prince Charles. By the king's command he attended the queen to Exeter, where she gave birth in 1644 to the Princess Henrietta, and afterwards saw the queen into Cornwall and safely embarked for France. He was examined before the council of state on 27 Aug. 1649 (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom., 1649-50, p. 545). Hinton appears to have resided for some time at the Hague in the suite of Charles II. On his return to London he was placed in confinement and frequently examined, but, to use his own words, 'by the means and intercession of some zealous women, my patients,' who were afraid of dying from want of his treatment, was at length liberated. According to his own account a close watch was, however, kept on him until the Restoration.

He was certainly in London in July 1655, and, although a 'suspect,' was allowed to remain there on account of his patients (*ib.* Dom., 1655, p. 250). After the Restoration he was appointed physician in ordinary to the king and queen, and in December 1664 was admitted an honorary fellow of the Royal College of Physicians. 'At the latter end of the plague' (1665) he was knighted, in recognition of his having procured a private advance of money for the Duke of Albemarle to pay the army. In 1679 he presented a memorial to the king in which he set forth, in the form of an autobiography, the losses he had incurred during the civil war and afterwards, and praying that such might be made good either to him or his children. One hundred copies of these 'Memoires' were printed from the original manuscript in 1814. A less accurate version is given in Ellis's 'Original Letters,' 3rd ser. iv. 296–311. Hinton lived in the parish of St. Bride, London, but before his death removed to the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields. He must have died in poverty during the autumn of 1682, for on 14 Nov. of that year administration of his estate was granted to Humphrey Weld, a principal creditor (*Administration Act Book*, *P. C. C.*, 1682, f. 154).

[Munk's Coll. of Phys. (1878) i. 329; Martin's Cat. of Privately Printed Books, p. 562; authorities cited.] G. G.

HINTON, JOHN HOWARD (1791–1873), baptist minister, was born at Oxford on 24 March 1791, and baptised John Howard in commemoration of the philanthropist, who was a friend of his mother. His father, James Hinton, was born at Buckingham on 3 Sept. 1761, became a congregational minister at Oxford in 1787, established a school there in 1790, received an M.A. degree from Nassau Hall, America, in 1802, and died at Reading in 1823. He married on 23 April 1790 Ann, daughter of Isaac Taylor the engraver. The son was educated in his father's school, and was for some time with a surgeon at Oxford, with a view to entering the medical profession. The institution of the Baptist Missionary Society and intercourse with John Sutcliffe and Andrew Fuller led him to change his mind, and proceeding to Bristol College on 8 Oct. 1811 he studied there for two years. In 1813 he entered the university of Edinburgh, where he graduated M.A. 4 April 1816, and was called to the church at Haverfordwest, where he preached his first sermon on 19 May. Here he remained till 1820, when he removed to Hosier Street Chapel, Reading. He took the lead there in erecting a much larger chapel in the King's Road. In 1837 he succeeded to the charge of Devonshire Square Chapel, Bishopsgate Street, London, where he remained till 1863. At an early period he interested himself in the slave trade question, and became connected with the voluntary Church Society and the Liberation Society, and afterwards with the active work of the Missionary Society. The Baptist Union also, of which he was for many years the secretary, owed its preservation in times of comparative feebleness to his perse-

verance. As a writer he advocated the voluntary principle in religious matters. He was also known as the author of 'A History of the United States of America' and a 'System of Theology.' In the former, which includes topography as well as history, he was assisted by many writers, both European and American. On his retirement from Devonshire Square Chapel in 1863 he preached for a short time near London, and then by request went to Reading to serve a new church, but in 1868 he removed to Bristol, and resided there for the remainder of his life. He employed himself in the collection and publication of his theological works, which were printed in seven volumes crown octavo (1864). In February 1872, as one of the representatives of the Baptist Union, he attended the thanksgiving for the recovery of the Prince of Wales at St. Paul's Cathedral. He died at 1 Redland Terrace, Clifton, Bristol, on 17 Dec. 1873, and was buried in Arno's Vale cemetery. His son, James Hinton, is noticed separately.

He was the author of: 1. 'A Biographical Portraiture of James Hinton, Pastor of Congregational Church in Oxford,' 1824. 2. 'A Vindication of Christian Missions in India,' 1826. 3. 'Theology, or an Attempt towards a Consistent View of the whole Counsel of God,' 1827; 2nd ed. 1843. 4. 'On Completeness of Ministerial Qualification,' 1829. 5. 'Elements of Natural History, or an Introduction to Systematic Zoology,' 1830. 6. 'The History and Topography of the United States, ed. by J. H. Hinton and others,' 2 vols. 1830–2, 1834, and 1850; 1869, 1 vol. 7. 'The Work of the Holy Spirit in Conversion considered,' 1830; 3rd ed. 1841. 8. 'The Harmony of Religious Truth and Human Reason asserted,' 1832. 9. 'Memoir of John Howard Hinton,' 1835; 3rd ed. 1837. 10. 'Christian Sympathy,' 1835. 11. 'A Treatise on Man's Responsibility,' 1840; 2nd ed. 1842. 12. 'A Review of the Bishop of London's Three Sermons on the Church,' 1842. 13. 'The Epistle to the Hebrews freely rendered,' 1843. 14. 'A Plea for the Liberty of Education,' 1843. 15. 'Why not? or Seven Objections to the Educational Clauses of the Factories Regulation Bill,' 1843. 16. 'Memoir of William Knibb, Missionary in Jamaica,' 1847. 17. 'Who will Live for Ever? an Examination of Luke xx. 36, with Notes,' 1848. 18. 'Athanasia, or Four Books on Immortality,' 1849. 19. 'Letters written during a Tour in Holland and North Germany,' 1851. 20. 'The Test of Experience, or the Voluntary Principle in the United States,' 1851. 21. 'The Case of the Manchester Educationalists,' 1852–4, 2 pts. 22. 'Secular Tracts,' 1853, 5 Nos. 23. 'On Acquaintance with God. Twelve Lectures,' 1856. 24. 'On God's Government of Man. Ten Lectures,' 1856. 25. 'On Redemption. Eleven Lectures,' 1859. 26. 'Individual Effort and the Active Christian,' 1859. 27. 'Notes of a Tour in Sweden. By E. Steane and J. H. Hinton,' 1859. 28. 'The Principles and Practices of Baptist Churches. By F. Wayland, ed. J. H. Hinton,' 1861. 29. 'Moderate Calvinism re-examined,' 1861. 30. 'Strictures on some Passages in J. H. Godwin's Congregational Lecture,' 1862. 31. 'The Happiness of the Pious Dead. A Sermon on the Death of Mrs. M. Steane,' 1862. 32. 'An Exposition of the Epistle to the Romans,' 1863. 33. 'The Theological Works of J. H. Hinton,' 1864. 34. 'Anti-Ritualistic Tracts,' 1866–7, 5 Nos. He also published many other lectures, sermons, and small works.

[Times, 22 Dec. 1873, p. 4; Illustrated Lond. News, 10 Jan. 1874, pp. 35–6, with portrait; Baptist Handbook, 1875, pp. 277–80.] G. C. B.

HIPPISLEY, JOHN (*d.* 1748), actor and dramatist, was born near Wookey Hole in Somersetshire. He seems to have belonged to a well-known Somerset family [see HIPPISLEY, SIR JOHN COXE]. He is said in the 'Biographia Dramatica' to have first come on the stage as a candle-snuffer, and on the death of Pinkethman to have succeeded to his parts. Doubt is thrown by Genest on these latter statements. Hippisley's first recorded appearance took place at Lincoln's Inn Fields, 7 Nov. 1722, as Fondlewife in the 'Old Bachelor.' He is announced in the bills as never having appeared on that stage before. This was followed in the same season by Scrub, Sir Hugh Evans, Gomez in the 'Spanish Fryar,' Polonius, Pandarus in 'Troilus and Cressida,' and other comic parts. At Lincoln's Inn Fields he remained until the season of 1732–3, playing among many other characters Sir Francis Gripe in the 'Busy Body,' Scapin, Barnaby Brittle in the 'Amorous Widow,' Sir William Wisewood in 'Love's Last Shift,' Corbaccio in 'Volpone,' Old Woman in 'Rule a Wife and have a Wife,' Obediah in the 'Committee,' and Calianax in the 'Maid's Tragedy,' and originating one or two characters, the most important of which was Peachum in the 'Beggar's Opera,' 29 Jan. 1728. He also for his benefit, 23 April 1731, played David Shenkin in his own farce, the 'Journey to Bristol, or the Honest Welshman,' 8vo, 1731. It is a fairly amusing production, and was probably first seen at Bristol, where Hippisley built a theatre, and whither he was in the habit of taking annually a company in the summer. It was sold by 'John Hippisley, Comedian, at his Coffee House in Newcastle Court with-

out Temple Bar,' thus establishing the fact that, like many other comedians, Hippisley had a second occupation. This piece, with some alterations, and under the title of 'The Connaught Wife,' was given in 1767 at the Smock Alley Theatre, Dublin, and printed in London in 8vo in the same year. Hippisley also took part, presumably in 1730, in an unrecorded representation of his own 'Flora,' 8vo, 1730 (12mo, 1768). This was an adaptation from the 'Country Wake' of Thomas Doggett [q. v.] Hippisley played Sir Thomas Testy, 20 March 1732, in his sequel to the opera of 'Flora, or Hob's Wedding,' 8vo, 1732. 'Hob's Wedding' is another adaptation from the 'Country Wake,' and is attributed to John Leigh, the comedian. On 14 April 1732 Hippisley gave an entertainment, which had much success, entitled 'Hippisley's Drunken Man.' In this, however, he had been preceded by John Harper (*d.* 1742) [q. v.] In 1732–3 Lincoln's Inn Fields and Covent Garden were under the same management, and on 7 Dec. 1732, the opening night of the new Covent Garden Theatre, Hippisley played Sir Wilful Witwoud in the 'Way of the World.' On 15 Jan. 1733 he was Lord Plausible in the 'Plain Dealer.' Under the head of 'Bartholomew and Southwark Fairs,' and with the date 1733, Genest (*Account of the Stage*, iii. 401) mentions (from his own bills) 'Fielding and Hippisley's booth.' At Covent Garden Hippisley remained for the rest of his life. His numerous new parts included Shallow in the 'Second Part of King Henry IV,' Foresight, Dogberry, Ananias in the 'Alchemist,' Clown in the 'Winter's Tale,' Lovegold in the 'Miser,' and Gardiner in 'King Henry VIII.' On 17 Jan. 1747 he was the original Sir Simon Loveit in Garrick's 'Miss in her Teens.' After this time his name disappears from the bills. He died at Bristol 12 Feb. 1748. Besides his theatre in this city he had a second in course of erection at Bath.

Davies (*Life of Garrick*, i. 356) speaks of Hippisley as a 'comedian of lively humour and droll pleasantry,' a sober Shuter approaching extravagance but stopping short of offence. His appearance was comic, and always elicited laughter and applause from the audience. This was in part due to a burn on his face, received in youth. He says of himself, in his epilogue to the 'Journey to Bristol,' that his 'ugly face is a farce.' He told Quin that he thought of bringing up his son to the stage, when Quin replied, 'If that is the case, it is high time to burn him.' A story told of him in the 'Gentleman's Magazine' shows that he had much wit in pleasing an audience (cf. the epitaph suggested in *Gent. Mag.* 1748, p. 92). His Fondlewife was original, and scarcely inferior to that of Cibber. His Corbaccio in 'Volpone' was a superb picture of covetousness and deafness, surpassing that of Benjamin Johnson (*d.* 1742) [q. v.], with whom it was customary to his disadvantage to compare him. By his performance of Fumble, a ridiculous old dotard, in D'Urfey's 'Plotting Sisters' he saved the piece. His Fluellen was an artistic performance, with no trace of buffoonery or caricature. A picture of Hippisley, attributed to Hogarth, is in the Mathews collection at the Garrick Club.

Three of Hippisley's children went on the stage. John Hippisley (*d.* 1767) appeared at Covent Garden as Tom Thumb, 26 April 1740. He is credited with the authorship of a 'Dissertation on Comedy . . . by a Student of Oxford,' London, 1750, 8vo; but no such Hippisley appears in the 'Alumni Oxonienses' about that date. He was author of 'Essays: (1) On the populousness of Africa; (2) On the trade at the forts on the Gold Coast; (3) On the necessity of erecting a fort at Cape Apollonia. With a Map of Africa,' London, 1764, 8vo (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*), and was probably the 'Governor Hippersley of Cape Coast Castle' who died 1 Jan. 1767 (*Gent. Mag.* 1767, p. 47).

Jane Hippisley, subsequently Mrs. Green (*d.* 1791), made her first appearance at her father's benefit, Covent Garden, on 18 March 1735, as Cherry in 'The Stratagem.' She rose to eminence; was Garrick's Ophelia in his first season at Goodman's Fields; was, as Miss Hippisley, the original Kitty Pry in the 'Lying Valet,' and Biddy in 'Miss in her Teens;' and as Mrs. Green, which name she took in 1747–8, was the first Mrs. Malaprop. Among her characters were Miss Prue, Anne Page, Perdita, Ophelia, Miss Hoyden, Nerissa, Æmilia, Doll Tearsheet, Duenna, and Mrs. Hardcastle. She played in Dublin in 1751–2, and probably in 1753–4, and acted the 'Irish Widow' at Bristol so late as 4 July 1781. But for the rivalry of Mrs. Clive, she would have been the best representative on the stage of old ladies and abigails. Her farewell of the London stage took place 26 May 1780, as Mrs. Hardcastle. She died at her house at Jacob's Well, Bristol, in the winter of 1791.

Miss E. Hippisley (*fl.* 1741–1766), subsequently Mrs. Fitzmaurice, came out at Goodman's Fields as Angelina in 'Love makes a Man' to the Clodio of Garrick, 25 Jan. 1741, her first appearance on the stage. She was an actress of inferior talent, played in York in 1766 as Mrs. Fitzmaurice, went to Bath, and was a 'dresser' at the theatre.

[Genest's Account of the Stage; Baker, Reed, and Jones's Biographia Dramatica; Theatrical Biography, 1772; Richard Jenkins's Memoirs of the Bristol Stage; Davies's Life of Garrick and Dramatic Miscellanies; Victor's History of the Theatres of London and Dublin.] J. K.

HIPPISLEY, Sir JOHN COXE (1748–1825), political writer, born in 1748, was the only surviving son of William Hippisley of Yatton, Somerset (great-great-grandson of John Hippisley of the same place, who was recorder of Bristol in the reign of Edward VI), by Anne, eldest daughter of Robert Webb of Cromhall, Gloucestershire. He matriculated at Hertford College, Oxford, 3 Feb. 1764, aged 16, and was created D.C.L. 3 July 1776 (Foster, *Alumni Oxon.* ii. 666). He was admitted a student of the Inner Temple in 1766, was called to the bar in 1771, and became a bencher in 1803 (*Benchers of Inner Temple*, 1883, p. 90). During a residence in Italy in 1779 and 1780 he was engaged in confidential communication with the English government. Early in the latter year he married his first wife at Rome. Returning home in 1781 he was recommended by Lord North, first lord of the treasury, to the directors of the East India Company, from whom he received an appointment in India as paymaster at Tanjore in 1786, with the advanced rank of four years' service (Prinsep, *Madras Civil Servants*, p. 74). In 1789, having held offices of trust and importance during the war with Hyder Ali and his son Tippoo, he resigned and returned to England.

From 1792 to 1796 he resided in Italy, and was there again engaged in negotiations with the Vatican, the effects of which were acknowledged in flattering terms by the English government. In 1796 he successfully negotiated the marriage of the reigning Duke of Würtemberg with the Princess Royal of England. For this service he was created a baronet 30 April 1796. The duke granted him the privilege of bearing the ducal arms, with the motto of the order of Würtemberg, 'Amicitiæ virtutisque fœdus,' and the grant was confirmed by royal sign-manual 7 July 1797. Hippisley was appointed a commissioner and trustee of the royal marriage settlement. The pecuniary distresses of the last survivor of the Stuarts, Henry Benedict, cardinal York [q. v.], were first brought under George III's notice through letters addressed to Hippisley by Cardinal Borgia. Hippisley successfully pressed the cardinal's claims for relief. The cardinal bequeathed him several mementoes, now owned by a descendant.

He became recorder of Sudbury and M.P. for the borough in 1790. At the general elections of 1796 and 1801 he was not returned to parliament, but he was successful in 1802. He continued to represent Sudbury until 1819, when he finally retired from the House of Commons.

Hippisley served in 1800 as sheriff of Berkshire (in which county Warfield Grove, then his country seat, is situate), and in the same year he became one of the first managers of the Royal Institution of Great Britain. In 1811, when the Duke of Gloucester was installed chancellor at Cambridge, Hippisley received the honorary degree of M.A. as of Trinity College (*Cat. Grad. Cantabr.* p. 257). In 1816 he was appointed treasurer of the Inner Temple. He was also a vice-president and steady supporter of the Literary Fund Society, one of the principal promoters of the literary institutions of Bath and Bristol, a member of the government committee of the Turkey Company, and a vice-president of the West of England Agricultural Society. For many years he was an active magistrate for Somerset. He died in Grosvenor Street, London, 3 May 1825, and was buried in the Temple Church. Hippisley married (1) in 1780, Margaret, second daughter of Sir John Stuart, bart., of Allonbank, Berwickshire; she died in 1799; by her he had three daughters and one son, John, his successor; (2) on 16 Feb. 1801, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Horner of Mells Park, and widow of Henry Hippisley Coxe, M.P. for Somerset; by her he became owner of Ston Easton House, but had no issue. There is a monument with a long inscription to his memory in the parish church of Ston Easton.

While a member of the House of Commons Hippisley strenuously supported Roman catholic emancipation, and wrote in favour of the policy: 1. 'Observations on the Roman Catholics of Ireland,' 1806. 2. 'Substance of Additional Observations, intended to have been delivered in the House of Commons, on the Petition of the Roman Catholics of Ireland,' 1806. 3. 'Substance of his Speech on seconding the motion of the Right Hon. Henry Grattan, to refer the Petition of the Roman Catholics of Ireland to a Committee of the House of Commons,' 1810; second edition same year. 4. 'Correspondence respecting the Catholic Question.' 5. 'Letters to the Earl of Fingal on the Catholic Claims,' 1813. He was also deeply interested in the treadmill question, and published an octavo volume in 1823, recommending as a substitute the hand crank mill.

[Authorities quoted; Gent. Mag. 1825, pt. i. p. 643; Diary and Corresp. of Lord Colchester, passim; Annual Register, 1825, Chron. p. 246; Hist. MSS. Comm. 10th Rep. Appendix, pt. vi. pp. 242–51.] B. H. B.

HIRAETHOG, GRUFFYDD (*d.* 1568?), Welsh poet, generally supposed to have written from 1520 to 1550, was a native of Llansannan in the hundred of Tegengl in Denbighshire, and lived at the foot of the Hiraethog range of mountains in that county, whence he assumed his bardic name. He was a pupil of the poet Tudyr Aled, and he himself instructed the poets William Lleyn, Simwnt Vychan, William Cynwal, and Sion Tudyr, all of whom attained to local eminence in the difficult rules of Welsh prosody. William Lleyn wrote an elegy on his great teacher, 'hardd ben bardd byd,' as he calls him. This elegy confirms the statement that Gruffydd Hiraethog was buried in the chancel of the church of Llangollen. It also suggests that Hiraethog was among those invited to Plas Iolyn, the house of Dr. Ellice Price, counsel of the marches of Wales, at the time of the Caerwys Eisteddfod in 1568, and that he died suddenly about that date. Lleyn's elegy, two manuscripts of which are among the Hengwrt MSS. at Peniarth House, is printed in Rees Jones's 'Gorchestion Beirdd Cymru,' 1773, pp. 98, 293, as well as one by Hiraethog himself on 'Gruffydd ab Robert Fychan.' Most of Hiraethog's poems still remain in manuscript. The titles and first lines of sixty-four of them are given on the cover of the 'Greal,' and to these many more might be added. The Myfyr MSS. in the British Museum contain no fewer than seventy-eight. In the catalogue of the Hengwrt MSS. at Peniarth House, Merionethshire, the property of W. W. E. Wynne, esq. (cf. *Hist. MSS. Comm.* 2nd Rep. p. 106), twenty volumes contain various poems of Hiraethog, ranging in date between 1539 and 1565 (see *Archæol. Cambr.* 3rd ser. vol. xv., 4th ser. vols. i. and ii.) Hiraethog wrote many of his poems in a poetical contest with Sion Brwynog, who in one of his replies refers to Hiraethog as a 'cripil' (cripple) (see extracts in G. AB RHYS, *Hanes Llenyddiaeth Gymreig*, pp. 299–302). His 'Cywydd yr Eiddiges' was printed in the 'Gweithiwr Cymreig,' 11 July 1889. Williams, in his 'Eminent Welshmen,' says 'he wrote a history of all Britain and other countries.' Probably this may be one of the works ascribed to Hiraethog which remain in manuscript at Peniarth.

[Wilkins's Literature of Wales, pp. 153, 208; Williams's Eminent Welshmen.] R. J. J.

HIRSCHEL, SOLOMON (1761–1842), chief rabbi, born in London in 1761, was son of Rabbi Hirsch Levin Berliner, at the time chief rabbi of the Great Synagogue. His father, who was lineally connected with many eminent Jewish rabbis in Germany or Poland, was appointed to the chief rabbinate of Halberstadt in 1765, and subsequently to that of Berlin. While at Berlin Rabbi Hirsch joined Moses Mendelssohn, at the request of Frederick the Great, in translating the rabbinical code of Jewish ordinances into German. Solomon Hirschel left England with his father in 1765, zealously applied himself to biblical and Talmudical study, married at the age of seventeen, and in 1793 became chief rabbi of Prenzlau in Prussia. In 1802 he succeeded Tewele Schiff, as chief rabbi of the German and Polish congregation of Jews in London. He performed the duties of his office for forty years with much wisdom and tact. Under his rule the Jewish community in England was emancipated from almost all legal disabilities. Hirschel was a pious observer of Jewish customs, and was much troubled in his old age by the cry raised by a section of his congregation for a reformed ritual. The agitation led to a secession in the last year of his life. Some of his sermons were printed; one on the death of Nelson in 1805 attests his simple faith and political loyalty. His latest published sermon is dated 1837. He died in London on 31 Oct. 1842, and was buried in the Jewish cemetery in the Mile End Road on 2 Nov., amid notable demonstrations of respect. A memorial sermon preached by Henry Hawkes at Portsmouth on 27 Nov. 1842, and published in 1843, proves the veneration felt for him throughout the country. His library was purchased for the Beth Hamedrash, London, where it is still preserved. Hirschel was of very dignified presence, and his portrait, painted by Barlin, was engraved by Holl. He left four sons and four daughters, twenty-eight grandchildren, and twenty-four great-grandchildren.

[European Mag. March 1811 (with portrait); Picciotto's Sketches of Anglo-Jewish Hist. pp. 307–10; Dr. H. Adler on the Chief Rabbis of England, in papers read at the Anglo-Jewish Exhibition, 1888, p. 287; Voice of Jacob, 11 Nov. 1842; Morais's Eminent Israelites, pp. 142–4; Jewish World, 16 Jan. 1888 (pedigree).]

HIRST, WILLIAM (*d.* 1769?), astronomer, was the eldest son of William Hirst, D.D. (*d.* 1760), master of Hertford free school, vicar of Bengeo, and rector of Sacomb, Hertfordshire. He was educated at Peterhouse, Cambridge, where he went out B.A. in 1750–1 as fifteenth junior optime, and proceeded M.A. in 1754. He became a navy chaplain. In April 1754, being then resident at Hornsey, Middlesex, he communicated to the Royal Society an 'account of a fire-ball' seen there (*Phil. Trans.* vol. xlviii. pt. ii. pp. 773–6), which led to his election as fellow on 20 Feb. 1755. In 1755 he sailed in the Hampton

Court to Lisbon after the earthquake, and made a drawing of the city in its ruins. In 1759 he was chaplain of the Lenox and secretary to Rear-admiral Cornish. While he was on the coast of Coromandel he was present at the sieges of Pondicherry and Vellour. On 6 June 1761 he made an accurate observation of the transit of Venus over the sun at the Government House at Madras, in company with the governor, afterwards Lord Pigot, of which he gave an account in the 'Philosophical Transactions' (vol. lii. pt. i. pp. 396–8). In March 1762 he was appointed chaplain to the factory at Calcutta by the favour of Henry Vansittart [q. v.], then governor of Bengal, and in November of that year sent to the Royal Society an 'account of an earthquake in the East Indies, of two eclipses of the sun and moon,' observed at Calcuttta (*ib.* liii. 256–62). In December 1764 he returned to England with Vansittart in the Panther. In their passage Hirst took a view of the Cape of Good Hope, which was engraved in 1766 by Peter Charles Canot. At the second transit of Venus on 3 June 1769, Hirst, attended by Vansittart, acted as one of the assistants to the astronomer-royal, Nevil Maskelyne, at Greenwich. At Maskelyne's request he drew up a particular 'Account of several phenomena observed during the ingress of Venus into the Solar Disc,' accompanied by capital diagrams (*ib.* lix. 228–35; also *Gent. Mag.* xl. 402). He had now taken chambers in Fig Tree Court, Inner Temple. Though in comfortable circumstances, his old friendship induced him to accompany Vansittart, sent out as one of three commissioners by the East India Company in 1769. Hirst was chaplain to the commission, and William Falconer [q. v.] was purser. A Latin ode, 'Ad Amicum Navigaturum,' addressed to Hirst on the occasion by James Kirkpatrick, M.D., is printed in the 'Gentleman's Magazine' (xxxix. 550). The frigate, after leaving the Cape of Good Hope on 27 Dec. 1769, was never again heard of. Hirst's interesting letters to John Duncombe and William Fazakerley are printed in Duncombe's collection of 'Letters by Several Eminent Persons deceased,' 2nd edit. 1773 (iii. 84, 94, 142, 154, 159); another addressed to Emanuel Mendes da Costa in 1765 is Addit. MS. 28538, f. 158.

[Duncombe's Letters, 2nd edit. iii. 84 *n.*, Appendix, pp. xcviii-c.] G. G.

HISLOP, JAMES (1798–1827), Scottish poet. [See HYSLOP.]

HISLOP, STEPHEN (1817–1863), missionary and naturalist, born at Duns, Berwickshire, 8 Sept. 1817, was the youngest child of Stephen Hislop, a mason and elder of the Relief church, by his wife, Margaret Thomson. Young Stephen was educated at the parish school of Duns, and while still a boy gave much of his time to insect-hunting or fossil-collecting. From 1834 to 1838 Hislop studied in the arts faculty at Edinburgh University, and afterwards spent a year at Glasgow, but returned to Edinburgh to study divinity under Thomas Chalmers. During these years he supported himself by acting as a tutor in the summer, and kept up his keen interest in nature. Hislop had joined the established church, but took part in the secession in 1843. He was attracted to mission work by acting as secretary to a Ladies' Society for Female Education in India, and in January 1844 was accepted by the foreign missions of the Free church as a missionary for India. He was soon afterwards licensed to preach by the free presbytery of Edinburgh. In November 1844 he sailed for Bombay, accompanied by his wife, Erasma Hull, granddaughter of George Whitefield's friend. Hislop was assigned to Nagpoor, and settled at Sitabaldi, a mile and a half west of that city, on 13 Feb. 1845; his first year was spent in studying the native languages, but in May 1846 he opened a school at Nagpoor, which has grown into the present Hislop College. Except for a thirteen months' change, to take charge of the mission at Madras in 1850, Hislop's first twelve years in India were passed in active mission and educational work, combined with studies in botany and geology. He acquired considerable influence with the natives, and a warning conveyed to Hislop by a Mahommedan friend in July 1857 was the means of saving the Europeans at Nagpoor during the mutiny. At the end of 1858 he returned to England for a rest of two years; he occupied himself in establishing mission agencies, and for a time was in charge of Craig or Ferryden in Forfarshire. At the meeting of the British Association in September 1859 he read a paper on the Gonds. In January 1861 Hislop was again at Nagpoor. Previously he had not much concerned himself with the political administration of the country, except to protest against any official recognition of heathen customs; but the province had suffered much from weak administration, and Hislop now set himself to expose the scandal and bring about a reform through the medium of letters to the 'Friend of India' newspaper. Earl Canning was at last induced to organise the central provinces as a single government, and to appoint Sir Richard Temple as chief commissioner. The new governor freely consulted Hislop on schools, civil reforms, and

objects of scientific interest. In September 1863 Hislop accompanied the chief commissioner on a tour of inspection; on the evening of the 4th, while riding alone from Takalghal to Bori, he was drowned in the attempt to cross a small stream which was swollen through rain. His body was found the same night, and was buried in the Nagpoor cemetery. His wife, three daughters, and a son survived him. A large sum, to which many natives of India contributed, was raised for their support.

Hislop's work was much more than that of an ordinary missionary. Sir Richard Temple describes him as 'among the most gifted and accomplished missionaries whom this generation has seen in India. Besides having much ability for organisation and education generally, for philology and antiquarian research, he had a taste and aptitude for physical science, especially botany and geology' (*Men and Events of my Time in India*, p. 241). Hislop carefully studied the languages of the aboriginal tribes of his district, and in particular of the Gonds, and made a collection of their folklore. Geology was his chief study, and his labours in this direction were of much importance in the natural history of central India; for botany, however, he had a special taste; he also gave attention to zoology, working chiefly as an entomologist and conchologist; his notebooks are full of minute records of observations, illustrated by drawings in his own hand.

Hislop's 'Papers relating to the Aboriginal Tribes of the Central Provinces' (Nagpoor, 1866) were edited after his death by Sir R. Temple. In his lifetime his only independent publication was a sermon printed in 1860. But in 1853 he contributed to the 'Royal Asiatic Society's Journal' a paper on the 'Geology of the Nagpoor State;' he afterwards wrote two other papers for the same journal: 'On the Age of the Coal Strata in Western Bengal and Central India,' and 'Remarks on the Geology of Nagpoor.' Between 1854 and 1861 he contributed five papers to the 'Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society.'

[Smith's Life of Hislop, with a portrait after a collotype taken in 1844 by D. O. Hill; John Wilson's Memorial Discourse, Bombay, 1864; Geological Society's Journal for 1864, pp. xxxix–xl.] C. L. K.

HISLOP, Sir THOMAS (1764–1843), general, born 5 July 1764, was third and youngest son of Lieutenant-colonel William Hislop, royal artillery, who served in India in 1758–9, and died at Woolwich in 1779. His two elder brothers were killed in India, James at the battle of Pollilore in 1781, when acting as aide-de-camp to Sir Eyre Coote [q. v.]; William, a captain, royal artillery, at Cundapore, in 1783. Thomas entered the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, as a cadet, 31 March 1778, and on 28 Dec. in the same year was appointed ensign in the 39th foot. In this regiment he served through the siege of Gibraltar, 1779–83, and obtained his lieutenancy. He appears to have made sketches of the siege (Heriot, *Sketch of Gibraltar*). He purchased a company in the old 100th foot in 1785, exchanged back to the 39th, and in December 1792 was appointed aide-de-camp to Major-general David Dundas [q. v.], on whose staff he served in Ireland, at Toulon, and in the expedition to Corsica. He brought home the despatches announcing the capture, on 19 Feb. 1794, of San Fiorenzo, for which he received promotion, and in May the same year was appointed aide-de-camp to Lord Amherst [see Amherst, Jeffrey], then commander-in-chief. He was employed by the Prince of Wales on a special mission in Germany, and on his return was appointed, on 25 April 1795, lieutenant-colonel of the 115th foot (or Prince William of Gloucester's Hanoverians), from which he exchanged once more to the 39th. He accompanied the 39th to the West Indies, and commanded it at the capture of Demerara, Berbice, and Essequibo in 1796. He remained in military command of those settlements until their restoration to the Dutch at the peace of Amiens. During that period he raised a corps of negroes, known as the 11th West India regiment, and afterwards disbanded. After his return home he obtained the colonelcy 8th West India regiment, was reappointed to the West India staff, and became lieutenant-governor of Trinidad. He joined the army under Sir George Beckwith [q. v.] at Martinique in 1809, commanded the first division at the capture of Guadeloupe in 1810, afterwards returning to his government at Trinidad, which he left in ill-health in 1811. On 28 March 1812 Hislop was appointed commander-in-chief at Bombay, and sailed in the Java frigate, which in December 1812 was captured by the United States frigate Constitution off the coast of Brazil. Hislop, whose bravery was conspicuous during the action, was put on shore on parole at San Salvador, whence he returned home. On 27 May 1813 he was appointed commander-in-chief at Madras (Fort St. George), and on 2 Nov. was created a baronet.

Hislop arrived at Madras late in 1814, and in 1815 commanded a corps of observation called the 'army of reserve,' collected on the Madras frontier. He was commander-in-chief of the 'army of the Deccan' in the

Mahratta war. After a detention from illness he assumed the command at Hyderabad on 10 Nov. 1817, and on 21 Dec., with a loss on the British side of eight hundred killed and wounded, signally defeated the combined Mahratta forces, under the nominal command of the youthful Mulhar Rao Holkar, before Mahidpore. The surrender by the Mahrattas of certain border fortresses followed. The division under Hislop's personal command arrived before the fort of Talner, the governor of which, a Mahratta of rank, after a parley, refused to obey the order to surrender. By Hislop's order he was hanged as a rebel, and the garrison of three hundred men put to the sword. When the chief objects of the campaign had been accomplished, the army of the Deccan was broken up at Aurungabad in March 1818, and Hislop returned to his command at Fort St. George, which he held until 1820. Explanations of his severities at Talner had been called for by Lord Moira, the governor-general [see HASTINGS, FRANCIS RAWDON], and the home government, and the House of Commons, in voting thanks to the army of the Deccan, specifically excepted Hislop in consequence. Hislop alleged the contumacy of the garrison to be due to treachery on the part of the Arab soldiery. Blacker, the historian of the war, supposes them to have been apprehensive of foul play; Prinsep believes that the officers sent to parley did not make themselves intelligible, which is probable. The Duke of Wellington defended Hislop in the House of Lords on the ground of his previous high character. The explanations eventually sent home were never made public, and the subject dropped. The conflicting claims of the Bengal and Madras armies to the spoils known as the Deccan prize became a celebrated case. Portions of this valuable booty were acquired by the enterprise of small independent detachments, in some cases after the army had been broken up. Much the largest portion was captured by the army of the Deccan. The whole booty, from all sources, thrown together under the name of the Deccan prize-money, was admitted to have vested in the crown by virtue of the royal prerogative, and was claimed by Hislop and his army as actual captors. The privy council, after hearing counsel, decided that the Bengal army under the Marquis of Hastings, though at a great distance from the scene of capture, were co-operating by their presence in the field, and by keeping native powers in check, and ultimately declared the Bengal troops constructive captors, entitled to share equably with the troops under Hislop's command. The Duke of Wellington remarked that the sole satisfaction he felt at the decision was that had the sum thus put into the pockets of the army fallen to Sir Thomas Hislop's share it would have vanished in Mexican bonds or Columbian securities, like Hislop's private fortune (*Wellington Despatches, Correspondence, &c.* iv. 133).

Hislop was made K.C.B. in 1814, and G.C.B. in 1818. He was colonel in succession of the late 8th West India regiment, the old 96th, disbanded as 95th in 1818, and the 48th foot, and was many years equerry to the late Duke of Cambridge. In 1822 Hislop received an 'honourable augmentation' to his arms in recognition of his distinguished services in India. Hislop died at Charlton, Kent, 3 May 1843, aged 79. He married 30 Oct. 1823, Emma, daughter of the Right Hon. Hugh Elliot, governor of Madras, by whom he had one daughter.

[Nav. and Mil. Gazette, 6 May 1843, p. 276; Mill's Hist. of India, with marginal references there given; Memorial of Sir Thomas Hislop, commander-in-chief at Fort St. George, and commanding the army of the Deccan, &c., see under 'Hislop' in Brit. Mus. Cat. Printed Books; Gent. Mag. 1843, ii. 317–19.] H. M. C.

HITCHAM, SIR ROBERT (1572?–1636), serjeant-at-law, was born at Levington, Suffolk, about 1572. He was educated at the free school at Ipswich and at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, and was a barrister of Gray's Inn. In 1597 he represented West Looe in parliament, Lynn in Norfolk in 1614, and Orford in Suffolk in 1625. In 1603 he was made attorney-general to Anne of Denmark, the queen consort, with a patent of precedence next after king's counsel, and was knighted. He was made a serjeant-at-law 25 June 1614, and king's serjeant 4 Jan. 1616. On 15 Aug. 1636 he died, and was buried at Framlingham, where he was lord of the manor. He had often acted, says his epitaph, as a judge of assize. There was a portrait of him in Serjeants' Inn Hall down to the dissolution of the inn. He left large funds to pious uses, especially to Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, and to the foundation of a school at Framlingham.

[Loder's Hist. of Framlingham, ed. J. Hawes; Fuller's Worthies, ii. 346; Willis's Not. Parl. iii. 138, 171, 204, 214; Bond's East and West Looe, p. 238; Dugdale's Chron. Ser. p. 105; Wynne's Serjeants, pp. 57–8; Woolrych's Eminent Serjeants.] J. A. H.

HITCHCOCK, RICHARD (1825–1856), Irish archæologist, son of Rodney Hitchcock of Spring Vale, co. Cork, Ireland, was born at Blennerville, near Tralee, co. Kerry, in March 1825. Early in life he devoted himself to the study of archæology, especially of

the monuments of his native county, which he examined with unceasing ardour, using both pen and pencil in minute and accurate descriptions of them. His researches soon brought him under the notice of Dr. Charles Graves, the present bishop of Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe, by whose influence he was appointed an assistant librarian in the library of Trinity College, Dublin. While thus employed he made good use of his opportunities and contributed many papers to the 'Proceedings of the Kilkenny Archæological Society.' These were widely appreciated, and were invariably characterised by accuracy. Ogham literature was his favourite study. Hitchcock died at Roundwood, near Dublin, 3 Dec. 1856.

[Authority mostly communicated by Mrs. Hitchcock (his widow), who still (1891) survives.] W. R–L.

HITCHCOCK, ROBERT (*d.* 1809), dramatist, was at one time an actor of small parts at York, but was afterwards prompter at the Haymarket in the elder Colman's time (1777–88). His wife and daughter both acted at the Haymarket, the latter making her first appearance in the 'Silver Tankard' in 1781. By 1788 he had become prompter at the Theatre Royal, Dublin, and his wife and daughter were great favourites on the Irish stage. He died in Clarendon Street, Dublin, at the end of 1809 (*European Mag.* lvi. 478). His daughter retired from the stage on her marriage to a Dublin barrister. His son Robert, LL.B. of the university of Dublin, was also a member of the Irish bar. He was author of: 1. 'The Macaroni, a comedy' (anon.), 8vo, York, 1773 (also 12mo, Dublin, 1774), performed at York, and once at the Haymarket. 2. 'The Coquette; or the Mistakes of the Heart; a comedy' (anon.), 8vo, Bath, 1777, acted at York and Hull. It is not without merit; the plot is taken from Mrs. Haywood's novel of 'Betsy Thoughtless.' 3. 'An Historical View of the Irish Stage from the earliest period . . . with theatrical anecdotes,' 2 vols. 12mo, Dublin, 1788–94.

[Baker's Biographia Dramatica (Reed and Jones), i. 348, ii. 128, iii. 1.] G. G.

HITCHINS, MALACHY (1741–1809), astronomer, son of Thomas Hitchins, was born at Little Trevince, Gwennap, Cornwall, and was baptised on 18 May 1741. His mother was a sister of Thomas Martyn, the compiler of a map of Cornwall, and Henry Martyn [q. v.] was his cousin. According to Polwhele, Hitchins when a boy worked as a miner, but went to Exeter to assist Benjamin Donn [q. v.] in the construction of his map of Devonshire, which was published in 1765. Hitchins had previously contributed mathematical replies to 'The Ladies' Diary' for 1761. In December 1762 he was residing at Bideford. On 10 Oct. 1763 he matriculated at Exeter College, Oxford. Polwhele says that the expenses of his university education were met by his wife, Joanna Hawkins, whom he married on 10 Jan. 1764 at Buckland Brewer, Devonshire. Hitchins did not, however, graduate B.A. till 27 Feb. 1781; in 1785 he was incorporated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in the same year. In 1767 he obtained an introduction to Neville Maskelyne [q. v.], and became computer at Greenwich. For some time he resided at the observatory, and during 1769 observed the usual stars and planets, and the transit of Venus (Hitchins's observations are recorded in MASKELYNE, *Observations made at Greenwich*, i. 151–62). In 1768 Hitchins became comparer, and in this capacity verified the calculations for the 'Nautical Almanack,' a work which he performed till his death. While at Greenwich he entered holy orders, and removing to Exeter was for a short time vicar of Hennock. On 6 Nov. 1775 Bishop Keppel presented him to the vicarage of St. Hilary, Cornwall, and on 23 May 1785 to that of Gwinear. Hitchins retained both livings till his death, which took place on 28 March 1809 at St. Hilary, in the church of which parish he was buried.

Hitchins was a friend of Polwhele, whom he assisted in his 'History of Cornwall,' and of Davies Gilbert [q. v.] The reputation which the 'Nautical Almanack' obtained was largely due to his care, and after his death there was a marked deterioration (*Nature*, ix. 123). Hitchins's other publications consisted of contributions to the 'Annual Register,' the 'Philosophical Transactions,' and 'Archæologia' (for details see *Bibl. Cornub.*) Polwhele states that he translated the 'Hero and Leander' of Musæus into English verse when a young man. Three letters from Hitchins to John Crosley are preserved in Addit. MS. 16947, pp. 25–7.

By his wife Hitchins had four sons. The eldest son, Richard Hawkins Hitchins (1764–1827), was a fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, and rector of Baverstock in Wiltshire. The youngest, FORTESCUE HITCHINS (1784–1814), born at St. Hilary on 22 Feb. 1784, became a solicitor at St. Ives, and died at Marazion on 1 April 1814. He published: 1. 'Visions of Memory, and other Poems,' Plymouth, 1803. 2. 'The Seashore, with other Poems,' Sherborne, 1810. 3. 'The Tears of Cornubia; a Poem,' Sherborne, 1812. He was also author of some fugitive pieces, and compiled material for a history of Cornwall, which after his death

was edited by Samuel Drew [q. v.], and published in 1824. His poems are praised for their 'judgment, vigour, and elegance' in the 'Gentleman's Magazine' (1814, ii. 86).

[Boase and Courtney's Bibl. Cornub. i. 242–3, iii. 1231; Nichols's Lit. Illustr. vi. 44–6; Gilbert's Parochial Hist. of Cornwall, ii. 221–5; Polwhele's Biog. Sketches, i. 89; Parl. Debates, 6 March 1818, vol. xxxvii. col. 879.] C. L. K.

HOADLY, BENJAMIN, M.D. (1706–1757), physician, son of Benjamin Hoadly, bishop of Winchester [q. v.], was born on 10 Feb. 1706 in Broad Street, London. He was sent to Dr. Newcome's academy at Hackney, and thence to Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he was admitted on 8 April 1722. He read mathematics, and attended the lectures of the blind professor, Saunderson. He graduated M.B. 1727, and M.D. April 1728, having already been elected a fellow of the Royal Society. He was registrar of Hereford while his father was bishop (1721–4). He settled in London, and was elected a fellow of the College of Physicians 29 Dec. 1736, and in the following spring he delivered the Gulstonian lectures on the organs of respiration, which were printed, but are uninteresting. A copy bound in red morocco, presented by the author, is preserved in the college library. In 1739 he was elected censor, and in 1742 delivered a commonplace Harveian oration, which was printed. On 9 June 1742 he was made physician to the king's household, and on 4 Jan. 1746 physician to the household of the Prince of Wales.

Hoadly was fond of the stage, and was author of 'The Suspicious Husband,' a comedy, which was first acted at Covent Garden on 12 Feb. 1747. Garrick wrote a prologue for it, and acted the part of Ranger. It hit the popular taste, was often repeated on the stage, and was published in 1747 with a dedication to George II, who sent Hoadly 100*l*. Foote praised it in his 'Roman and English Comedy Compared,' 1747; Genest calls it 'one of our very best comedies.' A farce by Charles Macklin, 'The Suspicious Husband Criticized,' was produced at Drury Lane on 24 March 1747. The comedy was perhaps more justly called by a contemporary 'Hoadly's profligate pantomime,' consisting as it does of entrances and exits through windows at night, and of dissolute small talk. Hoadly also wrote a comedy, 'The Tatlers,' which was acted at Covent Garden on 29 April 1797 for Holman's benefit, but was never printed. In 1756 he published 'Observations on a series of Electrical Experiments by Dr. Hoadly and Mr. Wilson.' He died at Chelsea on 10 Aug. 1757. He married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Betts, and by her had one son, Benjamin; secondly, Anne, daughter of General Armstrong.

[Munk's Coll. of Phys. ii. 132; Works; Davies's Life of Garrick; Baker's Biog. Dram.; Genest's Hist. Stage, iv. 205, 215, vii. 310.] N. M.

HOADLY, BENJAMIN (1676–1761), bishop in succession of Bangor, Hereford, Salisbury, and Winchester, was born at Westerham in Kent 14 Nov. 1676, being the second son of the Rev. Samuel Hoadly [q. v.] by Martha Pickering, his second wife. John Hoadly, archbishop of Armagh [q. v.], was his brother. Benjamin Hoadly was educated by his father until his admission to Catharine Hall, Cambridge, where he entered as pensioner 18 Feb. 1691. He graduated B.A. in January 1696, having lost seven terms through ill-health. He was thenceforth crippled, and was obliged to preach in a kneeling posture. On 23 Aug. 1697 Hoadly was elected fellow of Catharine Hall; proceeded M.A. in 1699, and was college tutor (1699–1701). He vacated his fellowship by his marriage with Mrs. Sarah Curtis on 30 May 1701, and took holy orders. From 1701 to 1711 Hoadly was lecturer of St. Mildred's, Poultry. In 1704 he obtained the rectory of St. Peter-le-Poor in Broad Street.

Hoadly's first publication was a letter to William Fleetwood (afterwards bishop of Ely) [q. v.], occasioned by his 'Essay on Miracles' (1702). Hoadly maintains, in opposition to Fleetwood, that some miracles were and others were not within the power of angels, both good and bad. In 1703 he took part in the controversy as to conformity to the church of England. Strongly as he advocated conformity, he was opposed to the bill against occasional conformity, and when it was thrown out a third time in the House of Lords he defended the bishops who had voted for its rejection (*Letter to a Clergyman concerning the votes of the Bishops*,' &c. 1703). About the same time he published the first of his treatises on the 'Reasonableness of Conformity to the Church of England.' This was directed against the tenth chapter of Calamy's 'Life of Baxter,' which was admitted to contain the strongest case against the Act of Uniformity. Hoadly met the objections to the prayer-book, and then argued that even if tenable they would not justify nonconformity, because of its fatal effect on unity and concord. In 1704 he published 'A Persuasive to Lay Conformity,' urging upon lay nonconformists the obligation to be constant conformists. By occasional conformity they admitted that conformity was not sinful, and therefore in the interests of peace it might be constant. Calamy having answered the 'Reasonableness' with some

rather contemptuous expressions, Hoadly replied in two treatises. The first of these (1705), called 'A Serious Admonition,' &c., was designed to get rid of irrelevant topics introduced by Calamy, and complained of 'unhandsome treatment.' In the second treatise ('A Defence of the Reasonableness of Conformity to the Church of England'), which was published in 1707, Hoadly laboured to prove that the declaration of 'assent and consent' to be made to the liturgy was only equivalent to a promise to use it, and did not imply a formal approval of every part. Appended to this treatise was 'A Brief Defence of Episcopal Ordination' (which, however, extended to ninety large folio pages). It was a work of considerable power, and exhibited Hoadly's almost unrivalled controversial abilities at their best. Two other treatises, 'A Reply to the Introduction of the Second Part,' and a 'Postscript relating to the Third Part of Mr. Calamy's Defence of Moderate Nonconformity' (1707), brought this controversy to an end. Before the conclusion of it Hoadly was engaged in another contest with the leader of the high church party, Francis Atterbury [q. v.], upon the interpretation of the text 1 Cor. xv. 19. This had been explained in a funeral sermon by Atterbury as implying that Christians, while losing happiness in this world, were to be compensated in the future. Hoadly, taking much higher ground, demonstrated that the greatest happiness in this life was attained by those who rightly used the highest parts of their nature (1706). Atterbury replied to his strictures and was answered in a more full and elaborate manner in a second letter (1708). In a postscript to this letter Hoadly attacked another sermon of the same divine, in which he had clearly mistaken the meaning of 1 Peter iv. 8 as to charity covering a multitude of sins (1708).

The next year (1709) brought Hoadly into the arena of political churchmanship, and made him the leader of the 'low church' divines who upheld 'revolution principles' against the champions of hereditary right and passive obedience. In 1705 Hoadly had preached a sermon before the lord mayor and aldermen, in which he maintained that the teaching of St. Paul in Romans xiii. only amounted to a charge to obey rulers who governed for the good of their people. This doctrine was exceedingly distasteful to the high church party. The lower house of the convocation of Canterbury voted a request 'that some synodical notice might be taken of the dishonour done to the church by a sermon preached by Mr. Benjamin Hoadly at St. Lawrence Jewry,' and Hoadly was strongly attacked by Atterbury in a tract called 'An Enquiry into the Nature of the Liberty of the Subject.' He immediately replied to this in a 'Review of the Doctrine of the Sermon' (1705). Having entered upon this controversy, which, as he said, 'he thought himself under some sort of obligation to prosecute,' he was next engaged in it with Dr. Offspring Blackall [q. v.], bishop of Exeter. Blackall had preached a sermon before the queen (1708) in which he had maintained that rulers were 'ministers of God,' and hence that 'none upon earth had the right to question or resist them.' Hoadly replied to this in 'Some Considerations humbly offered to the Bishop of Exeter,' in which he maintained that 'the Gospel of Jesus Christ hath not utterly deprived men of the right of self-defense.' The bishop responded somewhat angrily, complaining of being misrepresented, and to this Hoadly replied in an 'Humble Reply to the Bishop of Exeter's Answer' (1709). Meantime, Atterbury preached the Latin sermon to the London clergy at Sion College on 17 May 1709, advocating the highest doctrine as to the rights of governors, and asserting that subjects when injuriously treated were bound to suffer in silence. This sermon was published at once at the request of the clergy. Hoadly had long had a bitter feeling against Atterbury, both on account of former controversies, and because Atterbury had charged him in a published tract ('Some Proceedings in Convocation,' &c. 1705) with 'imputing rebellion to the clergy in the church, while he himself preached it in the State.' Hoadly's answer to the sermon was severe and long, extending to nearly one hundred folio pages (1709). An 'Essay on the Origin of Civil Government' was appended, and the effect of all his writings on this subject was to raise Hoadly to the highest point in the estimation of the whig party. This was demonstrated when on 14 Dec. 1709, immediately after the publication of his book on civil government, it was moved in the House of Commons by Anthony Henley [q. v.] that Hoadly for his strenuous assertion of revolution principles had merited the favour of the house, and that the queen should be addressed to bestow some dignity upon him. The queen answered that she 'would take a proper opportunity to comply with their desires.' The accession to power of the tories was fatal to Hoadly's claims for the time. Mrs. Howland, however, widow of a rich London merchant, presented him to the rectory of Streatham (1710), which he was enabled to hold with his other benefice by being made chaplain to the Duke of Bedford.

In 1710, when tory principles were greatly in the ascendant, Hoadly published a collection of twelve political pieces, which were designed to be satirical and ironical, all strongly in support of 'revolution principles.' For the next few years his publications were chiefly of a religious character and do not require any special notice.

The queen's death and the accession of the Hanoverian prince brought a great prospect of advancement to Hoadly. He was almost immediately made royal chaplain, having previously obtained the degree of D.D. from Archbishop Wake. In this year (1715) came out a publication which is of very great importance in the history of Hoadly's theological career, namely, a satirical 'Dedication to Pope Clement XI,' prefixed to Sir R. Steele's 'Account of the State of the Roman Catholic Religion.' Hoadly has here entirely quitted the standpoint of his treatise on 'Episcopal Ordination' and his controversy with Calamy. He now ridicules the notion of church authority, and shows himself quite prepared to accept the Arian teaching of Clarke and Whiston. This piece is disfigured by some very fulsome adulation of the new king. The desired effect was quickly realised. On 21 Dec. 1715 Hoadly was promoted to the bishopric of Bangor, and was consecrated 18 March following. He was allowed to hold both his livings *in commendam*, and he remained in London as the advocate of extreme latitudinarian principles, never visiting his diocese during his six years' tenure of the see.

In 1716 Hoadly endeavoured to justify the favour shown to him by the publication of his famous treatise, 'A Preservative against the Principles and Practices of the Nonjurors both in Church and State.' This treatise was occasioned by the publication of some of the papers of the nonjuror, George Hickes [q. v.] It is a popular work, designed, according to its author, (1) to state the case between the protestant branches of the royal family and the popish; (2) to maintain the right in all civil governments to preserve themselves against persons in ecclesiastical offices as well as others; (3) to state the cause between Jesus Christ and those who, professing to be his followers and ministers, substitute themselves in his place. The most notable sentence in the treatise is that in which Hoadly affirms that a man's 'title to God's favour cannot depend upon his actual being or continuing in any particular method, but upon his real sincerity in the conduct of his conscience and of his own actions under it.' This doctrine, sufficiently startling to all churchmen, was followed up in a sermon preached before the king, 31 March 1717, on the 'Nature of the Kingdom or Church of Christ.' The preacher denies absolutely and pointedly that there is such a thing as a visible church of Christ, or rather in which 'any one more than another has authority either to make new laws for Christ's subjects, or to impose a sense upon the old ones, or to judge, censure, or punish the servants of another master in matters relating purely to conscience or salvation.' It is asserted that the subject of this sermon was suggested by the king, and the sermon was immediately printed by his command. It was a distinct challenge to the high churchmen, and it was at once accepted. What is known as the 'Bangorian Controversy' forthwith commenced. The first writer who attacked Hoadly's views was Dr. Andrew Snape, provost of Eton and chaplain to the king. He maintains that Christ had appointed certain ministers in his church who had authority to act in his stead. Hoadly replied, denying that even the apostles had absolute authority. In a second pamphlet Snape accuses Hoadly of sophistry and equivocation, and reproaches him with having a jesuit in his family as the tutor of his sons. This was M. de la Pillonière, a converted jesuit, whose name appears prominently in this controversy. On 3 May 1717 the lower house of the convocation of Canterbury voted the appointment of a committee to consider the Bishop of Bangor's sermon. On the 10th the committee brought in their report to the house. It was to the effect that the sermon, taken together with the treatise on the 'Principles and Practice of the Nonjurors,' had a tendency to subvert all government and discipline in the church of Christ, and to impugn the regal supremacy in causes ecclesiastical and the authority of the legislature to enforce obedience in matters of religion by civil sanctions. The report of the committee was not formally accepted by the lower house, but was ordered, *nemine contradicente*, to be presented to the upper house. At this the ministers took fright. To have a formal condemnation of Hoadly's doctrine, which would carry with it almost the whole of the clergy, would have been inconvenient to the government. The royal supremacy was therefore used to order the prorogation of the convocation to 22 Nov. Hoadly was accused of having sought to silence his opponents by this act of authority. This he strongly denies in his 'Reply to the Representation of Convocation,' a lengthy treatise of 130 folio pages. Part of this treatise is directed against the convocation report and part against a tract which had been written by Sherlock, dean of Chichester. Numerous writers assailed Hoadly's reply. By far the most remarkable of these was William Law

[q. v.] Law's 'Letters' are rightly said by his biographer to have 'raised him at once to the very highest rank in controversial divinity' (Overton, *Life of Law*). For the most part the tracts written in this controversy were of no great merit or importance. Hallam professes that after looking over forty or fifty of them he felt a difficulty in stating the propositions in dispute (*Const. Hist.* ii. 394). In fact all the topics in dispute between whig and tory, high and low churchmen, were brought into the controversy, and an unusual amount of heat and bitterness animated the writers. The number of the tracts was prodigious, amounting probably to near two hundred. The catalogue of them as printed in Hoadly's works occupies eighteen folio pages. The list of the writers' names gives fifty-three; most of these wrote several pamphlets, and there were also a great number of anonymous publications. Hoadly made the following contributions to the controversy between 1717 and 1720: 1. 'An Answer to Dr. Snape's Letter to the Bishop of Bangor.' 2. 'Advertisements in the "Daily Courant" and "Evening Post."' 3. 'Preface to F. de la Pillonière's Answer to Dr. Snape.' 4. 'Letter to Dr. Snape prefixed to F. de la Pillonière's Reply.' 5. 'Some few Remarks on Dr. Snape's Letter before Mr. Mill's Book.' 6. 'A Postscript to Dr. Sherlock, dean of Chichester.' 7. 'An Answer to the Representation drawn up by a Committee of the Lower House of Convocation.' 8. 'Answer to a Calumny cast upon the Bishop of Bangor by Dr. Sherlock.' 9. 'Answer to a late Book written by Dr. Sherlock, intituled "The Condition and Example of Our Blessed Saviour vindicated."' 10. 'The Common Rights of Subjects vindicated, and the Nature of the Sacramental Tests considered' (1718). 11. 'An Answer to Dr. Hare's Sermon, intituled "Church Authority vindicated."' 12. 'The Dean of W——r still the same, or his new Defence of the Lord Bishop of Bangor's Sermon considered' (1720). The antagonists whom Hoadly selected for attack were Snape, Hare, and Sherlock. The two former were royal chaplains, and as such their opinions were thought to require notice from one who wrote under royal patronage. They were deprived of their office for their attacks on the popular doctrines. Sherlock was certainly among the ablest of the writers in opposition to him, and had been an old opponent of Hoadly at Cambridge; but the bishop, perhaps prudently, abstained from answering Law, the most powerful of all his critics.

Hoadly was now in the highest favour at court, the intimate friend of Mrs. Clayton, afterwards Lady Sundon, the favourite of the queen, and might expect high preferment. In 1721 he was translated to Hereford, having previously resigned the rectory of St. Peter Poor. During his occupancy of this see occurred the famous trial of his old opponent, Atterbury, for high treason. Hoadly cordially acquiesced in the sentence passed on the bishop, but he did not take any prominent part in the debate on the trial, as he was a poor orator. For this, however, he made ample amends to his patrons by the letters published in the 'London Journal' under the signature of 'Britannicus.' These letters (42–55) attack and dissect with great vigour and minute criticism the defence made by Atterbury in the House of Lords, and labour to damage the reputation and character of the bishop in every way. The whole series of the 'Britannicus' letters, which occupy nearly a folio volume in Hoadly's works, must have been most valuable to the government. In October 1723 Hoadly was translated to the see of Salisbury, having previously resigned his benefice of Streatham. Being now the occupant of a prominent English see, Hoadly thought it necessary to make some episcopal utterances for the guidance of his clergy. In 1726 he delivered his primary charge at Salisbury, a jejune composition, very different in spirit and power from the 'Britannicus' letters. He is much more at home in his tract on the 'Enquiry into the Reasons of the Conduct of Great Britain,' in which he criticises the proceedings of the emperor and king of Spain in making the secret treaty of Vienna (1725), and defends the action of England and the other powers, which had responded by the Alliance of Hanover (3 Sept. 1725). This performance was very severely criticised by Hoadly's political opponents, and was defended by him in a tract published two or three years afterwards, 'A Defense of the Enquiry,' &c. In 1732 the bishop wrote an 'Essay on the Life, Writings, and Character of Dr. Samuel Clarke' [q. v.], prefixed to the edition of his 'Sermons' in 10 vols. Hoadly, being almost in entire sympathy with the refined Arianism of Clarke, and greatly admiring his learning and power, desired that for a memorial 'he may be thought and spoken of in ages to come under the character of the friend of Dr. Clarke.'

In September 1734 Hoadly was advanced to the rich see of Winchester, this being his fourth bishopric in succession. In the charge which he delivered to his clergy two years after his translation (1736) he entered into an apology for his life and writings, and strongly repudiated the conclusions drawn from his writings by others. He alluded in particular to

'A Plain Account of the Nature and End of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper,' published (1735) anonymously, but never disowned by the bishop, and included in his son's edition of his works. This treatise, which caused great theological excitement, was an elaborate attempt to explain the sacrament of the Lord's Supper as in no sense a mystery, and as having no special benefits attached to it, but as a mere commemorative rite. Bishop Van Mildert mentioned, among a host of eminent writers who controverted the 'Plain Account,' the names of Warren, Wheatly, Whiston, Ridley, Leslie, Law, Brett, Johnson, and Stebbing (*Life of Waterland*, p. 163). Dr. Waterland's great treatise, 'A Review of the Doctrine of the Eucharist,' was no doubt due in part to this publication. It was thought by many that Socinianism was plainly to be detected in Hoadly's treatment of the subject, and it may be added that the prayers published in the bishop's works go far to substantiate this charge.

Hoadly's literary activity declined with advancing years. In 1736 was published (anonymously) a short tract on 'The Repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts.' This, which was an answer to Bishop Gibson's pamphlet, did not see the light till some years after it was written, when it was published with a preface by Dr. Avery. It was an enlightened argument against the retention of these objectionable restrictions. Nothing more from the bishop's pen came out for nearly twenty years. In 1754 and 1755 were published two volumes of sermons. Hoadly, so dexterous as a controversialist, does not shine as a teacher of positive theology. There is a coldness and heaviness about his utterances, and his style is sometimes so involved that we can appreciate Pope's satirical description of 'Hoadly with his periods of a mile.' The bishop's literary life was brought to a conclusion by a very remarkable production published when he was eighty-one years old (1757), in which he was said by Horace Walpole not only to have got the better of his adversary, but to have conquered old age itself. The occasion of this publication—'A Letter to Clement Chevallier, Esq.'—was as follows: One Bernard Fournier, a convert from popery, and a curate in Jersey, had come into England to appeal to the Bishop of Winchester (ordinary of Jersey) on some matter. He was kindly received by Hoadly, and obtained from him his signature as a frank to a letter. Over this he wrote a forged promissory note for 8,800*l*. The bishop might have prosecuted him for forgery, and would no doubt have obtained his condemnation. But shrinking from this he brought the forged promissory note into chancery, and obtained a decree that it was 'a gross fraud and contrivance.' Fournier continued to be troublesome, and met with some support; the bishop thought it necessary to write the letter, in which he exposed Fournier with great skill and acuteness. Hoadly died at his palace of Chelsea, at the age of eighty-five, on 17 April 1761. He was twice married.

His first wife, Sarah Curtis, achieved before her marriage some reputation as a portrait painter. She was a pupil of Mary Beale [q. v.], and among her sitters were Whiston, Burnet, and her husband. Her portrait of Burnet was engraved by Faithorne. The picture of her husband, which was, 'as is believed, touched up by Hogarth,' is in the National Portrait Gallery. She died in 1743. By her the bishop had five children, all sons, two still-born, and Samuel, Benjamin (1706–1757) [q. v.], and John (1711–1776) [q. v.], afterwards the editor of his works. The bishop's second marriage (23 July 1745) was with Mary, daughter and coheiress of Dr. John Newey, dean of Chichester.

Probably no divine of the church of England has been more violently attacked than Hoadly. As the prominent and aggressive leader of the extreme latitudinarian party in church and state he naturally attracted all the strongest assaults of the tory and high church party. As a minimising divine, writing down mysteries and dogma, he was especially offensive to churchmen, whether of the nonjuring school or not—to Waterland equally as to Brett. Probably the attacks made on him were not altogether unwelcome, as they enabled him to display his great skill as a controversialist. His controversial writings are remarkable for their temper, but there is in them a good deal of plausible sophistry. His dogmatic theological writings have no great merit. His political essays are clear and forcible, but they are disfigured by frequent adulation of the king and royal family. The letters to Lady Sundon show that he was well able to flatter influential personages in the state. As a bishop he was certainly negligent in the performance of his duties. He never visited the diocese of Bangor, and probably not that of Hereford; at Salisbury, however, he acted creditably on one occasion. John Jackson (1686–1763) [q. v.], being presented to a prebend at Salisbury, desired Hoadly to admit him without requiring subscription to the prayer-book and articles. Hoadly, though himself disliking subscription, refused on the ground that subscription was the law of the church. He did not, as many other clergy did, omit the Athanasian creed in using the service. A poem of somewhat fulsome praise of Hoadly was

written by Akenside. John Dunton [q. v.] commends 'his grave polemic mind.' Numerous contemptuous notices of Hoadly are to be found in the writings of Atterbury, Swift, and his various high church opponents.

[Works of Benjamin Hoadly, D.D., published by his son, John Hoadly, LL.D., 3 vols. folio, London, 1773, with Life from Biographia Britannica; Nichols's Literary Anecdotes of 18th Century, vols. i–v.; Atterbury's Epistolary Correspondence, 5 vols., 1791; Wilkins's Concilia, &c., vol. iv., 1721; Van Mildert's Life of Waterland, Oxford, 1823; Lathbury's History of Convocation, 1853; Hughes's Life of Sherlock, 1830; Overton's Life of Law, 1881; Hallam's Constitutional History, vol. ii., 1842; Perry's History of the Church of England, vol. iii., 1864; Hunt's History of Religious Thought in England, vol. iii., 1860; Abbey's The English Church and its Bishops, 1887, ii. 1–20; Leslie Stephen's English Thought in the Eighteenth Century, ii. 152–61 (x. 37–41).] G. G. P.

HOADLY, JOHN (1678–1746) archbishop of Armagh, was born at Tottenham, Middlesex, 27 Sept. 1678, and was younger brother of Benjamin Hoadly (1676–1761) [q. v.] He was a member of St. Catharine's Hall, Cambridge (B.A. 1697), and in September 1700 was appointed under-master of the grammar school of Norwich, of which his father was head-master. After passing some years there he became chaplain to Bishop Burnet, who gave him the rectory of St. Edmund's, Salisbury, and made him successively prebendary (21 Feb. 1705–6), archdeacon (6 Nov. 1710), and chancellor (16 April 1713) of Salisbury. Burnet's esteem for him is further confirmed by an adversary, the author of a pamphlet entitled 'The Salisbury Quarrel Ended' [1710], relating to some local squabbles, in which whatever the high church party thought obnoxious in Burnet's conduct was attributed to the influence of his chaplain. He was also attacked for his friendship with Chubb by pamphleteers on the controversies provoked by the latter. In 1717 Lord King, then chief justice of the common pleas, presented him to the rectory of Ockham in Surrey; and in 1727 he was consecrated bishop of Leighlin and Ferns. Whiston says that he remonstrated violently against this appointment on account of the ignorance which he imputed to Hoadly. If, however, Hoadly knew little of the subjects which interested Whiston, he possessed other accomplishments. 'I know,' wrote the primate, Archbishop Boulter, 'his affection for his majesty, and that he has spirit to help to keep up the English interest here;' and when in July 1729 a vacancy occurred in the archbishopric of Dublin, Boulter again wrote to Walpole: 'There is nobody on the bench here so able to do his Majesty service in this country, nor any so acceptable to the well affected of this kingdom, nor can I depend so firmly on being assisted in all public affairs by any one here, as by the Bishop of Ferns.' Hoadly was accordingly translated to the archiepiscopal see in January 1730. In October 1742 he became archbishop of Armagh upon Boulter's death, the lord-lieutenant, the Duke of Devonshire, who happened to be at court when the news arrived, telling the king that he could not do without him. As primate he displayed a tolerant spirit by consenting to the abolition of restrictions on Roman catholic services. As archbishop of Dublin he built the residence of Tallaght at a cost of 2,500*l.*, partly for his successors, one of whom dismantled it, partly 'as the most useful and rational method of supporting the honest and industrious poor.' 'But he raised a nobler monument to himself,' says his nephew, 'in the hearts of the Irish, by indefatigably promoting the improvement of agriculture by his skill, his purse, and his example.' He had married his daughter to the son of Speaker Henry Boyle, afterwards Earl of Shannon [q. v.], and was, with Boyle, for many years the chief director of Irish politics. In a letter to the Duke of Newcastle, 22 April 1746 (*Newcastle Papers*, Brit. Mus. vol. xxii.), he says: 'I have been here eighteen years and more, and have constantly, without one failure, attended, what I by principle thought right, the king's service. For sixteen years of that time I have chiefly borne the burthen of the privy council and of the House of Lords, and sore against my will, if it had not been for the ease and quiet of the government, of the university.' He adds: 'I never asked anything before for any relation of mine own, and but one small thing for a dependant.' He died at Rathfarnham, 19 July 1746, of a fever caught while superintending workmen, and was buried at Tallaght. 'He gave universal content and satisfaction,' says a writer in the 'Dublin Courant' of the following week, 'by his easiness of access, his knowledge of the true state of affairs, his sound judgment and quick penetration, and his capacity and dexterity in the despatch of business.' However inferior to his famous brother in learning and controversial ability, he possessed the same qualities of head and heart. His writings consisted only of occasional sermons, a pastoral letter on the rebellion of 1745, a defence of Burnet's work on the articles against Binckes, 1703, and a view of Bishop Beveridge's writings, 'in a humorous way,' adds his nephew, in citing the book. Bishop Mant, however, thinks it incredible that Bishop

Beveridge could have been taken otherwise than seriously, and the obnoxious words were evidently no part of the original title.

[Dr. John Hoadly's additions to Kippis's Memoir of Bishop Hoadly, prefixed to the latter's Works, 1773; Mant's History of the Church of Ireland; D'Alton's Lives of the Archbishops of Dublin; Boulter's Letters; The Salisbury Quarrel Ended, 1710; Whiston's Memoirs of his own Life and Writings; Handcock's History and Antiquities of Tallaght; Dublin Courant, 22 July 1746.] R. G.

HOADLY, JOHN (1711–1776), poet and dramatist, born in Broad Street, London, on 8 Oct. 1711, was the youngest son of Benjamin Hoadly (1676–1761) [q. v.], bishop of Winchester, by his wife Sarah Curtis. After attending Dr. Newcome's school at Hackney, where he distinguished himself by his performance of the part of Phocyas in J. Hughes's 'Siege of Damascus,' he was sent in 1730 to Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and at about the same time was entered at the Middle Temple in order to qualify himself for the bar. He assisted his brother Benjamin (1706–1757) [q. v.] in writing 'The Contrast; or, a tragical comical Rehearsal of two modern Plays, and the Tragedy of Epaminondas,' which was brought out at the theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields on 30 April 1731, and performed three times without success. It ridiculed living poets, especially James Thomson. At the desire of Bishop Hoadly it was suppressed, and the copy was restored to the authors (Baker, *Biog. Dram.* ed. Reed and Jones, ii. 125–6). Having graduated LL.B. in 1735 Hoadly decided to become a clergyman, that he might avail himself of the rich patronage at his father's disposal. On 29 Nov. 1735 he was appointed chancellor of the diocese of Winchester, and was ordained deacon by his father on the following 7 Dec., and priest the 21st of the same month. He was immediately received into the Prince of Wales's household as his chaplain, as he afterwards was in that of the princess dowager, on 6 May 1751. He obtained the rectory of Mitchelmersh, Hampshire, on 8 March 1737, that of Wroughton, Wiltshire, on 8 Sept., and that of Alresford, Hampshire, and the eighth prebendal stall in Winchester Cathedral on 29 Nov. of the same year. On 9 June 1743 he was instituted to the rectory of St. Mary, near Southampton, and on 16 Dec. 1746 to the vicarage of Overton, Hampshire. On 4 Jan. 1748 Herring, archbishop of Canterbury, conferred on him the degree of LL.D. (*Gent. Mag.* 3rd ser. xvi. 637). In May 1760 he was appointed to the mastership of St. Cross, Winchester. All these preferments he retained until his death (16 March 1776), except the rectory of Wroughton and the prebend of Winchester, which he resigned in June 1760 (Le Neve, *Fasti*, ed. Hardy, iii. 40). Such was his fondness for theatrical exhibitions that no visitors were ever long in his house before they were solicited to accept a part in some interlude. He himself, along with Garrick, who was a great friend and correspondent of Hoadly's, and Hogarth, once enacted a vulgar parody on the ghost scene in Shakespeare's 'Julius Cæsar.' Besides his share in 'The Contrast,' which was never printed, he wrote: 1. 'Love's Revenge: a dramatic pastoral' (anon.), 1734 ([1737] and 1745); set to music by Maurice Greene. 2. 'Jephtha, an oratorio' (anon.), 1737; music by Greene. 3. 'Phœbe, a pastoral opera' (anon.), 1748; music by Greene. 4. 'The Force of Truth, an oratorio' (anon.), 1764. He composed the fifth act of J. Miller's tragedy of 'Mahomet,' 1744, and completed and revised G. Lillo's 'Arden of Feversham,' 1762. He is said to have assisted his brother Benjamin in the composition of 'The Suspicious Husband.' He left several dramas in manuscript; among others 'The Housekeeper, a farce,' on the plan of J. Townley's 'High Life below Stairs,' in favour of which piece it was rejected by Garrick, and a tragedy on the life of Thomas Cromwell, earl of Essex. Some of his poems are in Dodsley's 'Collection;' the best is a translation of Edward Holdsworth's 'Muscipula' in vol. v. He also edited his father's works in three folio volumes in 1773, to which he prefixed a short life originally contributed to the 'Biographia Britannica.'

[Authorities quoted; Chalmers's Biog. Dict. xvii. 518–20; Baker's Biog. Dram. (Reed and Jones), ii. 396, iii. 148; Foster's Life of Goldsmith (1886), ii. 102, 187, 352; Garrick Correspondence, passim.] G. G.

HOADLY, SAMUEL (1643–1705), schoolmaster and writer of educational books, was born 30 Sept. 1643 at Guildford, New England, whither his parents had fled at the outbreak of the great rebellion. In 1655 his parents returned to Great Britain and settled in Edinburgh, where Samuel was educated, matriculating in 1659 in the university. In 1662 his parents removed to Rolvenden in Kent. Next year Samuel became an assistant-master in the Cranbrook free school. He was in holy orders, but never held any benefice. Hoadly established a private school at Westerham in 1671, whence in 1678 he removed to Tottenham High Cross. In 1686 he removed to Brook House, Hackney. He was appointed in 1700 head-master of Norwich grammar school, an appointment which he held till his death on 17 April 1705. He

was twice married; first in 1666 to Mary Wood, who died in childbirth in 1668; secondly, in 1669, to Martha, daughter of the Rev. B. Pickering. By his second wife he had a large family of nine children, among whom were Bishop Benjamin Hoadly [q. v.] and Archbishop John Hoadly [q. v.]

Hoadly's 'Natural Method of Teaching, being the Accidence in Questions and Answers &c.,' a kind of English and Latin grammar combined (1683), was the most popular school manual of the age, and before 1773 reached its eleventh edition. In 1700 he published a school edition of 'Phædrus' and the 'Maxims of Publius Syrus.' He had some correspondence with Grævius, in which occur notices of Bentley's projected edition of 'Hesychius' and of the controversy upon the Phalaris question. It was probably owing to the recommendation of Grævius that several young foreign scholars became boarders in Hoadly's house in order to learn English.

[Bishop Hoadly's Works, 3 vols., edited by his son; Life of the Bishop prefixed to vol. i., and appendix for Samuel Hoadly's correspondence with J. G. Grævius.] T. E. J.

HOADLY, SARAH (*d.* 1743), portrait painter. [See under HOADLY, BENJAMIN, 1676–1761.]

HOAR, LEONARD (1630?–1675), president of Harvard College, New Cambridge, America, born in Gloucestershire about 1630, was the fourth son of Charles Hoare, by Joanna Hinkesman of Gloucester (EDWARD HOARE, *Pedigree of Hore and Hoare*, pp. 63–4). Some time after the death of his father in 1638 he emigrated with his mother to America. Hoar, as he thenceforth called himself, graduated at Harvard College in 1650, and in 1653 returned to England, where he became 'a preacher of the gospel in divers places.' Through the interest of Sir Henry Mildmay he was afterwards beneficed at Wanstead, Essex, from which he was ejected by the Act of Uniformity in 1662. On 27 March 1661, while at Wanstead, he wrote to his nephew, Josiah Flint, then in the freshman class at Harvard, a long and interesting letter on the true methods of study, which is printed in the 'Collections' of the Massachusetts Historical Society (vi. 100–8). In 1671 he received the degree of M.D. from Cambridge by royal mandate, and in 1672 went again to Massachusetts to preach, by invitation, at the third or Old South Church, Boston. He brought a letter, dated 5 Feb. 1672, addressed to the magistrates and ministers in Massachusetts Bay by thirteen nonconformist ministers in and about London, friends of the colony and valuable agents in raising funds for a new college building, who strongly recommended Hoar for the post of president of Harvard as successor to Charles Chauncy [q. v.], who died 19 Feb. 1672. The general court voted an increase of salary on the condition that Hoar was elected. He was accordingly chosen, greatly to the disappointment of Urian Oakes, who was regarded by the students and many influential persons as Chauncy's legitimate successor. The students, according to Cotton Mather, who was then at the college, 'set themselves to travestie' whatever Hoar did and said, and to 'aggravate everything in his behaviour disagreeable to them, with a design to make him odious,' in which conduct they were abetted by powerful enemies outside (*Magnalia*, bk. iv. p. 129). Three of the corporation combined against him with such effect that all the students, with the exception of three, left, and in March 1675 Hoar resigned. On 28 Nov. following he died, aged 45, and was buried at Braintree, Massachusetts. His wife Bridget, daughter of John Lisle the regicide, died at Boston, Massachusetts, on 25 May 1723. By her he had two daughters: Bridget, who married, on 21 June 1689, the Rev. Thomas Cotton of London, a liberal benefactor of Harvard College; and Tryphena.

Hoar was author of: 1. 'Index Biblicus: or, the Historical Books of the Holy Scripture abridged. With each book, chapter, and sum of diverse matter distinguished, and a chronology to every eminent epocha of time superadded. With an Harmony of the Four Evangelists and a table thereunto, &c.' [by L. H.], 12mo, London, 1668 (another edition 1669). It was afterwards reissued as 'Index Biblicus Multijugus: or, a Table to the Holy Scripture. The second edition, &c.' [by L. H.], 8vo, London, 1672. 2. 'The First Catalogue of Members of Harvard College,' 1674. The only copy known was found in 1842 by James Savage in the State Paper Office in London, and has been printed in the 'Proceedings' of the Massachusetts Historical Society for October 1864 (p. 11), a few copies with a title-page being issued separately. 3. 'The Sting of Death and Death Unstung, delivered in two Sermons, preached on the occasion of the death of the Lady Mildmay,' 4to, Boston [Mass.], 1680, published by Hoar's nephew, Josiah Flint.

[Sibley's Biog. Sketches of Graduates of Harvard Univ. i. 228–52; Quincy's Hist. of Harvard Univ. i. 31–5; Savage's Genealog. Dict. ii. 431–2.] G. G.

HOARD, SAMUEL (1599–1658), divine, born in London in 1599, became either clerk or chorister of All Souls' College, Oxford, in 1614, was matriculated on 10 Oct. 1617, and

migrated to St. Mary Hall, where he graduated B.A. 20 April 1618, and commenced M.A. in 1621. He was incorporated in the latter degree at Cambridge in 1622. He became chaplain to Robert, earl of Warwick, who presented him in 1626 to the rectory of Moreton, near Ongar, Essex. On 15 June 1630 he was admitted B.D. at Oxford, and in 1632 he was incorporated in that degree at Cambridge. In 1637 he was collated to the prebend of Willesdon in the church of St. Paul. He died on 15 Feb. 1657–8, and was buried in the chancel of Moreton Church. Wood says he was 'well read in the fathers and schoolmen, was a good disputant and preacher, a zealous Calvinist in the beginning, but a greater Arminian afterwards' (*Athenæ Oxon.* ed. Bliss, iii. 449).

His works are: 1. 'Gods Love to Mankind manifested by disproving His absolute Decree for their Damnation' (anon.), Lond. 1633 4to, 1658 12mo, 1673 8vo. It is thought that Henry Mason had a share in this work, which was answered by William Twisse and John Davenant, bishop of Salisbury. Morant remarks that Hoard had the courage to publish the book 'at a time when it was accounted a greater crime than treason to boggle at the doctrine of absolute predestination, with all its blasphemous consequences' (*Hist. of Essex*, i. 146). 2. 'The Soules Miserie and Recoverie: or, the Grieving of the Spirit, how it is caused, and how redressed. Wherein is shewed, among other things, the nature of presumptuous sins, with preservatives against them, and remedies for them,' London, 1636, 8vo, dedicated to Robert, earl of Warwick. Reprinted, with many additions, Lond. 1658, 8vo. 3. 'The Churches Authority asserted; in a sermon [on 1 Cor. xiv. 4] preached at Chelmsford, at the metropolitical visitation of William [Laud], archbishop of Canterbury . . . March 1, 1636,' Lond. 1637, 4to. Reprinted in 'Bibliotheca Scriptorum Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ,' 1709, i. 190–246.

[Authorities quoted; Addit. MS. 5872, f. 67; Newcourt's Repertorium, i. 230, ii. 424; Le Neve's Fasti (Hardy), ii. 452; Oxford Univ. Reg. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.), vol. ii. pt. ii. p. 362, pt. iii. p. 363.]

T. C.

HOARE, CHARLES JAMES (1781–1865), archdeacon of Surrey, born in London on 14 July 1781, was third son of Henry Hoare, banker, of Fleet Street, London, one of the founders of the Church Missionary Society (*d.* 15 March 1828). His mother was Lydia Henrietta (*d.* 19 July 1816), daughter and coheiress of Isaac Malortie of Hanover and London, merchant. Charles James was educated under the Rev. John Simons of Paul's Cray, Kent, and at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he was admitted a pensioner on 7 May 1799. Here among his friends were Henry Martyn, the two Grants, Archdeacon Dealtry, and J. W. Cunningham. In 1803 he passed as second wrangler, second Smith's prizeman, and second classical medallist, graduated B.A. in the same year and M.A. in 1806, and was Seatonian prizeman in 1807. On 24 March 1806 he was chosen Lady Margaret fellow of his college, and was ordained in 1804 as curate to Dr. Thomas Rennell, dean of Winchester and vicar of Alton, Hampshire. In 1807 he was appointed vicar of Blandford Forum, Dorsetshire, where he won numerous friends. He removed to the family living of Godstone, near Reigate, Surrey, in March 1821, which he held for the remainder of his life. In 1829 he became rural dean of South-east Ewell, on 10 Nov. in the same year archdeacon of Winchester, and on 2 Dec. 1831 a canon residentiary of Winchester Cathedral. He interested himself in the defence of the Irish church, the maintenance of cathedral establishments in their integrity, and the cause of education. He was a great supporter of religious societies, and held a yearly missionary gathering at Godstone vicarage. On 14 Nov. 1847 he was transferred to the archdeaconry of Surrey. He chiefly directed his energies to providing further church accommodation for the populous districts on the south side of London. Among his more intimate acquaintances were Hannah More, Wilberforce, the Thorntons, Venn, Macaulay, and Simeon. He resigned his archdeaconry in 1860. He died at Godstone vicarage on 15 Jan. 1865, and was buried in a vault in the churchyard on 21 Jan. He married, on 4 July 1811, Jane Isabella, only daughter of Richard Holden of Moorgate, Yorkshire. She died on 15 Nov. 1874, having had seven children.

Hoare was author of: 1. 'The Shipwreck of St. Paul. A Seatonian Prize Poem,' 1808; another edition 1860. 2. 'Thoughts suited to the Present Crisis, in three Sermons preached for National Schools,' 1820. 3. 'Sermons on the Christian Character, with Occasional Discourses,' 1821. 4. 'The Course of Divine Judgments, eight Lectures on the Impending Pestilence,' 1832. 5. 'The Prebendary or Cathedral Establishments, Ancient and Modern,' 1837, 1838, 2 parts. 6. 'Remains of C. J. Paterson,' ed. by C. J. Hoare, 1838. 7. 'A Letter to the Bishop of London on the Cathedral Question,' 1840. 8. 'The Holy Scriptures, their Nature, Authority, and Use,' 1845; second ed. 1857. 9. 'Baptism, or the Ministration of Public Baptism of Infants scripturally illustrated,' 1848. 10. 'Church

Rates, the Question of the Day, considered,' 1856. He also published twelve single sermons, six charges when archdeacon of Winchester, and four charges when archdeacon of Surrey.

[Gent. Mag. February 1865, pp. 249–50; Sussex Express, 28 Jan. 1865, p. 6.] G. C. B.

HOARE, CLEMENT (1789–1849), vine-grower, was born in 1789. He cultivated a vineyard at Sidlesham, near Chichester, whence he removed, between 1835 and 1840, to 'Shirley vineyard,' near Southampton. He died at Vauxhall, Surrey, on 18 Aug. 1849, aged 60 (*Gent. Mag.* new ser. xxxii. 437). He was author of two valuable handbooks: 1. 'A Practical Treatise on the Cultivation of the Grape Vine on open walls,' 8vo, London, 1835; 2nd edition, 1837; 3rd edition, 1841. 2. 'A Descriptive Account of an improved Method of Planting and Managing the Roots of Grape Vines,' 8vo, London, 1844.

[Hoare's Works.] G. G.

HOARE, PRINCE (1755–1834), dramatic author and artist, born at Bath in 1755, was the son of William Hoare, R.A. [q. v.] He was educated at the Bath grammar school, and instructed in art by his father. In 1772 he gained a Society of Arts premium, and in that year came to London to study at the Royal Academy. In 1776 he visited Rome, and there studied under Mengs, together with Fuseli and Northcote. On returning to England in 1780 he painted for some time, exhibiting at the Royal Academy in 1781 and 1782. His exhibited work included a classical picture called 'Alceste,' and a portrait of Sir T. Lawrence when a child. He ceased to exhibit after 1785. In 1788 he took a voyage for his health to Lisbon, whence he returned in June to London. During his absence his first play, a tragedy, 'Such things were,' was acted at Bath, 1 Jan. 1788, and afterwards (as 'Julia, or Such things were') at Drury Lane, 2 May 1796, for the benefit of Mrs. Siddons. His best known production, 'No Song, No Supper' (a farce, with music by Storace), was first acted at Drury Lane on 16 April 1790, and often subsequently. Other productions by Hoare are: 'The Cave of Trophonius' (musical farce), Drury Lane, 3 May 1791; 'Dido' (opera), Haymarket, 23 May 1792; 'The Prize' (musical farce), Haymarket, 11 March 1793, and often subsequently; 'My Grandmother' (musical farce), Haymarket, 16 Dec. 1793; 'The Three and the Deuce' (comic drama), Haymarket, 2 Sept. 1795; 'Lock and Key' (musical farce), Covent Garden, 2 Feb. 1796; 'Mahmoud' (opera), Drury Lane, 30 April 1796; 'The Italian Villagers,' Covent Garden, 25 April 1797 (for other plays see *Gent. Mag.* 1835, new ser. iii. 662; *Brit. Mus. Cat.*; and BAKER, *Biogr. Dram.*, art. 'Hoare,' where twenty plays are enumerated).

In 1799 Hoare was appointed honorary foreign secretary to the Royal Academy. He was a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and of the Royal Society of Literature, to which he bequeathed his library. He died at Brighton on 22 Dec. 1834. A portrait of him, by Northcote, is published in the 'European Magazine,' February 1798, p. 75; and one drawn by George Dance in 1798 was published in 1814 in Daniell's 'Engravings of Dance's Portraits.'

Besides his plays, Hoare published: 1. 'Extracts from a correspondence with the Academies of Vienna and St. Petersbourg,' 1802. 2. 'Academic Correspondence,' 1804, 4to. 3. 'Academic Annals of Painting,' 1805 4to, 1809 8vo. These three were published by Hoare in his capacity as secretary to the Royal Academy. 4. 'An Inquiry into the . . . Art of Design in England,' 1806. 5. 'Epochs of the Arts' (on painting and sculpture in Great Britain), London, 1813, 8vo. 6. 'Memoirs of Granville Sharp,' London, 1820, 4to. 7. 'Love's Victims; a poem.' Hoare edited 'The Artist,' 2 vols. 4to, 1809–10 (a collection of essays, some by Hoare).

[Gent. Mag. 1835, new ser. i. 661–2; European Mag. February 1798, p. 75; Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Baker's Biog. Dram. i. 353; Brit. Mus. Cat.; Genest's Hist. Stage.] W. W.

HOARE, SIR RICHARD (1648–1718), lord mayor of London, born in 1648, probably in London, was grandson of Henry Hoare, a Buckinghamshire farmer, and only son of Henry and Cicely Hoare of the parish of St. Botolph's, Aldersgate. The father was a yeoman and 'dealer of horses' in Smithfield (LE NEVE, *Pedigrees of Knights*, p. 481). After serving an apprenticeship to Richard Moore (indentures dated 9 June 1665), Hoare was admitted to the freedom of the Goldsmiths' Company on 5 July 1672. He subsequently became an assistant and warden, and served the office of master in 1712. He set up in business as a goldsmith in or near Lombard Street, probably about 1672 (cf. BROOKE and HALLEN, *Registers of St. Mary Woolnoth*, 1886, p. 62). Thence he removed to Goldsmiths' Row, in the parish of St. Vedast, Foster Lane, before 6 May 1674 (cf. baptismal register of St. Vedast). Here he joined his cousin, James Hore, surveyor, warden, and comptroller of the mint, who carried on business as a goldsmith at the Golden Bottle at the western end of Cheapside. He was still living in the parish in August 1690 (*ib.*), but had removed to

Fleet Street in or before 1693 (cf. baptismal register of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West). Like his contemporary, Sir Francis Child [q. v.], he added the business of a banker to that of a goldsmith, and the bank (which still preserves the original sign of the Golden Bottle) has existed in the same spot (No. 37) until the present day. Hoare was one of the goldsmiths authorised by the treasury in 1694 to receive contributions for raising 1,000,000*l.* on the duty arising from salt, and the new rates of exchange (*Lond. Gaz.* 9 April 1694). In 1695–6 he subscribed the association roll of the Goldsmiths' Company congratulating William III on his escape from assassination (Wilford, *Memorials and Characters*, 1741, p. 21 n.) Hoare's financial transactions were on a large scale. In March 1696–7 he joined Child and others in advancing 60,000*l.* to pay ready money for wrought plate brought into the mint to be coined (Luttrell, *Brief Relation*, iv. 195). Samuel Pepys was one of his customers, and left him a mourning-ring at his death in 1703 (*Diary*, 4th edit., 1854, iv. 360–1). He and Child are said to have united to make a run upon the Bank of England in 1707 during the alarm caused by the Pretender's rumoured invasion, but he refuted the charge in a broadsheet dated 16 March (cf. *The Anatomy of Exchequer Alley*, a contemporary pamphlet quoted in Price's 'Handbook of London Bankers'). On 28 Aug. 1710 he contracted, with three other merchants, to supply the treasury with 350,000*l.* for the use of the army in Flanders (Luttrell, vi. 622).

Hoare was knighted by Queen Anne when she dined at Guildhall on Lord Mayor's day, 29 Oct. 1702 (*ib.* v. 231). On 16 Sept. 1703 he was elected alderman for the ward of Bread Street, and sheriff on Midsummer day 1709. He was an unsuccessful court candidate at the parliamentary elections for the city of London in 1705 and 1708, but represented the city in parliament from 1710 to 1715 (*ib.* v. 552, vi. 295, 633). On Michaelmas day 1710 an unsuccessful attempt was made by the tory party to secure his election as lord mayor, in opposition to Sir Gilbert Heathcote [q. v.], but he succeeded to the office by seniority in 1712. Hoare was president of Christ's Hospital and of the London workhouse, and one of the committee for building fifty new churches in London. He died on 6 Jan. 1718 at his house at Hendon, Middlesex, and was buried on 13 Jan. at St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, where his monument, erected by his son Henry in 1723, still exists. He left a bequest of 200*l.* to the Goldsmiths' Company for an annual pension to eight poor widows of freemen.

He married, by licence dated 27 July 1672, Susanna, daughter of John Austin of Brittons, Essex, by whom he had eleven sons and six daughters, the eldest being born in 1673, and the youngest in 1694. Of these children four sons and two daughters survived him, viz. Richard, John, Henry (who succeeded him in business), Benjamin (who also joined the firm), Mary (married to Sir Edward Littleton of Pillaton Hall, Staffordshire, bart.), and Jane. His wife died on 24 Sept. 1720, and was buried in St. Dunstan's. His character is eulogised by Wilford (*Memorials and Characters*, 1741).

His grandson, Sir Richard Hoare (*d.* 1754), was elected lord mayor of London in 1745, the year of the rebellion, and in 1741 wrote a journal of his shrievalty, which was printed privately by his grandson, Sir Richard Colt Hoare, in 1815. He lived at Barn Elms, Barnes, on the banks of the Thames, and died in 1754. Some letters from him to the Duke of Newcastle are in Brit. Mus. Add. MSS. 32696, f. 44, and 32725, f. 303 (see also Maitland, *Hist. of London*, i. 654–5; *Gent. Mag.* 1841, pt. ii. p. 425; *Hist. MSS. Comm.* 11th Rep. App. pt. ii. p. 20).

Portraits of Sir Richard Hoare and his grandson Sir Richard, engraved by Worthington, appear in Sir R. Colt Hoare's 'Pedigrees,' &c., taken from paintings in the author's possession at Stourhead.

[Records of the Goldsmiths' Company; Pedigrees and Memoirs of the Families of Hore of Rishford, Walton, London, &c., by Sir R. Colt Hoare, 1819; Hist. of the Hoare Family, by Edward Hoare, 1883; Davy's Suffolk Collections, v. 59 (Add. MSS. 19135), p. 352; Handbook of London Bankers, by F. G. Hilton Price, 1890–1; Nichols's Literary Anecdotes; Raikes's Hist. of the Hon. Artillery Company, i. 250, 313; authorities mentioned above.] C. W–h.

HOARE, Sir RICHARD COLT (1758–1838), historian of Wiltshire, born on 9 Dec. 1758, was only son of Richard Hoare, esq., of Barn Elms, Surrey (created a baronet in 1786), by Anne, second daughter of Henry Hoare, esq., of Stourhead, Wiltshire, and of Susannah, daughter and heiress of Stephen Colt, esq. His grandfather was Sir Richard Hoare (*d.* 1754) [see under Hoare, Sir Richard, 1648–1718]. He was educated at private schools, first at Mr. Devis's school on Wandsworth Common, and afterwards at that of Dr. Samuel Glasse, at Greenford, near Harrow. He was at an early age introduced into the family banking-house, 37 Fleet Street, but continued his classical studies under the tuition of the Rev. Joseph Eyre. The liberal allowance of his grandfather, Henry Hoare, soon placed him in a position of independence.

He established himself in Lincoln's Inn Fields, where his father had long resided. On 18 Aug. 1783 he married Hester, only daughter of William Henry Lyttelton, lord Westcote (afterwards created Lord Lyttelton). Hoare lost his wife on 22 Aug. 1785. To alleviate his grief he resolved to travel. In September 1785 he left England, passed through France and Italy to Naples, and, after exploring the classic ground in the vicinity of that city and Rome, returned by Genoa to the south of France. He then visited Switzerland, afterwards made an excursion to Barcelona, went a second time to Rome, and returned to England in July 1787. In that year he succeeded his father in the baronetcy.

In 1788 Hoare left England a second time. After passing through Holland, the Austrian Netherlands, Hanover, Prussia, Saxony, and Bohemia, he arrived at Vienna the same autumn. Thence he proceeded to Trieste, examining the most interesting objects on the coast of the Adriatic. He devoted a considerable time to the exploration of Rome and Naples and their vicinity, visited Sicily, Malta and Gozo, Capri, Ischia and Elba, and returning through the Tyrol reached England in August 1791. In the course of these tours he filled a portfolio with drawings of the most interesting objects seen, and described them in print 'for the gratification of his family and friends.' When the French revolutionary wars put a stop to continental travel, he made a tour, for artistic and archæological purposes, through Wales, taking Giraldus Cambrensis as a guide, and following him through his 'Iter laboriosum.' Soon afterwards he made the tour of Monmouthshire with Archdeacon Coxe, and contributed sixty-three drawings to his friend's description of that county published in 1801. In 1807 he visited Ireland.

Hoare next devoted himself, with extraordinary zeal, to the illustration of the history and antiquities of his own county, and produced the 'Ancient History of North and South Wiltshire,' 2 vols. London, 1812–21, with 97 plates. Small-paper copies were published at 21*l.* and large-paper copies at 31*l.* 10*s.* The first volume of this splendid work is confined to South Wiltshire and to British antiquities, and includes several plans and elevations of Stonhenge. Of the second volume, which commences with North Wiltshire, part i. is confined to the British era, and a full account is given of the wonderful circle of Abury. Part ii. of the second volume is allotted to the Roman period, and an accurate survey is taken of all the Roman roads and tesselated pavements in the county. He chronicled the position and contents of hundreds of barrows among the Wiltshire hills, which he had explored with the assistance of William Cunnington [q.v.]

Hoare, who was a fellow of the Royal Society and of the Society of Antiquaries, suffered greatly from rheumatic gout in the latter part of his life, and was deaf for some years. He continued, however, his antiquarian pursuits and the improvement of his picturesque demesne at Stourhead, where he died on 19 May 1838. His remains were deposited in a mausoleum in Stourton churchyard. A cenotaph from the chisel of R. C. Lucas has been erected to his memory in the north transept of Salisbury Cathedral.

In consequence of the death of his son, Henry Richard, on 19 Sept. 1836, the baronetcy devolved on his eldest half-brother, Henry Hugh Hoare, of Wavendon, Buckinghamshire, the head of the banking-house in Fleet Street. In 1825 Hoare presented to the British Museum a collection of books on the history and topography of Italy, of which he printed a catalogue in 1812.

The 'History of Modern Wiltshire,' which was left unfinished at the time of Hoare's death, now consists of fourteen parts, usually bound in six vols., 1822–44, folio, published at the price of 42*l.* It deals only with the southern portion of the county. In this branch of the work Hoare was associated with the Rev. John Offer and other coadjutors, including Lord Arundell, Richard Harris, Henry Wansey, Charles Bowles, William Henry Black, George Matcham, LL.D., and Henry Hatcher.

He wrote many works, most of which were printed for private circulation only, in addition to those already mentioned. The principal are: 1. 'Description of the House and Gardens at Stourhead, Wiltshire, with a Catalogue of the Pictures,' Salisbury, 1800, 12mo. 2. 'Itinerarium Cambriæ, seu laboriosæ Baldvini Cantuariensis Archiepiscopi per Walliam Legationis accurata Descriptio, auctore Silv. Giraldo Cambrense. Cum Annotationibus Davidis Poweli, S. T. P.,' London, 1804. 3. 'The Itinerary of Archbishop Baldwin through Wales, A.D. 1188, by Giraldus de Barri, translated into English, and illustrated with Views, Annotations, and a Life of Giraldus,' 2 vols., London, 1806, 4to. A few separate copies of a portion of the second volume were reprinted under the title of 'The Progress of Architecture from the time of William the Conqueror to the sixteenth century; illustrated by designs selected from examples in South Wales' [by John Carter, F.S.A.] A new edition of this tract was printed for sale in 1830. 4. 'Journal of a

Tour in Ireland, A.D. 1806,' London, 1807, 8vo. A tour of interest to the general reader, as well as to the antiquary. 5. 'A Tour through the Isle of Elba. Illustrated by Views of the most interesting Scenery, drawn from Nature, by Sir R. C. Hoare and John Smith,' London, 1814, 4to. 6. 'Hints to Travellers in Italy,' London, 1815, 12mo. 7. 'A Catalogue of Books relating to the History and Topography of England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland . . . at Stourhead in Wiltshire,' London, 1815, 8vo. 8. 'Journal of the Shrievalty of Richard Hoare, esq. [sheriff of London and Middlesex], in 1740–1, printed from a manuscript in his own handwriting,' Bath, 1815, 4to. 9. 'Recollections Abroad; Journals of Tours on the Continent between 1785 and 1791,' 4 vols., Bath, 1817, 8vo. 10. 'A Classical Tour through Italy and Sicily, tending to illustrate some Districts which have not been described by Mr. Eustace in his Classical Tour,' London, 1819, 4to; 2 vols., London, 1819, 8vo. 11. 'Pedigrees and Memoirs of the Families of Hore, of Rishford, com. Devon; Hoare, of Walton, com. Bucks; Hoare, of London, com. Middlesex; Hoare, of Mitcham, com. Surrey; Hoare, of Stourton, com. Wilts; Hoare, of Barn-Elms, com. Surrey; Hoare, of Boreham, com. Essex,' 1819, 4to, with nine portraits. 12. 'Monasticon Wiltunense: containing a List of the Religious Houses in North and South Wiltshire; compiled chiefly from Bishop Tanner's Notitia Monastica,' Shaftesbury, 1821, fol. 13. 'Hungerfordiana; or, Memoirs of the Family of Hungerford,' 1823, 8vo. 14. 'Monastic Remains of the Religious Houses at Witham, Bruton, and Stavordale, com. Somerset,' Frome, 1824, 4to. 15. 'Registrum Wiltunense, Saxonicum et Latinum, in Museo Britannico asservatum, ab anno Regis Alfredi 892, ad annum regis Edwardi 1045. Nunc demum notis illustraverunt J. Ingram, S.A.S., Sharon Turner, S.A.S., T. D. Fosbroke, S.A.S., Thomas Phillipps, Bart., S.A.S., Richard Colt Hoare, Bart., S.A.S. Sumptibus R. C. Hoare. Typis Nicholsianis, 100 exemplaria impressa,' London, 1827, fol. 16. 'Treatise on the antient Roman Town of Camulodunum, now Colchester, in Essex,' Shaftesbury, 1827, 8vo. In answer to the Rev. John Skinner, who fixed that Roman station at Camerton, Somersetshire. 17. 'Tumuli Wiltunenses; a Guide to the Barrows on the Plains of Stonehenge,' Shaftesbury, 1829, 8vo. 18. 'The Pitney Pavements, discovered by Samuel Hasell, esq., of Littleton, A.D. 1828, and illustrated, with his Notes, by Sir R. C. Hoare,' Frome, 1831, 8vo, reprinted for sale in 1832. 19. 'Catalogue of the Hoare Library at Stourhead, co. Wilts. To which are added, An Account of the Museum of British Antiquities, a Catalogue of the Paintings and Drawings, and a Description of the Mansion,' London, 1840, 8vo, pp. 780. Privately printed. Edited by J. B. Nichols. At pp. 543, 544 is an account of the numerous large drawings made by Hoare on the continent. They number in all about nine hundred drawings either by his own hands or copied by superior artists from his sketches, and they are wonderful proof of his taste and perseverance. The 'Chronicon Vilodunense: sive de Vitâ et Miraculis Sanctæ Edithæ Regis Edgari filiæ carmen vetus Anglicum' was first published and edited by William Henry Black [q. v.] at Hoare's expense, London, 1830, fol. One hundred copies printed.

An engraving by H. Meyer of his portrait, painted by H. Edridge, A.R.A., is in the 'Pedigrees of the Families of Hoare,' and in vol. i. of the 'History of Modern Wiltshire.'

[Autobiog. sketch printed by J. B. Nichols in the Cat. of the Hoare Library; Gent. Mag. 1838, ii. 96, 346; Edinb. Rev. viii. 399; Eclectic Rev. xxiv. 105; Martin's Privately Printed Books, 2nd edit.; Lowndes's Bibl. Man. (Bohn), pp. 896, 1076; Quart. Rev. v. 111, vi. 440, ciii. 108–11; Biog. Dict. of Living Authors, p. 158; Upcott's English Topog. iii. 809, 1286, 1314; Handbook to Salisbury Cathedral (1855), p. 28; Hoare's Pedigrees and Memoirs of the Families of Hoare, p. 16; Anderson's Brit. Topog. p. 297; Walcott's Memorials of Salisbury, p. 33.] T. C.

HOARE, WILLIAM (1707?–1792), known as 'Hoare of Bath,' portrait-painter, was born, according to his son's account, about 1707 at Eye in Suffolk, but more probably, as his name does not occur in the church register of that place, in some neighbouring parish. His father was a prosperous farmer, and he received an excellent education at a school of some repute at Faringdon in Berkshire, where he developed so great a talent for drawing that he was allowed to adopt art as a profession. He was placed under Grisoni, an Italian artist then resident in London, at whose suggestion he proceeded to Rome to complete his studies. He is said to have been the first English artist who visited Rome for this purpose. There he lodged with Scheemakers the sculptor, and his pupil Delvaux, whose acquaintance he had made in England, and entered the school of Francesco Fernandi, called 'd'Imperiali,' an historical painter. Pompeo Batoni, with whom he formed a lifelong friendship, was his fellow-pupil. His father was ruined by the South Sea scheme, and young Hoare soon found himself thrown on his own resources. To maintain himself he made copies of famous masterpieces, which he executed skilfully,

and they sold readily. After a sojourn of nine years in Italy, he established himself in London, hoping to obtain employment as a painter of historical subjects, but, failing in this, he turned to portrait-painting, and met with much success. On his marriage with a Miss Barker, whose family was connected with Bath, he removed to that city, and remained there till his death. Hoare soon obtained a large and lucrative practice; for many years he was without a rival, and most of the distinguished persons who annually visited Bath sat to him; among them was the elder Pitt, who presented his portrait to Lord Temple in 1754, and wrote in high terms of the artist's powers. He seems to have been specially patronised by the members of the Pelham family, whose portraits he frequently painted. At an early period Hoare practised crayon drawing. Rosalba Carriera had made the art popular, and Hoare obtained from her two examples of her work, in order to master the technique of the method. His crayon portraits are very numerous, and perhaps more highly esteemed than his works in oil. In 1749 he made a tour through France and the Netherlands for purposes of study. Vertue mentions that he came to London in 1752 to execute some commissions, but he does not seem to have stayed long. Hoare exhibited occasionally with the Society of Artists and the Free Society, and was one of the committee of artists who made the abortive attempt to establish an academy in 1755. On the foundation of the Royal Academy in 1768, Hoare was chosen one of the original members, his diploma being the last signed by the king, and he was a frequent contributor to its exhibitions up to 1783, sending chiefly works in crayons. At Bath Hoare painted a few religious subjects. He presented a large picture of the Saviour to St. Michael's Church, and for the Octagon Chapel, built in 1767, executed an altar-piece representing the 'Pool of Bethesda.' These were ambitious compositions in the style of his master Imperiali, but possessed little merit. The first-named is now in the vestry of St. Michael's, the second remains 'in situ.' In the Bath General Hospital is a work of a different class, 'Dr. Oliver and Mr. Pierce examining patients afflicted with paralysis, rheumatism, and leprosy,' 1742.

Hoare was a man of scholarly tastes, and enjoyed the personal friendship of many of his eminent sitters. He was a constant visitor at Prior Park, the seat of Ralph Allen [q. v.], where he met Pope and other men of letters. He died at Bath in December 1792. In Bath Abbey is a mural tablet to Hoare's memory, with a medallion of him. He had a numerous family; one son, Prince [q. v.], was the well-known artist and dramatist, and a daughter, Mary, married Henry Hoare, brother of Sir Richard Hoare, bart., of Stourhead. Another daughter exhibited pictures with the Society of Artists and the Free Society between 1761 and 1764. He had a brother who practised as a sculptor at Bath, and executed the statue of 'Beau' Nash in the Pump Room.

The corporation of Bath possesses portraits by Hoare of the Earl of Chatham, Christopher Anstey, 'Beau' Nash (engraved for his 'Life,' 1762), Samuel Derrick, and Governor Pownall; in the National Portrait Gallery are those of Lord Chesterfield, the Duke of Newcastle, Henry Pelham, Lord Temple, and Pope, all in crayons, and a whole length of the Duke of Grafton in oils. His portraits are solidly painted, natural in attitude, and full of character; those in crayons are fine and harmonious in colouring; many of them have been engraved by Faber, Houston, McArdell, Dixon, and others. He etched heads of Charles, fourth duke of Beaufort, Bishop Warburton, Sir Isaac Newton, Ralph Allen, and Peter Stephens, together with Reynolds's profile portrait of the Countess Waldegrave. A portrait of Hoare, painted by his son, has been engraved by S. W. Reynolds, and he appears in Zoffany's picture of the 'Life School of the Royal Academy,' engraved by Earlom.

[Chalmers's Biog. Dict. (materials supplied by Prince Hoare); Edwards's Anecdotes of Painting; Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Graves's Dict. of Artists, 1760–1880; Pye's Patronage of British Art, 1845; Grenville Correspondence, ed. W. J. Smith, 1852; Vertue's MS. Collections, Brit. Mus.; Dodd's manuscript memoirs of English Engravers, Brit. Mus.] F. M. O'D.

HOARE WILLIAM HENRY (1809–1888), divine, born on 31 Oct. 1809, was second son of William Henry Hoare (1776–1819) of Broomfield House, Battersea, Surrey, by Louisa Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Gerard Noel Noel, bart., of Exton, Rutlandshire (EDWARD HOARE, *Pedigree of Hore and Hoare*, p. 49). He graduated B.A. in 1831 as a member of St. John's College, Cambridge, was a wrangler, obtained a first class in the classical tripos, and was bracketed with Dean Blakesley for the chancellor's medals. In 1833 he was elected fellow of his college, and proceeded M.A. in 1834. He became in 1841 curate of All Saints, Southampton, but ill-health prevented him from accepting any of the livings which were offered to him. He devoted himself to study, became a good Hebrew scholar, and took part in the Colenso controversy. Subsequently he acted for some

time as commissary to the Bishop of Newcastle, New South Wales, was diocesan inspector of the diocese of Chichester, and the founder and secretary of the Worth Clerical Association. He died on 22 Feb. 1888 at Oakfield, Crawley, Sussex, which he had purchased, and where he lived after 1848, and was buried on the 29th in Worth churchyard (*Guardian*, 7 March 1888, p. 336). By his marriage on 17 July 1834 to Araminta Anne, third daughter of Lieutenant-general Sir John Hamilton, bart., K.T.S. [q. v.], he had three sons and one daughter.

Hoare was author of: 1. 'Harmony of the Apocalypse with the Prophecies of Holy Scripture, with Notes,' 8vo, London, 1848. 2. Three pamphlets, reissued together in 1850 with the general title of 'Present Position of the Church,' &c. 3. 'Outlines of Ecclesiastical History before the Reformation,' 18mo, London, 1852; 2nd edit. 1857. 4. 'The Veracity of the Book of Genesis, with the Life and Character of the inspired Historian (with an appendix by Dr. Kurtz),' 8vo, London, 1860. 5. 'Letter to Bishop Colenso, wherein his objections to the Pentateuch are examined in detail,' 8vo, London, 1863; 4th edit. same year, printed with the 2nd edit. of the treatise which follows. 6. 'The Age and Authorship of the Pentateuch considered; in further reply to Bishop Colenso; part II.,' 8vo, London, 1863.

[Times, 25 Feb. 1888, p. 7; Crockford's Clerical Directory, 1888, p. 605; Brit. Mus. Cat.]
G. G.

HOBART, GEORGE, third EARL OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE (1732–1804), eldest son of John, first earl [q. v.], by his second wife, Elizabeth Bristow, was born in 1732, and became a king's scholar at Westminster in 1746. In 1754 he was elected member of parliament for St. Ives, and in 1761, 1768, and 1774 for Beeralston. Hobart was fond of dramatic entertainments, and for a time was a manager of the opera in London. He was made in 1762 secretary to the embassy at St. Petersburg, where his half-brother John, second earl of Buckinghamshire, was ambassador. On 3 Aug. 1793 he succeeded as third earl. In 1797 he became colonel of the 3rd regiment of Lincolnshire militia, and in 1799 colonel in the army. He died on 14 Nov. 1804, at Nocton in Lincolnshire, and was buried in the family vault there. Hobart married on 22 May 1757 Albinia (*d.* 1816), eldest daughter of Lord Vere Bertie, granddaughter of Robert, first duke of Ancaster, by whom he had four sons and four daughters. Of the sons, the eldest is separately noticed [see HOBART, ROBERT, fourth EARL OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE]; George Vere (1761–1802) was for some time governor of Grenada; Charles, a lieutenant in the navy, was killed in 1782 in the action with the Comte de Grasse; and Henry Lewis (*d.* 1845) became dean of Windsor in 1816.

[Gent. Mag. 1804, ii. 1170, 1793, ii. 868; Doyle's Offic. Baronage, i. 373; Burke's Peerage; Welch's List of the Queen's Scholars of . . . Westminster, pp. 337 sqq.; Le Neve's Fasti, iii. 337.] W. A. J. A.

HOBART, SIR HENRY (*d.* 1625), chief justice of the common pleas, of a family long settled in Norfolk and Suffolk, was great-grandson of Sir James Hobart [q.v.], attorney-general to Henry VII, and son of Thomas Hobart of Plumstead, Norfolk, by Audrey, daughter of William Hare of Beeston, Norfolk. He was admitted a member of Lincoln's Inn 10 Aug. 1575, and called to the bar 24 June 1584; he became a governor of the inn in 1591, and Lent reader in 1601 and 1603 (*Black Book*, v. 199, 359). He represented St. Ives, Cornwall, in parliament in 1588 and 1589, Yarmouth in 1597 and 1601, and Norwich from 1604 to 1610 (*Members of Parliament, Official Returns*, i. 422, 434, 439, 444). In 1595 he was steward of Norwich. In February 1603 with ten others he was made a serjeant-at-law, and was knighted on the accession of James I. On 2 Nov. 1605 he received a release from his office of serjeant-at-law, and next day was granted the attorney-generalship of the court of wards and liveries for life. He became attorney-general 4 July 1606, and continued in that office, barring Bacon's way to promotion, for seven years, to Bacon's intense annoyance. He was also chancellor to Henry, prince of Wales. He appeared for the plaintiffs in the case of the Post-nati (*State Trials*, ii. 609), and conducted the proceedings against Dr. Cowell's 'Interpreter' (*Parl. Hist.* ii. 1124). In May 1611 he was created a baronet. In 1613 he appeared against James Whitelocke, when Whitelocke was summoned before the council for contempt in giving an opinion on the navy commission. On the death of Sir Thomas Fleming, Coke was removed from the chief justiceship of the common pleas to that of the king's bench, and Hobart was appointed chief justice of the common pleas, 26 Nov. 1613. In 1617 he became chancellor and keeper of the great seal to Charles, prince of Wales, in succession to Bacon, and accordingly on 29 March he was discharged from so much of his oath of office as chief justice as prevented him from taking any fees except from the king. The Lord-chancellor Egerton being then ill, he, with Bacon and the Bishop

of Winchester, was considered a possible successor (Green, *Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1617). This was again the case on Bacon's disgrace in 1621 (Hacket, *Bishop Williams*, p. 201).

Hobart protested against the outrageous sentence which Coke proposed to inflict on the Earl of Suffolk in 1619, and carried the majority of the court with him. In November 1619 a petition of the justices of Norfolk against permitting the import of foreign grain until the price of corn, then much depressed by too plentiful harvests, should have risen again, was referred to him and the chief justice of the king's bench, and they advised that the petition should be granted. He was judge of assize in Lincolnshire, Derbyshire, Northamptonshire, Nottinghamshire, and Warwickshire in the spring of 1620, and made inquiries of the various justices about the necessity of providing local magazines for the storage of corn, receiving adverse replies in every case. On 5 June 1624 he was appointed a commissioner to mediate with the creditors of poor prisoners for debt owing less than 200*l.* in and near London, except those in the King's Bench and Fleet prisons, who had been otherwise provided for. In September of that year he was joined as a law-assessor with the privy council in committee upon the Amboyna business. His patent was renewed on Charles's accession, but he died at his house at Blickling in Norfolk, 26 Dec. 1625. He was a very modest and learned lawyer, and as a judge escaped the charge of subserviency to the crown. He was 'a great loss to the public weal,' says Spelman; and Croke (*Reports*, temp. Car. 28) calls him 'a most learned, prudent, grave, and religious judge.' Bacon, however, accuses him of falsely affecting intimacy with great persons (Bacon, *Life and Letters*, Ellis and Spedding, iv. 93).

A volume of Hobart's reports was published in quarto in 1641, and subsequent editions appeared in 1650, 1671, 1678, and 1724.

Hobart married Dorothy, daughter of Sir Robert Bell of Beaupré Hall, Norfolk, lord chief baron under Elizabeth, by whom he had sixteen children, twelve sons and four daughters. From him descended John Hobart, first earl of Buckinghamshire [q. v.]

A portrait of Hobart in his judge's robes, by C. Jansen, is in the possession of Viscount Powerscourt (*Cat. Tudor Exhibition*, 1890, p. 110). Another, either by Mytens or Van Somer, was presented by Serjeants' Inn in 1877 to the National Portrait Gallery.

[Foss's Lives of the Judges; Blomefield's Norfolk, i. 359; Dugdale's Orig. pp. 254, 262; Green's Cal. State Papers, Dom.; Gardiner's Hist. Engl.; Bacon's Works; Modern Reports, vol. v. pref.]

J. A. H.

HOBART, Sir JAMES (*d.* 1507), attorney-general, the youngest son of Thomas Hobart of Leyham in Norfolk, was entered at Lincoln's Inn early in the reign of Edward IV. He is frequently referred to in the Paston letters. John Paston was his intimate friend, and several times consulted him, and he was apparently employed in some legal capacity by John Mowbray, duke of Norfolk (*Paston Letters*, ed. Gairdner, ii. 344, 368, 378, iii. 110, 140, 164, 220, 243, 338). In 1479 he was elected Lent reader at his inn. Probably he is the James Hoberd who represented Ipswich in parliament in 1467 and 1478. On 1 Nov. 1486 he was appointed attorney-general by Henry VII, and afterwards sworn of the privy council. In the same year he was appointed one of the commissioners to take Calais into the hands of the king, and inquire into the possessions of the crown there (*Mat. Hist. Henry VII*, i. 356). In April 1487 he was a commissioner of array for Norfolk, and in September was appointed with others to superintend the east coast fisheries (*ib.* ii. 135, 193). In this year there was also a grant made for the repair of Yarmouth harbour under his supervision (*ib.* ii. 218). In 1489 he was on the commission of peace and oyer and terminer for Suffolk, and the commission of gaol-delivery for Ipswich and Norwich (*ib.* ii. 479, 482). In August 1501 he was appointed to try a suit at York, when he is styled serjeant (*Plumpton Correspondence*, p. 161, Camden Soc.) He was knighted at the creation of Henry, prince of Wales, on 18 Feb. 1502–3. He continued in his office until his death in 1507. According to some authorities he was buried in Norwich Cathedral. His first wife was a sister of John Lyhert; his third, Margaret, daughter of Peter Naunton of Letheringham, Suffolk, who predeceased him in 1494. He bought and resided at Hales Hall in Norfolk. Sir Henry Hobart [q. v.], the chief justice, was his great-grandson. The name is also spelt Hoberd and Hubbard.

[Authorities quoted; Materials for History of Henry VII, Rolls Series; Dugdale's Orig. p. 249; Chronica Series, p. 75; Blomefield's Hist. of Norfolk, iv. 25; Collins's Peerage, iv. 362.]

J. W–s.

HOBART, JOHN, first Earl of Buckinghamshire (1694?–1756), son of Sir Henry Hobart, fourth baronet, who was killed in a duel early in 1699, was in his fifth year at the time of his father's death. He was educated at Clare Hall, Cambridge, and was M.P. for St. Ives, Cornwall, in 1715 and from 1722 to 1727, and for Norfolk from 1727 to 1728. In 1721 he was a commissioner for

trade and plantations. On 17 June 1725 he was created a knight of the Bath. At the accession of George II he was treasurer of the chamber, and the following year (28 May 1728) was created Baron Hobart of Blickling, Norfolk. On 31 Jan. 1739–40 he was nominated lord-lieutenant of Norfolk, and was sworn of the privy council on 3 Jan. 1744–5. On 5 Sept. 1746 he was created Earl of Buckinghamshire. One of the sisters of Buckinghamshire was Henrietta, afterwards Countess of Suffolk [see HOWARD, HENRIETTA]. The favour with which she was regarded by George II is supposed not to have been without its effect on her brother's rapid rise to honour (COXE, *Life of Sir R. Walpole*, i. 276). Buckinghamshire died on 22 Sept. 1756. His portrait was painted by Thomas Hudson.

Buckinghamshire married, first, in 1722, Judith, daughter of Robert Brittiffe of Baconsthorpe in Norfolk; she died 7 Feb. 1727; secondly, in 1728, Elizabeth, sister of Robert Bristow. John, his son by his first marriage, succeeded as second earl (see below), and George Hobart [q. v.], eldest son of the second marriage, became third earl.

[Collins's Peerage, v. 153, ed. 1779; Gent. Mag. 1756, p. 451; Doyle's Official Baronage, i. 271; Lipscomb's Hist. of Buckinghamshire, ii. 274.] J. W–s.

HOBART, JOHN, second EARL OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE (1723–1793), lord-lieutenant of Ireland, second son of John, first earl of Buckinghamshire [q. v.], by his first wife, was born on 17 Aug. 1723. He was educated at Westminster School and afterwards matriculated at Christ's College, Cambridge, as a fellow-commoner on 29 March 1740, but did not take any degree. On 4 Oct. 1745 Hobart was appointed a deputy lieutenant for the county of Norfolk, and at the general election in June 1747 was returned to parliament for the city of Norwich and the borough of St. Ives, Cornwall. He elected to sit for Norwich, and was again returned for that city at the general election in April 1754. In December 1755 he was appointed comptroller of the household to George II, and on 27 Jan. 1756 was sworn a privy councillor. He succeeded his father as second Earl of Buckinghamshire on 22 Sept. 1756, and took his seat in the House of Lords on 14 Dec. following (*Journals of the House of Lords*, xxix. 12). Resigning the comptrollership he was appointed on 15 Nov. 1756 a lord of the bedchamber, in which capacity he also served George III until his dismissal from that post in November 1767. On 17 July 1762 he was appointed ambassador and minister plenipotentiary to Russia. He left England on 23 Aug. 1762, and resided at the Russian court until January 1765, when he resigned his post and returned to England in the following March. Two large folio volumes, containing copies of letters to Grenville, Lord Halifax, and the Earl of Sandwich from Buckinghamshire while he was ambassador at St. Petersburg, are preserved by the Marquis of Lothian at Blickling Hall, Norfolk. These letters, the dates of which range from 24 Sept. 1762 to 12 Jan. 1765, throw considerable light upon the political and social intrigues of the court of Catherine II, and its relations with this country (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 1st Rep. App. p. 14). In October 1766 Buckinghamshire refused Lord Shelburne's request that he would undertake a mission to Spain (*Grenville Papers*, 1853, iii. 328). In spite of the king's resolution 'not to accept of him' (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 10th Rep. App. vi. p. 15), Buckinghamshire was appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland in the place of Simon, earl Harcourt [q. v.], on 18 Dec. 1776, and arrived at Dublin on 25 Jan. 1777. During his viceroyalty free trade was granted to Ireland, and a Roman Catholic Relief Bill, as well as a bill for relieving Irish dissenters from the sacramental test, passed. He viewed the rapid rise of the volunteer movement with impotent dismay, and it was only by means of the most flagrant and lavish bribery that he was able to pass the Perpetual Mutiny Bill. Having 'lost the countenance of the British court on account of your address for trade, your short money bill, and, above all, the growth of the armed societies, and the thanks of both Houses of Parliament' (GRATTAN, *Observations on the Mutiny Bill, with some Strictures on Lord Buckinghamshire's Administration in Ireland*, 2nd edit. 1781, p. 72), he was recalled, and was succeeded by Lord Carlisle, who was sworn in on 23 Dec. 1780. William Knox, writing to Lord George Germain on 26 May 1780, says that Lord Buckinghamshire would be a good lord-lieutenant were it not for his family connections and his incompetent secretary, 'but Mr. Conolly and Sir Richard [Heron] are two millstones about his neck' (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 9th Rep. App. iii. p. 64). Buckinghamshire was an amiable nobleman, with pleasing manners and good intentions. Horace Walpole used to call him in his younger days 'the Clearcake; fat, fair, sweet, and seen through in a moment' (*Letters*, 1857, ii. 26). He was quite unable to cope with the difficulties of his position in Ireland, and in a letter written in March 1780 describes himself as 'a man whose mind has been ulcerated with a variety of embarrassments for thirty weary months.' On several occasions he was compelled by the home government to pursue a policy which

was opposed to his own judgment, and in a letter to Lord George Germain dated 5 Feb. 1780 complains of misrepresentations which had injured him in 'Lord North's interior cabinet' (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 9th Rep. App. iii. p. 63). A number of his official letters written while he was lord-lieutenant of Ireland are printed in Grattan's 'Life' (vols. i. and ii.); and several letters written by him between 1777 and 1780 to Lord George Germain are in the possession of Mr. Stopford Sackville of Drayton House, Northamptonshire (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 9th Rep. App. iii. pp. 1, 58–67). Buckinghamshire died at Blickling Hall on 3 Sept. 1793, aged 70, and was succeeded in the earldom by his brother George. He married, first, on 14 July 1761, Mary Anne, daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Drury, bart., of Overstone, Northamptonshire, by whom he had four daughters. His first wife died on 30 Dec. 1769, and on 24 Sept. 1770 he married, secondly, Caroline, daughter of William Conolly of Stratton Hall, Staffordshire (*Register of Marriages of St. George's, Hanover Square*, i. 201), by whom he had three sons, all of whom died in infancy, and one daughter, Emily Anne, who, on 9 June 1794, was married to the Hon. Robert Stewart, afterwards second marquis of Londonderry, but better known as Viscount Castlereagh. His second wife died on 26 Jan. 1817. Buckinghamshire was elected F.S.A. on 1 April 1784. Until the creation of the marquisate of Buckingham in December 1784, he used always to sign and call himself Buckingham, a practice which has been the source of much confusion. Only two speeches of his are recorded in the volumes of 'Parliamentary History' (xviii. 455–6, 627). His correspondence with his aunt, Henrietta Howard [q. v.], countess of Suffolk, is printed in the second volume of Lady Suffolk's 'Letters,' &c., 1824. Portraits by Gainsborough of Buckinghamshire and his first wife were exhibited by the Marquis of Lothian at the Loan Collection of National Portraits in 1867 (Catalogue, Nos. 706, 701). They were again exhibited at the winter exhibition at the Royal Academy in 1887 (Catalogue, Nos. 150, 148), and have both been engraved by Simmons. A medallion of Buckinghamshire, done by order of a society of ladies when he was ambassador at St. Petersburg, was engraved by Guericiffinoff in 1766 (Bromley, p. 324).

[Collins's Peerage, 1812, iv. 369–71; Doyle's Official Baronage, 1886, i. 272; Lipscomb's Hist. and Antiquities of the County of Buckingham, 1847, ii. 274, 276–7; Blomefield's Norfolk, 1769, iii. 638; Lecky's Hist. of England, 1882, iv. 442–518; Memoirs of Henry Grattan by his son, 1839, vols. i. ii.; Correspondence of the Right Hon. John Beresford, 1854, vol. i.; Horace Walpole's Memoir of the Reign of George III, 1845, iii. 111–12; Gent. Mag. 1761 xxxi. 334, 1762 xxxii. 340, 342, 1770 xl. 486, 1793 vol. lxiii. pt. ii. pp. 867–8, 1049, 1794, vol. lxiv. pt. i. p. 575, 1817 vol. lxxxvii. pt. i. p. 183; Alumni Westmon. 1852, p. 575; Official Return of Lists of Members of Parliament, pt. ii. pp. 99, 102, 114; Haydn's Book of Dignities, 1851.] G. F. R. B.

HOBART, Sir MILES (*d.* 1632), politician, was the son of Miles Hobart of London, by his third wife, Elizabeth, and was descended from William, brother of Sir James Hobart [q. v.] He appears to have been knighted at Salisbury on 8 Aug. 1623 (Metcalfe, *Book of Knights*, p. 181). In the parliament of 1627–8 he was returned for Great Marlow, Buckinghamshire. During the memorable debate of 2 March 1628–9 Hobart, to prevent the more timid members from leaving the house, locked the door and pocketed the key. For this he was arrested and examined before the council. He refused to give an account of his actions in parliament as being contrary to precedent, but did not deny having locked the door. On 2 April 1629 he was sent, probably from the Gatehouse, close prisoner to the King's Bench, with four other members. Each sued out a writ of habeas corpus (6 May). On 5 June application for bail was made to the court of king's bench, and the judges, who were willing to grant the request in spite of the king's opposition, were ready to give judgment on 23 June. But on 22 June Hobart, like other of the prisoners, had been suddenly removed, under a warrant signed by the king, from the King's Bench to the Tower. The keeper of the former prison was therefore unable to produce his prisoners on the 23rd, and on the 24th Sir Allen Apsley [q. v.], the lieutenant of the Tower, was directed by the crown not to produce them on any account. On 26 June the term ended, and the case was postponed till after the long vacation. In the following term it was agreed that the prisoners might be discharged upon bail, provided they also found sureties for good behaviour. This they unanimously refused to do. In the meantime the king proceeded against them in the Star-chamber, but eventually took no further action. In Michaelmas term 1629 Hobart vainly applied to the court of king's bench for some alleviation of the harshness of his imprisonment. Two years afterwards, in a time of plague, Hobart, having at length consented to give the required sureties, was discharged. He was killed on 29 June 1632 by the overturning of his coach, and was buried on 4 July at Great Marlow. On 18 Jan. 1646–7 parliament voted 500*l.* to erect a monument to his memory

there (*Commons' Journals*, v. 56). He was apparently a bachelor.

[Gardiner's History, vii. 70, 90, 94; Gent. Mag. 1849 pt. i. 372–3, 1851 pt. ii. 227–34, 377–383; Burke's Peerage, s. v. 'Buckinghamshire,' wrongly makes Sir Miles Hobart a son of Sir Henry Hobart [q. v.].] G. G.

HOBART, ROBERT, Lord Hobart, fourth Earl of Buckinghamshire (1760–1816), eldest son of George, third earl of Buckinghamshire [q. v.], by his first wife, was born on 6 May 1760, and was educated at Westminster School. He entered the army, becoming lieutenant in the 7th regiment of foot (royal fusiliers) 1 May 1776; served in the American war; rose to the rank of captain in 30th foot regiment 23 July 1778, and was major in 18th regiment of light dragoons from 15 Aug. 1783 to 2 Nov. 1784. He became aide-de-camp to the Duke of Rutland, lord-lieutenant of Ireland, in 1784, and to Rutland's successor, George Nugent-Temple-Grenville, marquis of Buckingham [q. v.], in December 1787. He was elected M.P. for Portarlington and for Armagh in the Irish parliament in 1787 and 1790 respectively, and for Bramber and Lincoln in the English parliament in 1788 and 1790. But he resided chiefly in Ireland, and though he retained his seat at Westminster till 1794, only spoke once at any length in the English House of Commons, when he supported the abolition of slavery.

In 1788 and 1789 he acted as inspector of recruiting in Ireland, and in the latter year succeeded William Orde as secretary to Buckingham, the lord-lieutenant, and was made an Irish privy councillor. Contrary to the usual custom, he continued to hold the secretaryship under Buckingham's successor, John Fane, tenth earl of Westmorland [q. v.] Hobart was a man of excellent manners, which rendered him popular even with his political opponents. He was not without ability, but his views were narrow, and his influence on Irish affairs at a very critical period was extremely mischievous. He took a prominent part in the debates in the Irish House of Commons. He was strongly opposed to any concession of political power to the Roman catholics, and did his utmost to frustrate the liberal policy of Pitt and Dundas. He gave a feeble and reluctant support to the slight measure of social relief introduced by Sir Hercules Langrishe [q. v.] in 1792, but he joined Westmorland and Fitzgibbon in trying to render further concession impossible and in arousing an anti-catholic sentiment in the country. His motives were probably quite sincere, but it was scarcely decent, and certainly unwise under the circumstances, to entrust him with the management of the Relief Bill of 1793. He introduced the measure with ill-concealed hostility towards it, and he was largely responsible for its failure to satisfy the aspirations of the catholics and for the evils that flowed therefrom. Consequent on the recall of Lord Westmorland in the autumn of 1793, Hobart (by the death of his uncle now Lord Hobart) resigned his secretaryship. He was made an English privy councillor 1 May 1793, and in the following October was appointed governor of the presidency of Madras, with a provisional succession to the governor-generalship of India.

Hobart arrived at Madras in the summer of 1794, and personally conducted an expedition against Malacca, which resulted in the destruction of the Dutch settlements there. His independent attitude, however, soon brought him into collision with the governor-general, Sir John Shore, afterwards Lord Teignmouth. The dispute was due mainly to the embarrassing state of affairs in the Carnatic and in Tanjore, but it was intensified by the fact that the head of the supreme government was inferior in personal rank to the head of the subordinate government. Shortly after Hobart's arrival, Mohammed Ali, nabob of the Carnatic, died, and his death seemed in Hobart's opinion to present a favourable opportunity to introduce certain necessary reforms in the financial administration of that province for the purpose of relieving the unhappy ryots from the oppressive tyranny of the money-lenders. Unfortunately, the new nabob, Obut ul Omrah, refused to consent to Hobart's humane policy, and in justification of his refusal appealed to the agreement of 1792 between his predecessor and Lord Cornwallis, which it was the very object of Hobart's plan to annul. Thereupon Hobart, without consulting Shore, announced his intention of seizing the district of Tinnevelly in liquidation of the nabob's debt to the company, and of insisting upon the surrender of the Carnatic forts. To this, however, the supreme government objected, as an unjust invasion of the rights which had been secured to the nabob by the treaty of 1792. An appeal was made to the court of directors, and, after a careful examination of the case, the court decided to uphold their governor-general and to recall Hobart. Pending the arrival of their decision, a fresh dispute of a like kind arose between the two governments in regard to Hobart's dealings with the rajah of Tanjore. In this case, however, Hobart was successful in persuading the rajah, Ameer Sing, to surrender the mortgaged territory; and, though Sir John Shore persisted in his opinion that the rajah had

been 'dragooned' into the treaty, the directors thought fit to sanction Hobart's policy. These differences did not, however, prevent a cordial co-operation between the governors of Fort William and Fort St. George against Tippoo Sahib, the sultan of Mysore; and when Lord Hobart, in the exercise of his discretionary powers, countermanded an expedition fitted out by Sir John Shore against the Spanish settlement of Manilla, the latter warmly applauded his conduct, and privately declared that with the experience he had gained he was admirably qualified to fill the post of governor-general. But the order for his recall shortly after arrived, and amid the regrets of the inhabitants of Madras, who were much attached to him for his uncompromising opposition to usury and corruption, he sailed for England in August 1798. In consideration of his services, and in compensation for his disappointment in not succeeding to the governor-generalship, which was the sole inducement that had taken him out to India, the company conferred on him an annual pension of 1,500*l.*

On 23 May 1798 he was made clerk of the common pleas in the Irish exchequer court, and on 30 Nov. following he was summoned to the House of Lords as Baron Hobart of Blickling. He was chiefly occupied during 1799 with Lord Auckland in arranging the details of the Act of Union, and spoke and voted in its favour in the House of Lords. He was strongly opposed to catholic emancipation as part of the union scheme, but he seems to have been in favour of a liberal endowment of the catholic clergy. In March 1801 he was appointed secretary of state for the colonial and war department in the Addington administration. A circular letter issued by him in August 1803 deprecated any extensive volunteer movement, and gave great offence. He continued to hold office on the reconstruction of the ministry under Pitt in May 1804, in which year Hobart Town, Tasmania, was founded and named after him, but resigned with Sidmouth in 1805, in consequence of Pitt's attitude over the Melville affair. In November 1804 he succeeded his father in the peerage, and rejoined Pitt's administration as chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster from 14 Jan. to 10 July 1805, and from February 1806 to May in the following year he held the office of joint postmaster-general in the 'All the Talents' administration, but without a seat in the cabinet, an exclusion which he resented. On the formation of the Liverpool ministry in 1812 he was appointed president of the board of control for Indian affairs, and continued to hold this post till his death. From 23 May to 23 June 1812 he also held the chancellorship of the duchy of Lancaster. His most important speech was probably that on the renewal of the East India Company's charter on 9 April 1813, which was remarkable for the liberality of its tone. He died on 4 Feb. 1816, in consequence of being thrown from his horse in St. James's Park. He married first, on 4 Jan. 1792, Margaretta, daughter and coheiress of Edmund Bourke, esq., of Urrey, and widow of Thomas Adderley, esq., of Innishannon, co. Cork, who died in 1796, and by her had a daughter, Sarah Albinia Louisa, who married Frederick John, first earl of Ripon; secondly, on 1 June 1799, Eleanor Agnes, daughter of William Eden, first lord Auckland, who died childless in 1851. He was succeeded by his nephew, George Robert Hobart, fifth earl of Buckinghamshire. His portrait was painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence.

[Doyle's Official Baronage; Burke's Peerage; Irish Parliamentary Debates; Buckingham's Courts and Cabinets of George III, vol. iii.; Grattan's Life of Henry Grattan; Lecky's Hist. of England; Memoirs of the Life of Sir John Shore, Baron Teignmouth; Mill's British India; Asiatic Annual Register; Parliamentary Papers relating to the Affairs of the Carnatic, No. 2; Addit. MSS. 13470, 33108 33109, 33112; Parliamentary History and Debates; the published correspondence of the Marquis Cornwallis, Lord Auckland, Lord Castlereagh, and Lord Colchester; Pellew's Life of Lord Sidmouth, and Hist. MSS. Comm. Reports, vi. 406, viii. 296, xi. 426 (Earl of Dartmouth's MSS.)] R. D.

HOBART, VERE HENRY, Lord Hobart (1818–1875), governor of Madras, son of the Hon. and Rev. Augustus Edward Hobart (later Hobart-Hampden), afterwards sixth earl of Buckinghamshire, by Mary, daughter of John Williams, was born 8 Dec. 1818, at Welbourn, Lincolnshire. He went to Dr. Mayo's school at Cheam, Surrey. In 1836 he was elected to an open scholarship at Trinity College, Oxford, proceeded B.A. 3 Dec. 1840, and was appointed in the same year to a clerkship in the board of trade. In 1842 he accompanied Sir H. Ellis as secretary on a diplomatic mission to the emperor of Brazil, and about 1850 began to write many political articles upon Irish questions. In 1849, on his father's accession to the earldom, he succeeded to the courtesy title of Lord Hobart. In 1854 he became private secretary to Sir George Grey [q. v.], who was then secretary of state for the colonies, but resigned this post in 1855 in order to be free to oppose the continuance of the Crimean war. He advocated peace in a striking letter to the 'Times' of 22 Feb. of that year. In 1861 he was pro-

moted from the senior clerkship at the board of trade to investigate and advise on the condition of Turkish finance, together with Mr. Foster, 'deputy paymaster-general,' his superior in office, and after making a report returned to Constantinople to carry out the measures he had proposed. Subsequently he was director-general of the Ottoman Bank, and in February 1872 was appointed governor of Madras. At Madras, despite his shy manner and scholarly tastes, he secured the esteem alike of the natives and of the English residents. He was anxious to improve the social status of the natives, and exerted himself in the promotion of education among all classes. He also busied himself in agitating for a harbour and an improved drainage system. He died at Madras of typhoid fever on 27 April 1875. Hobart appears to have been an unaffected lover of nature; he was a fluent, lucid, and forcible writer on political questions. He married, 4 Aug. 1853, Mary Catherine, daughter of Thomas Carr, bishop of Bombay.

His works are: 1. 'Remarks on the Law of Partnership Liability,' a pamphlet, 1853. 2. 'Essay on the Alabama Claims,' 1870. 3. 'Political Essays,' 1866; reprinted (with short biographical sketch), 1877. 4. 'Fragments, &c.' (in prose), Madras, 1875. 5. 'Essays and Miscellaneous Writings' (a collection of many of his articles and letters), with biographical sketch, ed. by Mary, lady Hobart, his widow, 2 vols. 1885.

[Biog. Sketch, 1877–85; Times, 11 Oct. 1876.]

N. D. F. P.

HOBART-HAMPDEN, AUGUSTUS CHARLES, commonly known as Hobart Pasha (1822–1886), admiral, third son and fourth child of Augustus Edward Hobart (later Hobart-Hampden), sixth earl of Buckinghamshire, was born at Walton-on-the-Wolds, Leicestershire, on 1 April 1822. His mother was Mary, daughter of John Williams, king's serjeant, and sister to the judge Sir Edward Vaughan Williams. He went to Dr. Mayo's school at Cheam, Surrey, but according to his own confession (*Sketches from my Life*, 1887, p. 2) did not distinguish himself, and in 1835 he entered the royal navy, joining the Rover, 18 guns, at Devonport in February. The Rover was paid off at Plymouth in July 1838, and Hobart joined the Rose in October, became acting mate in July 1841, and, when paid off in July 1842, passed his examinations at the Naval College and on board the Excellent at Portsmouth. He qualified as gunnery-mate, and joined the Dolphin in the autumn of 1843. His first three ships were all employed off the coast of South America in the suppression of the slave-trade. Rio de Janeiro was the busy centre of that commerce, and Hobart appears to have enjoyed his full share of adventure, although in his own account of this period of his career he much exaggerated and misrepresented the stirring events in which he engaged. His last genuine exploit during the slave-hunting period was to carry a slaver prize into Demerara in May 1844. He afterwards returned to England, and was appointed to the queen's yacht as a reward for gallant conduct. In September 1845 he resumed active work as lieutenant on board the Rattler in the Mediterranean, and was transferred in 1847 to the Bulldog (Commander, afterwards Admiral Sir Cooper, Key), where he showed himself 'full of zeal' (Sir W. Parker, *Life*, iii. 323). On the outbreak of the Russian war Hobart served as first lieutenant on the same vessel in the Baltic squadron, and commanded the Driver for a fortnight (August 1854) at the reduction of Bomarsund and the reconnaissance at Åbo. His ship was commended in the despatches, and Hobart's 'ability, zeal, and great exertion' at Åbo were specially mentioned. In 1855 he was on the Duke of Wellington, Admiral Dundas's flagship, and commanded the mortar-boats at the attack on Sveaborg (Helsingfors), for which he was again mentioned in despatches and was promoted to the rank of commander. Then for six years he left the regular service of the navy and became officer of the coastguard at Dingle, co. Kerry, and subsequently (1858–61) of the guardship at Malta. In 1861 he commanded the gun-vessel Foxhound in the Mediterranean, was promoted captain in March 1863, and immediately retired on half-pay. This was the end of his services in the British navy.

In spite of his family 'interest' Hobart's rise had been very slow. He was clearly unsuited to the precise discipline and decorous subordination of the regular service; he was created for adventure and hairbreadth escapes: 'A bold buccaneer of the Elizabethan period, who by some strange perverseness of fate was born into the Victorian.' At the time of his retirement the civil war in America was beginning, and Hobart, who was a staunch Southerner, joined some brother officers in running the blockade off the coast of North Carolina. The daring and skilful seamanship by which he carried his cargoes into Wilmington and Charleston, the exciting chases and narrow escapes of this adventurous period, when Hobart was thoroughly in his proper element, may be read in 'Never Caught' (1867), which he wrote under the pseudonym of 'Captain Roberts,' and which is practically reprinted in 'Sketches from my Life' (pp. 87–

186). American authorities state that this narrative is substantially accurate (*Edinb. Rev.* No. 337, pp. 174–5).

In 1867, seeking a new career of adventure, Hobart entered the Turkish service as naval adviser to the sultan, in succession to Admiral Sir Adolphus Slade. His first work in this capacity was the suppression of the Cretan rebellion by a strategic intercepting of the supplies from Greece. For this service he was raised to the rank of full admiral, with the title of pasha (1869). The Turkish fleet was reorganised and improved under his direction, but in the war of 1877 the jealousy of the authorities prevented him, as commander of the Black Sea fleet, from achieving any notable naval success, though he displayed considerable skill in baffling the Russian torpedoes, for which weapon he entertained a hearty contempt. In 1881 the sultan, who highly esteemed the admiral, appointed him mushir or marshal of the empire. Hobart's action against Greece in 1867 was a breach of the Foreign Enlistment Act, and he was accordingly struck off the British navy list. Restored to his naval rank in 1874 by Lord Derby's influence, he was again erased from the list in 1877 for having a second time defied the act by his command of the Black Sea fleet against Russia, a 'friendly power,' but was finally restored in June 1885, with the rank of British vice-admiral. In that year he visited London with a view to forming an offensive alliance between England and Turkey at the time of the Penjdeh incident in the Afghan crisis. In 1886 he went to Italy to recruit his health, but died at Milan on 19 June. Hobart was twice married: first (1848) to Mary Anne (*d.* 13 May 1877), second daughter of Dr. Colquhoun Grant, and, secondly (1879), to Edith Katherine, daughter of Herbert Francis Hore of Pole Hore, co. Wexford, who edited his 'Sketches.'

Hobart's 'Sketches of My Life' was issued posthumously in 1887. Many stirring episodes there described (pp. 17–70) belong to the period 1835–44; but the book is so strange and contradictory a mixture of fact and fiction that it is impossible to treat it as a serious autobiography. A writer in the 'Edinburgh Review' (January 1887, No. 337), with full knowledge of the navy records, has subjected Hobart's reminiscences to an exhaustive criticism, and proves conclusively not only that he has unaccountably confused dates and places, but that he lays claim to experiences which he could never have had, and to exploits which were those of brother officers. Either Hobart's memory was failing when he dictated these 'Sketches' shortly before his death, or else he related whatever good stories occurred to him with the intention of authenticating and revising them afterwards, but was prevented by death. The tone of the book precludes the suggestion of intentional romancing.

[Authorities quoted in the article; Times, 21 June 1886; Lodge's Peerage.] S. L.-P.

HOBBES, ROBERT (*d.* 1538), the last abbot of the Cistercian abbey of Woburn in Bedfordshire, held the office in 1529 (Dugdale gives the date of appointment as 1524). Hobbes was summoned to convocation in November 1529, and in the following January received a license to hold two annual fairs in the town of Woburn. In 1532 he, with four other abbots, was commissioned by the king to hold a visitation of the whole Cistercian order, in place of the abbot of Chailly, who had been charged to undertake this duty by the head visitor and reformator of the order, but was not allowed to perform it personally, being a Frenchman. In 1534 he not only himself acknowledged the king as supreme head of the church, but by advice and threats prevailed upon many of his monks to do the same. The deed of acknowledgment does not happen to have been preserved, but the fact is clearly proved by his confession. Subsequent events, however, such as the execution of the Carthusians and the suppression of monasteries, led him to repent of his action, and to maintain that 'the part of the bishop of Rome was the true way,' and 'the king's part but usurpation desiderated by flattery and adulation.' In time this became known at court. In May 1538 Hobbes and some of his monks were examined in the Tower, and his confession showed that he had failed to advocate the royal supremacy in his sermons, and that he did not believe in the existence of episcopal authority except as derived from the pope. Accordingly he was sent down to Lincoln to be tried, together with two of his brethren, Laurence Blonham, *alias* Peck, and Richard Woburn, *alias* Barnes, and the three, as well as the vicar of Puddington, were executed at Woburn. In 1818 there was still standing before the gate of the abbey an oak tree which was said to have been used as the gallows on that day.

[Cal. of Letters and Papers, Hen. VIII, iv. v. vi. vii. x. xi.; Gasquet's Hen. VIII and English Monasteries, ii. 192; Froude's Hist. of England, iii. 244; Dodd's Woburn, p. 38; Dugdale's Monasticon, v. 478; Wright's Suppression of the Monasteries (Camden Soc.), p. 145; Stow's Annales, p. 573.] C. T. M.

HOBBES, THOMAS (1588–1679), philosopher, second son of Thomas Hobbes, vicar of Charlton and Westport, was born at Westport (now part of Malmesbury, Wiltshire)

on 5 April 1588. His mother, of whom it is only known that she came of a race of yeomen, gave birth to her second son prematurely, owing to her agitation at the reports of the Armada. The father, described by Aubrey as ignorant and choleric, was forced to fly for an assault made at the church door on a neighbouring parson. He died in obscurity 'beyond London.' His children, two boys and a girl, were brought up by his brother, Francis, a flourishing glover at Malmesbury. The eldest son, Edmund, a plain, sensible man, entered the glove trade. He lived to old age, and left a son, who was kindly treated by his uncle Thomas, but turned out ill, and died in 1670, leaving five children, remembered in their granduncle's will. Thomas Hobbes was sent to school at Westport Church when four years old, and at the age of six was learning Latin and Greek. At eight he was sent to Malmesbury school, and afterwards to a private school kept by Robert Latimer at Westport. Latimer, a 'good Grecian,' afterwards Aubrey's schoolmaster, took an interest in his pupil, who translated the 'Medea' of Euripides into Latin iambics before he was fourteen, and already showed a contemplative turn. About January or February 1602–3 his uncle entered him at Magdalen Hall, Oxford. The discipline was at that time much relaxed, and ecclesiastical disputes were caused by the rising energy of the puritans, who were very strong at Magdalen Hall. Hobbes found the teaching, still conducted on the old scholastic methods, uncongenial, amused himself with snaring jackdaws (according to Aubrey), and took to reading books of travel. He graduated B.A. on 5 Feb. 1607–8. The principal of the hall recommended him to William Cavendish (*d.* 1626) [q. v.], afterwards first earl of Devonshire, who required a tutor for his eldest son, William Cavendish (1591 ?–1628) [q.v.], afterwards second earl. Hobbes says that the next twenty years, spent with the young earl, were the happiest part of his life (*Vita carmine expressa*). He became the friend, rather than the teacher, of the youth, who took him out hunting and hawking, and employed him in borrowing money. Amid such occupations his Latin grew rusty. In 1610 they set out on the grand tour, and visited France, Germany, and Italy. Hobbes learnt to speak French and Italian, and found that the philosophy of Oxford had gone out of fashion on the continent. He resolved to become a scholar, and after his return, while living with his pupil as secretary, devoted his leisure to the study of classical literature. He delighted chiefly in poets and historians, and especially in Thucydides, of whom he made a translation, published, after long delay, in 1629. He had already, according to his later statement, the political purpose of showing how much wiser is one man than a crowd. The death of his patron in 1628 left him for a time to his own resources. The widow was engaged in energetically repairing the family affairs, injured by her husband's extravagance, and dispensed with Hobbes's services, although allowing him to remain for some time in the house. In 1629 he became travelling tutor to the son of Sir Gervase Clifton, and spent eighteen months, chiefly, it seems, at Paris, though he also appears to have visited Venice. In 1631 he was recalled from Paris to become tutor of his first pupil's eldest son, William Cavendish (1617–1684) [q. v.], third earl of Devonshire. He instructed the boy in rhetoric, logic, astronomy, the principles of law, and other subjects. In 1634 he took the earl on a third foreign tour, visiting Italy, and spending much time at Paris, where he was now beginning to be known to the philosophic circles of the time. It was probably during his second tour (1629–31) that he had the intellectual experience described most fully by Aubrey. He accidentally opened a copy of Euclid's 'Elements' at the forty-seventh proposition of the first book. Reading it, he exclaimed, 'By God, this is impossible.' Examining the proofs, he was at last convinced, and fell 'in love with geometry.' Another story, told by himself (Latin Works, i. xx), is of uncertain date. He heard some one inquire, in a company of learned men, what sense was. No one being able to answer, he reflected that sensation was only made possible by motion. He was thus led to the mechanical explanation of nature, which became a leading principle of his philosophy, and studied geometry in order to understand the modes of motion. It is doubtful (see Robertson, pp. 31–5) whether this should be referred to the second or third tour. A tract (in Harl. MS. 6796) contains an early statement of his theory of sense, which probably shows his first attempts at working it out. In any case, Hobbes was now interested in the philosophical movements of Europe. He had gained the intimacy of Galileo at Florence about 1636, and always retained the profoundest respect for the old philosopher, who was in his last period of retirement. At Paris Hobbes was received in the circles of which Mersenne, the friend of Descartes, was the centre, and in which all the new philosophical and scientific theories were most eagerly discussed. At a later period he became intimate with Gassendi, whose philosophy was congenial to his own, though

they appear to have reached their conclusions quite independently. Hobbes acquired many other eminent friends at different periods. Before his first foreign tour, presumably during the period between the chancellor's fall and his death (1621–6), he had been known to Bacon. Hobbes, according to Aubrey, wrote from Bacon's dictation, showing, as may be believed, more intelligence than other amanuenses, and helped in turning some of the essays into Latin. Hobbes, however, makes very slight reference to Bacon, and does not seem to have been directly influenced by his philosophy. Among other friends mentioned (see list in *Vitæ Auctarium*, Latin Works, i. lxii) are Herbert of Cherbury, whose rationalism would be congenial to him, Kenelm Digby, Chillingworth, and Harvey; while among literary friends were Sir Robert Ayton [q. v.], Ben Jonson, Cowley, D'Avenant, and Waller. He was admitted, probably after his third tour, to the circle of Falkland, Hyde, and Sidney Godolphin (1610–1643) [q. v.], the last of whom was especially dear to him. After his return to England with Devonshire in 1637, Hobbes continued to live with the earl, and set about composing the systematic treatises in which he had now resolved to embody his philosophy. He contemplated three treatises: the 'De Corpore,' containing his first principles, as well as his mathematical and physical doctrines; the 'De Homine,' upon psychology; and the 'De Cive,' giving his political and religious theories. The growing troubles led him to interrupt the systematic development of his philosophy by writing a treatise called 'The Elements of Law, Natural and Politique,' afterwards published in two separate parts, as 'Human Nature' and 'De Corpore Politico.' This treatise, which already contains his characteristic positions in psychology and politics, was circulated for the present in manuscript. The dedication to the Marquis of Newcastle, cousin of the second Earl of Devonshire, is dated 9 May 1640 (copies are preserved at Hardwick Hall and in the British Museum). The Short Parliament had been dissolved on 5 May. Hobbes, however, said long afterwards that his treatise had 'occasioned much talk of the author, and had not his majesty dissolved the parliament it had brought him into danger of his life.' He may have forgotten the order of events, and no doubt exaggerated the effect produced by his treatise. At any rate, when the Long Parliament met in November and impeached Strafford, Hobbes took fright and went over to Paris, 'the first of all that fled, and there continued eleven years, to his damage some thousands of pounds deep.'

At Paris he took up his old friendships, and transmitted through Mersenne, in January 1641, sixteen objections to various points in Descartes's 'Meditationes de primâ philosophiâ,' and afterwards objections to some of Descartes's physical positions in the 'Dioptrique.' He concealed his name and the identity of the two objectors. Descartes received both criticisms contemptuously, and declared finally that he would not continue a correspondence with the author. The development of the struggle in England now led Hobbes to give a fuller exposition of his political theories. He composed his 'De Cive,' printed in 1642, and with a dedicatory epistle to the Earl of Devonshire, signed T. H., and dated 1 Nov. 1641. It is a developed statement of the doctrine already set forth in his unpublished treatise; he gives more explicitly and elaborately his favourite theory that peace could only be obtained by the complete subordination of the church to the state. Few copies were printed, and the book is now very rare. There are copies in the Bodleian (formerly Selden's) and Dr. Williams's Library. The authoritative edition was published, with notes in reply to objections, at Amsterdam in 1647, under the supervision of his friend Sorbière, a French physician. A preface explained its relation to his general scheme.

Although Hobbes contributed some scientific papers to books published by Mersenne, his interest in political events induced him again to postpone the systematic exposition of his philosophy, and to set about the composition of his great book, the 'Leviathan.' Refugees from England were coming over and discussing politics with him. He carried 'a pen and inkhorn' about with him, according to Aubrey, and entered any thoughts that occurred to him in a note-book. He was occasionally pressed for money. He had left England with five hundred pounds. Hyde afterwards brought him two hundred pounds, bequeathed to him by his friend Godolphin, and he received eighty pounds a year from the Earl of Devonshire (*Vita carmine expressa*). The earl had taken the royalist side, and had left England on being impeached before the House of Lords in July 1642, when his estates were sequestrated. Hobbes's salary would probably be precarious at this period. In 1645, however, the earl returned to England, submitted to the parliament, and in 1646 compounded for his estates. Hobbes was about this time on the point of retiring to Languedoc to live with a French friend and admirer, Du Verdus (Robertson, p. 62). The arrival of the Prince of Wales in the summer of 1646 induced him to stay at Paris where he was engaged to

teach the prince the elements of mathematics. The position, as he explained to Sorbière (letter of 4 Oct. 1646), had no political significance, and was a mere engagement by the month (22 March 1647). The last letter shows that he had already thoughts of returning to England, where his patron was now settled. In 1647 Hobbes had a dangerous illness. His old friend Mersenne came to his bedside and begged him not to die outside the catholic church. Hobbes observed that he had long ago considered that matter sufficiently, and turned the conversation by asking 'When did you last see Gassendi?' Some days later he welcomed Cosin (afterwards bishop of Durham), and took the sacrament according to the Anglican rites, a fact to which he afterwards referred in proof of his orthodoxy.

While the 'Leviathan' was progressing, Hobbes's unpublished treatise of 1640 was published in two parts, 'Human Nature, or the Fundamental Elements of Policy,' and 'De Corpore Politico, or Elements of Law, Moral and Politic,' and in 1651 he published an English translation of the 'De Cive.' His 'Leviathan' was now being printed in London, and appeared in the middle of 1651. When Charles II reached Paris about the end of October, Hobbes presented him with a beautifully written copy on vellum (now in the British Museum, Egerton MS. 1910). His position in Paris had become difficult. His orthodoxy was suspected, not without reason. In 1646 he had had a private discussion with Bramhall upon freewill in presence of the Marquis of Newcastle, which some years later produced a keen controversy. The 'Leviathan' was not likely to conciliate churchmen, and shortly after presenting his manuscript to the king he was denied access to the court, and told by the Marquis of Ormonde that he was suspected of disloyalty and atheism. His usual timidity was excited by the murders of Isaac Dorislaus [q. v.] and Anthony Ascham [q. v.] in 1649 and 1650, and he thought that similar dangers might await the author of the 'Leviathan.' The French clergy, irritated by his bitter assaults on the papacy, were also thought to be meditating an attack. His flight to England soon afterwards gave credit to the suspicion that he had written the book in the interests of Cromwell. Clarendon tells a story of a conversation with Hobbes, who, in answer to remonstrances against the forthcoming book, said: 'The truth is, I have a mind to go home.' The 'Leviathan,' however, would hardly recommend its author to either party. Its abstract principles might no doubt be applied in defence of the protectorate when definitely established, which, however, did not become an accomplished fact till the end of 1653. The only passages alleged in support of the imputation of subservience to Cromwell were some phrases in the brief 'Review and Conclusion.' These, it may be remarked, are in the copy presented to Charles. They endeavour to define the circumstances under which submission to a new sovereign becomes legitimate. Hobbes argues in favour of those who had compounded for their estates, saying that by submitting in order to retain a part of their rights they were really more detrimental to the usurper than if by not submitting they enabled him to seize the whole. He defended this position when afterwards attacked by Wallis, and said truly that he had never justified rebellion. It was indeed idle to blame an elderly and timid philosopher, upon whom the exiled court looked with disfavour, for submitting with so many others to the new government then thought to be permanently established. His defence of the compounders applied to his patron, who had himself compounded in 1646, and to whom he was soon to return. He fled secretly to England at the end of 1651, suffering from the hardships of the frontier journey after a second severe illness (described in Guy Patin's *Letters*, 1846, ii. 593–4); submitted to the council of state, and was allowed to live quietly in private. An intimation, apparently sanctioned by Clarendon's language, that he received some offer from Cromwell appears to be groundless. The charge was first expressly made by John Dowel in 'The Leviathan Heretical' in 1683. Hobbes, indeed, in 1656 ventured to boast of his having reconciled 'a thousand gentlemen' to submission to the government (*Six Lessons*, &c. E. vii. 336); but, in any case, he received nothing, and in 1653 resumed his position in the household of his old patron. He remained, however, in London, in Fetter Lane, in order to have the advantage of intellectual society while completing the exposition of his system. Selden and Harvey were at this period his chief friends. He received a legacy of 10*l.* from each, from Selden in 1654, and from Harvey in 1657 (for a doubtful story about Hobbes's visit to Selden when dying see Aubrey, *Lives*, ii. 532; Macray, *Annals of the Bodleian*, p. 77 *n.*) He took pains to find a church where he could take the sacrament according to the rites of the church of England.

Hobbes ultimately published the 'De Corpore,' representing the first part of his plan, in 1655. It had been delayed for a year by his difficulty in meeting objections raised by his friends to certain unlucky solutions of impossible geometrical problems. Finally the 'De Homine' should have completed the

system by giving his psychology. The treatise, however, published under that title in 1658 was a mere makeshift, containing some psychology less systematic than that which he had already published, and a Latin translation of some chapters on optics from an unpublished treatise written by him in 1646 (now in Harleian MS. 3360). Hobbes's labours had been interrupted, not only by the advance of age, but by a number of controversies which lasted the rest of his life. After the discussion in presence of the Marquis of Newcastle Hobbes had answered a written statement of Bramhall's position by a reply which remained in manuscript. He had allowed a translation to be made by a young Englishman for the satisfaction of a French friend. The translator had taken a copy, which he published in 1654 without Hobbes's privity, prefixing a letter in denunciation of priests and ministers. Bramhall, indignant at this proceeding, which he naturally ascribed to Hobbes, printed in 1655 all that had passed, including a long rejoinder to Hobbes's argument. Hobbes in 1656 published a reply to Bramhall, called 'Questions concerning Liberty, Necessity, and Chance,' clearing himself of the personal charges, and replying with remarkable vigour upon the philosophical question. Bramhall replied in 'Castigations of Hobbes's Animadversions' in 1658, with an appendix called 'The Catching of Leviathan the Great Whale.' Hobbes did not carry on the argument, but in 1668 replied to the charges of atheism and blasphemy (of which he declared that he had now heard for the first time) in 'An Answer to . . . Dr. Bramhall,' not published till 1682. The argument upon necessity shows Hobbes at his best.

A more unfortunate dispute arose with the mathematicians. The group of scientific men who after the Restoration founded the Royal Society were already meeting at Oxford. Seth Ward [q. v.] was Savilian professor of astronomy during the protectorate, and in his 'Vindiciæ Academicæ' (1654) asserted against John Webster's 'Examen of Academies' that the university had now made advances in science which, as he added in an appendix, would enable it to judge the geometrical novelties of which Hobbes had already boasted. Hobbes, in his 'De Corpore' (1655), retorted upon Ward, and produced his solutions of some ancient puzzles, especially the squaring of the circle. Ward replied by an 'Exercitatio' upon Hobbes's philosophy a year later; but turned over the mathematical argument to another of the circle, the famous John Wallis, Savilian professor of geometry. Wallis's 'Elenchus Geometriæ Hobbianæ' showed unsparingly the manifold absurdities of Hobbes's solutions, and by an ingenious examination of an early copy of the book, exposed his hopeless attempts, made in consequence of Ward's remarks, to patch up the faulty demonstrations. Further replies and rejoinders followed, in which, while Wallis was clearly victorious as to the mathematical questions, the disputants rivalled each other in abuse and verbal quibbling. The controversy was renewed by Hobbes in 1660, by an examination in dialogue form of Wallis's mathematical works, which, failing to bring Wallis into the field, was succeeded by a solution of the duplication of the cube brought out anonymously by Hobbes in Paris. As soon as Wallis refuted this Hobbes acknowledged it, and reproduced it at the end of a 'Dialogus Physicus, sive, de Natura Aeris,' an attack upon Boyle's 'New Experiments touching the Spring of the Air.' Hobbes resented his exclusion from the founders of the Royal Society, and attributed their coldness to the malignity of Wallis. He made an unpleasant allusion to Wallis's achievement in his deciphering the king's papers taken after Naseby. Boyle answered Hobbes, and Wallis, out of regard (as he said) for Boyle, once more demolished Hobbes's mathematics in 'Hobbius Heauton-timorumenos' (1662). He ventured, however, to add that Hobbes had written the 'Leviathan' in support of Cromwell, to which Hobbes replied effectively in his 'Considerations upon the Refutation, Loyalty, Manners, and Religion of Thomas Hobbes,' 1662. In 1666 Hobbes once more took up the hopeless task of defending his own fantasies and attacking Wallis. Wallis published his last retort in 1672. Hobbes in 1674 again published some of his pretended solutions, and as late as 1678, at the age of ninety, fired his last shot in the 'Decameron Physiologicum.'

Hobbes lived after the Restoration at his patron's houses in London and the country. Charles II, two or three days after his return to England, saw Hobbes in the Strand, and spoke kindly to him. Afterwards, while sitting to Samuel Cooper, the miniature-painter, the king amused himself by talking to Hobbes. Hobbes could match the courtiers at repartee, and the king would say, 'Here comes the bear to be baited' (Aubrey and *Sorberiana*, 1694, p. 109). Charles also gave him a pension of 100*l.*, which was paid as irregularly as other pensions of the time (see Hobbes's *Petition*, E. vii. 471). The bishops and Clarendon, however, looked upon the author of the 'Leviathan' with suspicion. In 1666 a committee of the House of Commons, appointed to consider a bill against 'Atheism and Profaneness,' was empowered

to receive information about offending books, and especially the 'Leviathan.' According to Aubrey, Hobbes was so alarmed as to burn his papers. A report given by White Kennett (*Memoirs of Cavendish Family*) says that he now frequented the chapel and took the sacrament, though he 'turned his back upon the sermon.' He argued (in an appendix to a Latin translation of the 'Leviathan' in 1668) that since the abolition of the high commission there was no court which could try him for heresy. He found protectors in Arlington and in the king. Charles, however, would not permit him to publish any work of political or religious tendency. 'The Behemoth' (finished about 1668) was suppressed by Charles's orders, though a surreptitious edition appeared in 1679, and some other books were silenced. In 1669 the Cambridge authorities forced one Daniel Scargil, who had defended some theses from the 'Leviathan,' to recant publicly, and assert that his vicious life had been due to his Hobbist principles. John Fell (1625–1686) [q. v.], dean of Christ Church, introduced some contemptuous remarks upon Hobbes into a Latin translation of Wood's 'History and Antiquities,' and persisted, in spite of a remonstrance from Hobbes. Many attacks upon his doctrines by distinguished writers were also appearing; but his fame was spreading abroad, and distinguished foreigners were eager to pay him homage during visits to England. Among them was the Grand Duke of Tuscany, who saw him in 1669, and to whom he dedicated his 'Quadratura Circuli.'

When eighty-four he wrote his autobiography in Latin verse, and at eighty-six completed his translation of Homer's 'Odyssey' and 'Iliad.' In 1675 he finally left London, passing the rest of his time between Hardwick and Chatsworth, the seats of the Devonshire family. As late as August 1679 he was still writing, but had an attack of strangury in October. He insisted upon travelling with the family from Chatsworth to Hardwick during November, but soon afterwards was attacked by paralysis, and died quietly on 4 Dec. 1679. He was buried in the chancel of Hault Hucknall Church.

Hobbes's health was weak in youth, but improved after he was forty. He was over six feet high, and in old age erect for his years. He had good eyes, which shone 'as with a bright live coal' under excitement. His black hair caused him to be nicknamed 'Crow' at school. He had a short bristling auburn moustache, but shaved what would have been a 'venerable beard,' to avoid an appearance of philosophical austerity. He took little physic, and preferred an 'experienced old woman' to the 'most learned but inexperienced physician.' He was generally temperate, though he calculated that he had been drunk a hundred times during a life of ninety-two years. His diet was regular; he drank no wine after sixty, and ate chiefly fish. He rose at seven, breakfasted on bread and butter, dined at eleven, and after a pipe slept for half an hour, afterwards writing down his morning thoughts. He took regular exercise, playing tennis even at seventy-five, and in the country taking a smart walk, after which he was rubbed by a servant. He is said to have had an illegitimate daughter, for whom he provided. He was affable and courteous, a pleasant companion, though it is recorded that he sometimes lost his temper in arguing with Thomas White or 'Albius' [q. v.] (Wood, *Athenæ*, 'Joseph Glanville'). A common story of his fear of ghosts is denied in the 'Vitæ Auctarium' (see also Bayle, s. v., note N). He read not much, but thoroughly, and was fond of saying that if he had read as much as other learned men he would have been as ignorant. He was charitable and very liberal to his relations. His long connection with the Cavendishes is creditable to both, and he appears to have been a faithful friend. He was constitutionally timid, though intellectually audacious, and always on his guard against possible persecution. But the charges of time-serving seem to be disproved. There is a portrait of him by J. M. Wright in the National Portrait Gallery, and two in the possession of the Royal Society. A portrait by Cooper was formerly in the royal collections.

Hobbes produced a fermentation in English thought not surpassed until the advent of Darwinism. While, however, the opponents of Hobbes were countless, his biographer could discover only a single supporter. 'Hobbism' was an occasional name of reproach until the middle of the eighteenth century (he is mentioned on the title-page of 'Deism Revealed,' 1751), although his philosophy had long been eclipsed by Locke's 'Essay.' He is one of Kortholt's 'three impostors' (1680) along with Spinoza and Herbert of Cherbury. In Farquhar's 'Constant Couple,' 1699, the hypocritical debauchee carries Hobbes in his pocket; and among 'Twelve Ingenious Characters,' 1686, is a dissolute town-fop who takes about 'two leaves of Leviathan' (D'Israeli, *Miscellanies*, 1840, p. 262). Atterbury holds him up as a warning in a sermon 'on the terrors of conscience' (*Sermons*, 1734, ii. 112). He was reviled on all sides as the typical atheist, materialist, political absolutist, and preacher of ethical selfishness. Hobbes was in truth a product of the great

intellectual movement distinguished by such names as Bacon (1561–1629), Galileo (1564–1642), Kepler (1571–1630), Harvey (1578–1657), and Descartes (1596–1650). He mixed in the scientific circles of Paris and London. He shared in the general repudiation of scholasticism. In his so-called 'Philosophia Prima' he touched hastily upon first principles, but failed to recognise the significance of the ultimate problems the answer to which by Descartes founded modern philosophy. His thorough-going nominalism is his most remarkable characteristic. At the same time he was scarcely influenced by Bacon's theory of the importance of systematic induction and experiment. He conceived of a general scientific scheme of universal knowledge, deducible by geometrical methods from the motions of matter which he assumed to be the ultimate fact. The conception recalls in some respects that of Mr. Herbert Spencer. Hobbes was very ill qualified for elaborating his scheme. His self-confidence was so great and his intellect so rigid when he began Euclid that he mistook blundering for original discovery, and wasted his old age in the obstinate defence of absurdities. De Morgan, however, observes (*Budget of Paradoxes*, p. 67) that he was not such an 'ignoramus' as is sometimes supposed, and that he makes 'acute remarks on points of principle.' His psychology remained fragmentary, though affording abundant indications of sagacity. His short statement of the associationist theory influenced his successors. His great achievement, however, is his political philosophy, especially as given in the 'Leviathan.' It was the edifice under which he endeavoured afterwards to introduce the foundation of philosophy, doubtless congenial, but not the real groundwork of his doctrine. Like all the great thinkers of his time, he had been profoundly impressed by the evils caused by the sectarian animosities of the time. His remedy was the entire subordination of the ecclesiastical to the secular authority—a theory which made the religion of a state dependent upon its secular sovereign, and therefore not derivable either from churches or philosophers, and shocked equally the rationalists and the orthodox. It is disputable how far Hobbes carried his own scepticism. He ostensibly accepted the creed of the national church, but in virtue of obedience to the law. He argues from texts as confidently as a puritan, but, besides twisting them to strange uses, incidentally suggests many of the leading criticisms urged by later rationalists. In support of his absolutism he interprets the doctrine of the social compact (which had been recently expounded by Hooker and Grotius) not as a compact between the sovereign and his subjects, but as between the subjects to obey the sovereign. Virtually he argues that states have been formed as the only alternative to the state of nature, or, on his showing, to anarchy and barbarism. The supremacy and unity of the sovereign power is therefore an expression of the essential condition of civilised life. To this, though with some reserves, he subordinates even the moral law; and his characteristic theory of human selfishness reduces the only sanction to fear of force or each man's hopes of personal advantage. Hobbes loves to display his paradoxes in the most extreme form, and has the force of a sublimely one-sided thinker. The effect is increased by an admirable style, sententious and weighty, terse and lucid in the highest degree, and enlivened by shrewd strokes of wit and humour. In spite of occasional archaisms, the 'Leviathan' is a model of vigorous exposition, unsurpassed in the language. Among the prominent assailants not hitherto noticed of Hobbes were Clarendon in his 'Brief View and Survey of the . . . Errors . . . in . . . "Leviathan"' 1676, written by 1670; Thomas (afterwards Archbishop) Tenison in the 'Creed of Mr. Hobbes examined,' 1670; and John Eachard [q. v.] in two dialogues (1672 and 1673), which went through many editions. More serious philosophical criticisms came from the Cambridge Platonists. Cudworth, whose 'Intellectual System' is an elaborate examination of Hobbes's materialism, had already attacked Hobbes's principles in his academical thesis in 1644, and left many manuscripts, one or two of which [see under Cudworth, Ralph] have been published, directed against Hobbes's ethics and doctrine of necessity. Henry More [q. v.] criticised Hobbes's materialism in his 'Immortality of the Soul,' 1659. Richard Cumberland (1631–1718) [q. v.], in his 'De Legibus Naturæ,' 1672, attacks chiefly Hobbes's theory of selfishness. Samuel Clarke, in his two courses of Boyle lectures (1704–5), also defends immutable morality and free-will against Hobbes. His first purely political assailant was Sir Robert Filmer [q. v.] in 1652; and he is frequently mentioned by Harrington in the 'Oceana,' 1656, who, however, respected him, and pays him a very high compliment in the 'Prerogative of Popular Government' (*Works*, 1700, p. 259). Locke has been accused of plagiarising from Hobbes, and there are points of coincidence, although it cannot be doubted that Locke struck out his new way under the influence of Descartes, and owed little to Hobbes. Hobbes's influ-

ence is remarkably shown in Spinoza's political treatises. The impression upon Leibniz appears in the 'Theodicée' and many of his writings, early and late. His later influence in Germany is described in G. Zart's 'Einfluss der englischen Philosophie . . . auf die deutsche Philosophie des 18ten Jahrhunderts.' In France Diderot expressed enthusiastic admiration for Hobbes in the 'Encyclopædia,' and Rousseau's interest in him appears in the early discourse on 'Inequality and the Contrat Social.' De Maistre's 'Du Pape' is a curious application of Hobbes's logic to an antagonistic conclusion. After being much neglected in England Hobbes's fame was rehabilitated by the utilitarians, who found much that was congenial to them in his unflinching clearness and rationalism, his doctrine of association, his recognition of utility as the aim of social action, and his theory of sovereignty. Their interest was proved by Molesworth's edition of Hobbes's works, which, unfortunately, was not completed by any general survey or biographical investigation.

Hobbes's works are as follows (the letters E. and L. refer to their places in Molesworth's edition of the English and Latin works respectively): 1. 'Translation of Thucydides,' 1629, 1634, 1676, &c.; E. viii. and ix. 2. 'De Mirabilibus Pecci,' 1636? (n. d.), 1666, 1675, 1678; L. v. 321–40. 'A Latin Poem on the Peak,' an English translation, by 'A Person of Quality,' was added to the edition of 1678. 3. 'Objectiones ad Cartesii Meditationes' (placed third in the sets published in the 'Meditations'), L. v. 249–74. Ib. 275–307, gives the correspondence upon them with Descartes and Mersenne, 1641. 4. 'De Cive,' Paris, 1642; Amsterdam (as 'Elementa Philosophiæ de Cive'), 1647, 1650, 1660, 1669, in English, 1651; two first parts, translated by Du Verdus, Paris, 1660, as 'Eléments de la politique de M. Hobbes;' L. 133–432, E. ii. 5. Part of preface to Mersenne's 'Ballistica,' 1644; L. v. 309–18. 6. 'Tractatus Opticus' in Mersenne's 'Cogitata Physico-Mathematica,' 1644, L. v. 215–48. 7. 'Human Nature, or the Fundamental Elements of Policy,' 1650, E. iv. 1–76. 8. 'De Corpore Politico,' 1650, E. iv. 177–228 (Nos. 7 and 8 are the original unpublished treatise of 1640; the first part of No. 8 being removed to it from the last part of No. 7. The prefatory epistle, dated 9 May 1640, is prefixed to No. 7. The original treatise, called 'The Elements of Law, Natural and Politic,' was republished in 1889 by Dr. Ferdinand Tönnies, after a careful collation of six manuscripts, resulting in many corrections). 9. Epistle to D'Avenant on Gondibert, 1651, E. iv. 441–58. 10. 'Leviathan; or the Matter, Form, and Power of a Commonwealth, Ecclesiastical and Civil,' 1651. A Latin version of the 'Leviathan,' partly modified, and with three apologetic dialogues, in place of the old 'Review and Conclusion,' was prepared by Hobbes for the edition of his works published at Amsterdam in 1668; E. iii. and L. iii., the last from the 1668 edition. The 'Leviathan' was also reprinted in 1680, and recently at Oxford by J. Thornton, in 1881 and 1885, as a volume in Morley's 'Universal Library.' 11. 'Of Liberty and Necessity,' 1654 (surreptitious), E. iv. 229–78. 12. 'Elementorum Philosophiæ sectio prima. De Corpore,' 1655, L. i. An English translation (E. i.), corrected by Hobbes, appeared in 1656, with 'Six Lessons' to the Savilian professors of astronomy and geometry appended (E. vii. 181–356), in answer to Ward's 'In T. H. Philosophiam Exercitatio Philosophica,' and Wallis's 'Elenchus Geometriæ Hobbianæ.' (answered by Wallis's 'Due Corrections for Mr. Hobbes'). 13. 'Questions concerning Liberty, Necessity, and Chance,' in reply to Bramhall's 'Defence of the true Liberty of Human Actions,' &c.; 1656, E. v. 14. 'Στίγμαι Ἀγεωμετρίας Ἀγροικίας Ἀντιποτιτείας Ἀμαθείας, or Marks of the Absurd Geometry, Rural Language, Scottish Church Politics, and Barbarisms of John Wallis,' E. vii. 357–428 (including letter from Henry Stubbe), 1657. Wallis replied in 'Hobbiani puncti Dispunctio.' 15. 'Elementorum Philosophiæ, sectio secunda de Homine' (partly from an unpublished manuscript now in Harl. MS. 3360; see Robertson, p. 59 *n.*), 1658, L. ii. 1–132. 16. 'Examinatio et emendatio Mathematicæ Hodiernæ, qualis explicatur in libris Johannis Wallisii . . . distributa in sex dialogos,' 1660, L. iv. 1–232. 17. 'Dialogus Physicus de Natura Aeris' (with a duplication of the cube, previously printed anonymously at Paris), 1661, L. iv. 233–96. Answered by Boyle in 'Examen of Mr. Hobbes' and 'Dissertation on Vacuum against Mr. Hobbes,' and by Wallis in 'Hobbius Heauton-timorumenos.' 18. 'Problemata Physica,' 1662, L. iv. 297–384. An English version, 'Seven Philosophical Problems,' was presented to the king at the same time, but not published till 1682, E. vii. 1–68. 19. 'Considerations upon the Reputation, Loyalty, Manners, and Religion of Thos. Hobbes,' 1662, E. iv. 409–40 (in answer to Wallis's 'Hobbius Heauton-timorumenos'). 20. 'De Principiis et Ratiocinatione Geometrarum,' L. iv. 385–484, 1666. 21. 'Quadratura Circuli; Cubatio Sphæræ; Duplicatio Cubi,' 1669. 22. 'Rosetum Geometricum,' L. v. 1–88, 1671. 23. 'Three

Papers presented to the Royal Society against Dr. Wallis, with Considerations on Dr. Wallis's Answer to them,' E. vii. 429–38, 1671. 24. 'Lux Mathematica: excussa Collisionibus Johannis Wallisii et Thomæ Hobbesii,' L. v. 89–150, 1672. 25. 'Principia et Problemata aliquot Geometrica, ante desperata nunc breviter explicata,' L. v. 151–214, 1674. 26. 'Odyssey,' translated into English verse, 1674, and with the 'Iliad,' 1675, 1677, 1686, E. xi. 27. 'Decameron Physiologicum,' 1678, E. vii. 69–180. 28. 'Behemoth; History of the Causes of the Civil Wars of England;' finished about 1668, suppressed by the king's desire, surreptitiously published in 1679, and authoritatively in 1681, E. vi. 161–416. An edition by Dr. F. Tönnies, from the original at St. John's College, Oxford, appeared in 1889, under the old title, 'Behemoth, or the Long Parliament.' 29. 'Vita, carmine expressa,' 1679, 1681, L. i. lxxxi–xcix. 30. 'Historical Narrative concerning Heresy,' E. iv. 385–408 (written about 1668), 1680. 31. 'T. H. Malmesb. Vita,' L. i. xiii–xxi; written by himself or dictated to T. Rymer; published with the last and 'Vitæ Hobbianæ Auctarium' (by Richard Blackburne [q. v.]), in 1681. 32. 'Dialogue between a Philosopher and a Student of the Common Law of England,' E. vi. 1–160, 1681. 33. 'An Answer to a Book published by Dr. Bramhall . . . called "The Catching of the Leviathan,"' E. iv. 279–384 (written about 1668), 1682. 34. 'Historia Ecclesiastica, Carmine Elegiaco concinnata,' with anonymous preface by T. Rymer, 1688. A 'Whole Art of Rhetoric,' vi. 419–510, corresponds to a free version of Aristotle's 'Rhetoric,' dictated to his pupil about 1633. The boy's book is in the 'Hardwick Papers' (Robertson, p. 29 *n.*) A letter to E. Howard, prefixed to the 'English Princes,' 1669, is in E. v. 458–60. Bishop Laney wrote a tract about Hobbes's views of free-will in 1672, but an answer by Hobbes, mentioned in the 'Vitæ Auctarium,' is not discoverable (Robertson, p. 202). 'Hobbes's Tripos,' 1684, contains Nos. 7 and 8, and the 'Liberty and Necessity' (No. 11). A collection called 'T. H. M. opera Philosophica, quæ Latine scripsit omnia,' was published by Blaeu at Amsterdam in 1668, Hobbes being forbidden to publish them at home. It included the amended 'Leviathan' (see above), the three systematic treatises, and reprints of mathematical pieces from 1660. The 'Moral and Political Works of T. H. of Malmesbury' were published in 1750, with life by John Campbell (1708–1775) [q. v.] from the 'Biographia Britannica.' The 'Human Nature' and 'Liberty and Necessity' were republished in 1812, with life by Philip Mallet. The standard edition is Sir W. Molesworth's, 1839–45, the Latin works in 5, and the English in 11 vols. 8vo.

[The admirable monograph by Professor G. C. Robertson in Blackwood's Philosophical Classics, 1886, collects all the information, including that contained in the Hobbes MSS. at Hardwick, belonging to the Duke of Devonshire, and gives a very full and concise criticism of Hobbes's writings. It has been closely followed in the above article, which Professor Robertson has kindly read. A special study of Hobbes has been made by Dr. F. Tönnies, who has published (from the originals in the National Library at Paris) seventeen letters between Hobbes and Sorbière in the Archiv für Geschichte der Philosophie, iii. 58–71, 192–232, reproduced (with trifling omissions) in Mind, xv. 440. Original authorities are three lives prefixed to the Latin works in Molesworth's edition, first published in 1681, by R[ichard] B[lackburne], M.D. The first is by Hobbes himself, or dictated by him to Rymer; the second, Vitæ Hobbianæ Auctarium, with lists of works, friends, and opponents, was written by Blackburne from the notes of his friend Aubrey; the third, T. H. Malmesb. vita carmine expressa, was written by Hobbes in Latin at the age of eighty-four (Bayle's letter to Coste, 8 April 1704, in Œuvres Diverses, 1711, iv. 841). The life by Aubrey was first published in 1813, in Letters and Lives of Eminent Men, ii. 592–637. See also Wood's Athenæ (Bliss); White Kennett's Lives of the Cavendishes, 1708, pp. 108–16; Clarendon's Brief View and Survey . . . of the Leviathan, 1676; Boyle's Works, v. 533; Sorbière's Voyage en Angleterre, 1664, pp. 65, 66, 95–100. The lives by Campbell and Mallet are mentioned above. Two articles upon Hobbes are in D'Israeli's Quarrels of Authors. See also Masson's Life of Milton, vi. 279–91. In Bayle's Dictionary is an interesting article.] L. S.

HOBDAY, WILLIAM ARMFIELD (1771–1831), portrait-painter, was born in 1771 at Birmingham, where his father was a manufacturer. Showing a capacity for drawing, he was sent to London when still a boy, and articled to an engraver named Barney, with whom he remained six years, studying at the same time in the Royal Academy schools. He then established himself in Charles Street, near the Middlesex Hospital, as a painter of miniatures and water-colour portraits, and commenced to exhibit at the Royal Academy in 1794. He was fortunate in soon securing a fashionable *clientèle*, married, and in 1800 removed to Holles Street, Cavendish Square, where, supported largely by his father, he lived for a short time in a recklessly expensive style. In 1804 he left London for Bristol, where for some years he was largely employed in painting the portraits of officers embarking for the seat of war in the Peninsula. Though

he thus earned large sums, he continued extravagant and in difficulties. In 1817, after the close of the war, Hobday returned to the metropolis, and took a large house in Broad Street, City, hoping to renew his earlier artistic and social connections; but in this he was disappointed, though patronised by Baron Rothschild, for whom he painted a family group at the price of a thousand guineas. In 1821 he removed to 54 Pall Mall, which had large galleries attached to it; and after a disastrous speculation in a panoramic exhibition, called the 'Poecilorama,' at the Egyptian Hall, he opened these galleries for the sale of pictures on commission. Though supported by all the leading English and many French artists, the venture proved a complete failure, and in 1829 Hobday became a bankrupt. He died 17 Feb. 1831, having lost his wife two years previously. Throughout his chequered career he was a constant exhibitor at the Royal Academy, frequently contributing during his residence at Bristol. In 1819 he sent a portrait of the Duke of Sussex; his best work was a picture of Carolus the hermit of Tong. His portrait of Miss Biggs in the character of Cora, and that of Richard Reynolds, the Bristol philanthropist, have been engraved, the latter by W. Sharp. He was always well patronised, and obtained good prices for his works, but the quality of his art suffered greatly from his restless and improvident habits.

[A long memoir of Hobday will be found in Arnold's Library of the Fine Arts, ii. 384; Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Graves's Dict. of Artists, 1760–1880; Royal Academy Catalogues.]

F. M. O'D.

HOBHOUSE, Sir BENJAMIN (1757–1831), politician, born in 1757, son of John Hobhouse, merchant at Bristol, received his education at the grammar school there, and at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he proceeded B.A. in 1778, M.A. in 1781. He was called to the bar by the society of the Middle Temple in the latter year. At the general election of 1796 he stood for Bristol without success, but in February 1797 was elected M.P. for Bletchingley, Surrey, in 1802 for Grampound, Cornwall, and in 1806 for Hindon, Wiltshire, which borough he represented till he withdrew from political life in 1818. In 1803 he took office under Addington as secretary to the board of control. He resigned this in May 1804, and in 1805 was appointed chairman of the committees for supplies. He was also first commissioner for investigating the debts of the nabobs of the Carnatic. He was made a baronet on 22 Dec. 1812. Hobhouse was president of the Bath and West of England Society (1805–17), and his bust by Chantrey was placed in the society's rooms. He was chairman of the committee of the Literary Fund, and a fellow of the Royal Society and of the Society of Antiquaries. He died at Berkeley Square on 14 Aug. 1831. Hobhouse was twice married: first, in September 1785, to Charlotte, daughter of Samuel Cam of Chantry House, near Bradford, Wiltshire; she died 25 Nov. 1791; secondly, in April 1793, Amelia, daughter of the Rev. Joshua Parry of Cirencester. By his first wife he had five children, and by his second fourteen. His eldest son was John Cam Hobhouse [q. v.], afterwards Lord Broughton. The second, Benjamin, became a captain in the 69th foot, and fell at Waterloo. Portraits of Hobhouse were painted by J. Jackson, R.A., and T. Phillips, R.A.; the latter was engraved by P. Audinet.

Hobhouse wrote: 1. 'A Treatise on Heresy as cognisable by the Spiritual Courts, and an Examination of the Statute of William III for Suppressing Blasphemy and Profaneness,' 1792. 2. 'A Reply to F. Randolph's Letter to Dr. Priestley; or an Examination of F. Randolph's Scriptural Revision of Socinian Arguments,' Trowbridge, 1792; another edition, Bath, 1793. Answered by F. Randolph in 'Scriptural Revision of Socinian Arguments, vindicated against the Reply of Benjamin Hobhouse,' 1793. 3. Three letters addressed to 'the several Patriotic Societies in London and its neighbourhood,' and to the editor of the 'Morning Chronicle,' occasioned by the 'prevailing disposition to riot and insurrection,' 1792. 4. 'An Inquiry into what constitutes the Crime of compassing and imagining the King's Death,' 1795. 5. 'Remarks on several parts of France, Italy, &c., in the years 1783, 1784, and 1785,' Bath, 1796. 6. A collection of 'Tracts,' 1797.

[Gent. Mag. 1831, pt. ii. pp. 371, 372, 653; Cat. Oxford Grad.; Foster's Alumni Oxon.; Foster's Baronetage; Brit. Mus. Cat.; Add. MSS. 27823 f. 362, 29184 f. 87 (a letter to Warren Hastings about a sack of barley wheat), 32166 f. 25.]

F. W–T.

HOBHOUSE, HENRY (1776–1854), archivist, only son of Henry Hobhouse of Hadspen House, Somerset, barrister, who died 2 April 1792, by Sarah, daughter of the Rev. Richard Jenkyns, canon residentiary of Wells, was born at Clifton, near Bristol, on 12 April 1776, and went to Eton in 1791. He matriculated from Brasenose College, Oxford, on 10 April 1793, graduated B.A. 1797, M.A. 1799, and was created D.C.L. 27 June 1827. On 23 Jan. 1801 he was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, was solicitor to H.M. Customs from 1806 to 1812, and then

became solicitor to the treasury. He was appointed permanent under-secretary of state for the home department on 28 June 1817, and held that office until July 1827, when he retired on a pension of 1,000*l.* a year. He was also keeper of the state papers from 23 May 1826 to his death. On 28 June 1828 he was gazetted a privy councillor. He was one of the ecclesiastical commissioners for England, and chairman of the Somerset quarter sessions. He resigned the chairmanship in 1845. In the formation of the record commission he rendered valuable service to Peel when home secretary, and became commissioner 10 June 1852. The commission published 'State Papers of Henry VIII,' in eleven volumes quarto, the last appearing in 1852. Hobhouse superintended the editing, and took great pains to produce an accurate text. Under his direction a permanent system of arrangement of the state papers was laid down, based upon a plan existing in the offices of the secretaries of state. His death took place at Hadspen House on 13 April 1854. He married, 7 April 1806, Harriett, sixth daughter of John Turton of Sugnall Hall, Staffordshire; she died at Bournemouth on 7 May 1858, aged 73, having had eight children. The fourth son, Arthur Hobhouse, was created Baron Hobhouse in 1885.

[Gent. Mag. 1854, ii. 79–80; Dod's Peerage, 1854, pp. 301–2; Times, 18 April 1854, p. 9.]

G. C. B.

HOBHOUSE, JOHN CAM, Baron Broughton (1786–1869), statesman, the eldest son of Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, bart. [q. v.], by his first wife, Charlotte, daughter and heiress of Samuel Cam of Chantry House, Bradford, Wiltshire, was born at Redland, near Bristol, on 27 June 1786. His mother was a dissenter, and Hobhouse was sent at an early age to the school of the unitarian, John Prior Estlin [q. v.], at Bristol. He was afterwards removed to Westminster School, whence he went to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained the Hulsean prize in 1808, and graduated B.A. 1808, M.A. 1811. While at Cambridge he founded the 'Whig Club' and the 'Amicable Society' (Moore, *Life of Lord Byron*, p. 60), and became the close and intimate friend of Byron, with whom he afterwards travelled across Portugal and Spain to Gibraltar, Albania, Greece, and Constantinople. Hobhouse returned to England in 1810, and in 1813 followed the track of the French and German armies through Germany, and was present at Paris in May 1814 when Louis XVIII entered the capital. In January 1815 he acted as 'best man' at Byron's wedding. Upon Napoleon's escape from Elba, Hobhouse again went to Paris, and in the following year he published an account of the 'Hundred Days' in which he displayed his marked dislike of the Bourbon dynasty and his sympathy with Napoleon. The book was severely criticised in the 'Quarterly Review' (xiv. 445–52), and the French translation of it was seized by the government, and the printer and translator sentenced to imprisonment, as well as to the payment of a fine (*Gent. Mag.* 1819, vol. lxxxix. pt. ii. p. 450). In the autumn of 1816 Hobhouse visited Byron at Villa Diodati, near Geneva, and they subsequently visited Venice and Rome together (cf. Smiles, *Murray*, i. 388). During this period Hobhouse wrote the notes for the fourth canto of 'Childe Harold,' which was afterwards dedicated to him by Byron. In February 1819 Hobhouse contested the seat at Westminster, which had become vacant by the death of Sir Samuel Romilly in the previous year. Though he stood in the radical interest, and was supported by Sir Francis Burdett, who gave 1,000*l.* towards the electioneering expenses, he was defeated on a severe contest by George Lamb, the brother of Lord Melbourne, by 4,465 votes to 3,861. Hobhouse became a member of 'The Rota,' a political dinner club for the discussion and promotion of radical reforms, to which Bickersteth, Burdett, Douglas Kinnaird, and others belonged. At this time he wrote several political pamphlets, and a reply written by him to an anti-reform speech of Canning attracted considerable attention. For an anonymous pamphlet published in 1819, entitled 'A Trifling Mistake,' &c., Hobhouse was held to be guilty of a breach of privilege by the House of Commons (*Parl. Debates*, xli. 995–6, 989–1004, 1009–1026), and was committed to Newgate on 14 Dec. in that year. To the question 'What prevents the people from walking down to the house and pulling out the members by the ears, locking up their doors, and flinging the key into the Thames?' he answered that 'their true practical protectors . . . are to be found at the Horse Guards and the Knightsbridge barracks' (pp. 49–50). On 5 Feb. 1820 the court of king's bench refused to interfere with the speaker's warrant (Barnewall and Alderson, *Reports*, 1820, iii. 420), and Hobhouse had to content himself with a long protest in the 'Times,' the first part of which appeared on the 8th, and was continued daily until it was concluded on the 15th. He remained in Newgate until the dissolution of parliament on 29 Feb. Previously to his release he issued his address 'to the independent electors of Westminster' (*Reform of Parliament, Westminster Election*, &c., 1820, pp. 6–8). This time he suc-

ceeded in beating his old antagonist Lamb by a majority of 446 votes, and was returned to parliament as the colleague of Sir Francis Burdett.

Hobhouse made his maiden speech in the House of Commons on 9 May (*Parl. Debates*, new ser. i. 255–60), and thenceforth took an active share in the debates, and for some years was a strenuous supporter of every measure of reform. At Pisa in September 1822 he met Byron for the last time, who on parting touchingly said, 'Hobhouse, you should never have come, or you should never go.' In 1823 he became one of the most active members of the Greek committee in London. In July 1824, as one of Byron's executors, he proved the will and superintended the arrangements for the funeral at Hucknall Torkard, Nottinghamshire, and it was upon his advice that Byron's 'Memoirs,' which had been given to Moore, and sold by him to Murray, were destroyed (cf. Smiles, *Murray*, i. 443). In consequence of Byron's death the Greek committee were seriously embarrassed, and Hobhouse resolved to go to Greece himself in order to manage the loan, but ultimately Henry Lytton Bulwer went out in his place. Though the two members for Westminster were among the staunchest supporters of reform in the House of Commons, they were not included in the administration formed by Lord Grey in November 1830 (see a curious passage in Lord Broughton, *Recollections of a Long Life*, quoted in the *Edinburgh Review*, cxxxiii. 303). Hobhouse succeeded his father as the second baronet in August 1831, and on 1 Feb. 1832 was appointed secretary at war in the place of Sir Henry Brooke Parnell (afterwards Lord Congleton), being admitted to the privy council on the 6th of the same month. He applied himself vigorously to the reform of his department, and, in spite of the opposition of the Horse Guards, succeeded in reducing the charges on the 'dead list,' in abolishing several sinecures, and in restricting flogging in the army to certain defined misdemeanors. On finding himself unable fully to carry out his views of war-office reform, he exchanged this post for that of chief secretary for Ireland on 28 March 1833. In the following month he refused to vote with the government against the resolution in favour of the abolition of the house and window tax, as he had frequently urged the abolition of the tax while an independent member. He therefore resigned both his office and his seat for Westminster (*Parl. Debates*, xvii. 757–8), but though he offered himself for re-election he found that he had lost his popularity by the acceptance of office, and was defeated by Colonel George de Lacy Evans [q. v.] by a majority of 192 votes. On Lord Melbourne's accession to power in July 1834 Hobhouse accepted the post of first commissioner of woods and forests, with a seat in the cabinet, and was returned at a by-election in the same month for the borough of Nottingham. During his short tenure of this office the houses of parliament were burnt (16 Oct.) On the dismissal of Lord Melbourne in November Hobhouse resigned with the rest of his colleagues. At the general election in 1835 he unsuccessfully contested Bristol, but was returned for Nottingham without opposition. When Lord Melbourne formed his second administration Hobhouse was pressed to resume his old post at the war office, but on his refusal was appointed president of the board of control, with a seat in the cabinet, on 29 April 1835. His first act as Indian minister was to advise the king to cancel the appointment of Lord Heytesbury [q. v.], who had been selected by Peel to succeed Lord William Bentinck as governor-general of India. Hobhouse was present at the queen's first council at Kensington Palace on 30 June 1837, and has left an interesting account of this, and of his first interview with her majesty as president of the board of control, in his 'Recollections of a Long Life' (*Edinburgh Review*, cxxxiii. 324–9). During the Russian intrigues in Central Asia he strongly supported Lord Auckland's policy in India against the remonstrances of some of his own colleagues, and he was one of Palmerston's most energetic supporters in the cabinet on the Turco-Russian question. On the resignation of Lord Melbourne in September 1841 Hobhouse retired, and was succeeded by Lord Ellenborough.

On 10 July 1846 he resumed his post at the board of control, with a seat in Lord John Russell's first cabinet. At the general election in the following year he was defeated at Nottingham, but was returned to parliament again at a by-election in March 1848 for the borough of Harwich. He was created Baron Broughton de Gyfford on 26 Feb. 1851 (*Journal of the House of Lords*, lxxxiii. 53), and upon his final retirement from office, on the resignation of Lord John Russell in February 1852, was made a K.C.B. From this date Broughton practically withdrew from public life, and attended the Horse Guards only at rare intervals. He took part in the debates for the last time during the discussion of the Government of India Bill in July 1858 (*Parl. Debates*, 3rd ser. cli. 1561–7 and 1688). During his retirement he spent most of his time at Tedworth House, Wiltshire, and at his town house in Berkeley Square, amusing himself in literary pursuits

and in the society and correspondence of his numerous friends. He died after a short illness at Berkeley Square on 3 June 1869, in the eighty-third year of his age, and was buried at Kensal Green. During the earlier portion of his political career Hobhouse was a sincere and uncompromising radical. As he grew older his opinions mellowed with age, and by the time most of the measures which he had strenuously advocated in his younger days had been passed he had become a resting and thankful whig. This change was so evident that upon his return to office in 1846 it was remarked that he was one of the most conservative members in Lord John Russell's cabinet. He was a vigorous debater, more formidable in attack than ready in reply, but by no means an eloquent speaker. He was a good classical scholar, a lively and entertaining companion, and a staunch and chivalrous friend. Hobhouse is said to have been the first to invent the phrase 'his majesty's opposition' for the anti-ministerial side of the house (*Edinburgh Review*, cxxxiii. 301). He was a partner in Whitbread's London brewery. He married, on 28 July 1828, Lady Julia Tomlinson Hay, youngest daughter of George, seventh marquis of Tweeddale, by whom he had three daughters, viz. (1) Julia Hay, who died, aged 18, on 5 Sept. 1849; (2) Charlotte, who married on 27 July 1854 Lieut.-colonel Dudley Wilmot Carleton, now fourth lord Dorchester; and (3) Sophia, who married on 31 July 1851 the Hon. John Strange Jocelyn, now fifth earl of Roden. Lady Hobhouse died on 3 April 1835. The barony became extinct upon Lord Broughton's death, while the baronetcy descended to his nephew, the present Sir Charles Parry Hobhouse. There is a mezzotint by Turner after Lonsdale's portrait of Hobhouse, and an engraving by Meyer after Buck in the 'Reform of Parliament,' &c., previously referred to.

In 1830, as Byron's most intimate friend, he was anxious to reply to Lady Byron's 'Remarks,' but was persuaded by Lord Holland and others not to do so. He, however, drew up, 'to be used if necessary, a full and scrupulously accurate account' of the separation. This manuscript and the rest of the 'Byron Papers' are in the possession of Lady Dorchester. A collection of Lord Broughton's 'Diaries, Correspondence, and Memoranda, &c., not to be opened till 1900,' is in the keeping of the authorities of the British Museum. In addition to the two articles in the 'Westminster Review' on 'Lord Byron in Greece,' and Dallas's 'Recollections and Medwin's Conversations of Lord Byron' (ii. 225–62, iii. 1–35), he was the author of the following works: 1. 'Essay on the Origin and Intention of Sacrifices; being the Hulsean Prize-Essay for the year 1808. . . . By J. C. Hobhouse, B.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, London, 1809, 12mo. 2. 'Imitations and Translations from the Ancient and Modern Classics, together with original Poems never before published. Collected by J. C. Hobhouse, B.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge,' London, 1809, 8vo. This volume contains twenty-nine pieces by Hobhouse, nine by Byron, and twenty-seven by other writers. 3. 'A Journey through Albania, and other Provinces of Turkey in Europe and Asia, to Constantinople, during the years 1809 and 1810. By J. C. Hobhouse,' London, 1813, 4to; a new edition (with a somewhat altered title), London, 1855, 8vo, 2 vols. 4. 'The substance of some Letters written by an Englishman resident in Paris during the last Reign of the Emperor Napoleon. With an Appendix of Official Documents,' anon., London, 1816, 8vo, 2 vols. 5. 'Historical Illustrations of the Fourth Canto of "Childe Harold:" containing Dissertations on the Ruins of Rome, and an Essay on Italian Literature. By John Hobhouse, of Trinity College, Cambridge, M.A. and F.R.S. Second edition, revised and corrected,' London, 1818, 8vo. The greater part of the notes to the fourth canto were written by Hobhouse at Venice, where he had the advantage of consulting the ducal library. They grew to such an extent that they had to be divided into two parts, one part being published with the poem, and the other in a separate volume under the above title. 6. 'A Defence of the People, in reply to Lord Erskine's "Two Defences of the Whigs,"' anon., London, 1819, 8vo. Another edition of this pamphlet was published in the same year with Hobhouse's name on the title-page. 7. 'A Trifling Mistake in Thomas, Lord Erskine's recent Preface. Shortly noticed and respectfully corrected in a Letter to his Lordship, by the author of the "Defence of the People,"' London, 1819, 8vo. 8. 'Speech of Mr. Hobhouse on the Hustings at Covent Garden on Saturday, 27th February, 1819,' 8vo. 9. 'A supplicatory Letter to Lord Viscount Castlereagh, K.G. By John C. Hobhouse, Esq., F.R.S. [on the bills introduced into parliament for preventing seditious meetings],' London, 1819, 8vo. 10. 'Proceedings in the House of Commons and in the Court of King's Bench relative to the author of the "Trifling Mistake," together with the Argument against Parliamentary Commitment, and the Decision which the Judges gave without hearing the Case. . . . Prepared for the Press by John C. Hobhouse, Esq., F.R.S.,' London, 1820, 8vo. 11. 'Substance of the

Speech of John C. Hobhouse, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., in the House of Commons on Thursday, 27th April, 1826, on the Motion of Lord John Russell for a Reform of Parliament,' London, 1826, 8vo. 12. 'Italy: Remarks made in several visits from the year 1816 to 1854. By the Right Hon. Lord Broughton, G.C.B.,' London, 1859, 8vo, 2 vols. In these volumes the substance of the two parts of the notes to the fourth canto of "Childe Harold" are recast and greatly enlarged. 13. 'Recollections of a Long Life. By Lord Broughton de Gyfford,' privately printed, 1865, 8vo, 5 vols.

[Moore's Life of Lord Byron, 1860; An Authentic Narrative of the Events of the Westminster Election, &c., 1819; Edinburgh Review, cxxxiii. 287–337; Quarterly Review, clvi. 103–104, 119–23; Collective Wisdom, or Sights and Sketches in the Chapel of St. Stephen, 1824, pp. 26–36; Fraser's Magazine, xiii. 568; New Monthly Magazine, cxlv. 479–88; Greville Memoirs, 1st ser. 1874, ii. 123, 243, 368, iii. 195, 256, 2nd ser. 1885, i. 241, ii. 405; Annual Register, 1869, pt. ii. pp. 158–9; Times, 4 June 1869, p. 6; Burke's Peerage, &c., 1888, pp. 721–2; Grad. Cantabr. 1856, p. 191; Alumni Westmonasterienses, 1852, pp. 552, 554; Haydn's Book of Dignities, 1851; Notes and Queries, 7th ser. vii. 208, 295; Official Return of Lists of Members of Parliament; Dr. S. Smiles's Life of John Murray, 1891; Brit. Mus. Cat.] G. F. R. B.

HOBLYN, RICHARD DENNIS (1803–1886), educational writer, eldest son of Richard Hoblyn, rector of All Saints, Colchester, born there on 9 April 1803, was educated at his native town, and at Blundell's School, Tiverton. Thence he went as a scholar to Balliol College, Oxford, where he proceeded B.A. 1824, M.A. 1828. He took orders four years later, but resigning the clerical life, he devoted himself to teaching and educational writing in London. His face was 'familiar and friendly' in the borough of Marylebone, where he dwelt for fifty-nine years in the same residence. He died on 22 Aug. 1886. He was married, and had a family.

Hoblyn wrote: 1. 'A Dictionary of Terms used in Medicine and the collateral Sciences' (with a Supplement, 1832; 11th edit., by J. A. Price, 1887). 2. 'A Manual of Chemistry, illustrated by engravings,' 1841. 3. 'A Manual of the Steam Engine,' 1842. 4. 'A Manual of Natural Philosophy' (with J. L. Comstock, 1846. Largely augmented, 1860). 5. 'A Dictionary of Scientific Terms,' 1849, 12mo.

[Information communicated by Mr. R. A. Hoblyn of Somerset House; Marylebone Mercury, 4 Sept. 1886; Cat. Oxford Grad.; Foster's Alumni Oxonienses; Brit. Mus. Cat.] F. W–r.

HOBLYN, ROBERT (1710–1756), book collector, was born at Nanswhyden House, and baptised at St. Columb Major in Cornwall 5 May 1710. His father, Francis Hoblyn, born in 1687, a J.P. for Cornwall and a member of the Stannary parliament, was buried at St. Columb on 9 Nov. 1711. His mother was Penelope, daughter of Colonel Sidney Godolphin of Shropshire. She married secondly, on 5 Sept. 1714, Sir William Pendarves of Pendarves. Robert Hoblyn was educated at Eton, matriculated from Corpus Christi College, Oxford, on 18 Dec. 1727, took a B.C.L. degree in 1734, and in the same year contributed verses to the 'Epithalamia Oxoniensia.' He sat as one of the members for the city of Bristol from 24 Nov. 1742 to 8 April 1754, and was appointed speaker of two convocations of the Stannary parliament in Cornwall. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society 13 June 1745, and admitted 24 Oct.

Early in life he travelled in Italy, where he collected many scarce books. He inherited an ample fortune, which was very largely increased by his success in mining. With his wealth he restored his ancestral home, Nanswhyden House, employing Potter as the architect. This building is described in Dr. Borlase's 'Natural History of Cornwall,' 1758, p. 90, pl. viii., engraved at the expense of Mrs. Jane Hoblyn. He delighted in building and collecting books, and destroyed all the documents relating to the cost. The books formed a useful collection, and were divided into the classes of natural and moral philosophy. He made a manuscript catalogue in which he marked with a star those works which were not in the Bodleian. All clergymen and persons of literary tastes had free access to the library.

Hoblyn died at Nanswhyden House on 17 Nov. 1756. His monument in St. Columb Church bears a very long inscription. He married Jane, only daughter of Thomas Coster, merchant, Bristol. She remarried in 1759 John Quicke of Exeter. The estates under the entail went to the issue male of Thomas Hoblyn of Tresaddern, while the library went with the widow to John Quicke. In 1768 Quicke printed the catalogue in two volumes, entitled 'Bibliotheca Hobliniana sive Catalogus Librorum juxta exemplar quod manu sua maxima ex parte descriptum reliquit Robertus Hoblyn, Armiger de Nanswhyden in Comitatu Cornubiæ.' An edition in one volume appeared in 1769. Dibdin says in referring to it: 'I know not who was the author of the arrangement of this collection, but the judicious observer will find it greatly superior to everything of its kind,

with hardly even the exception of the "Bibliotheca Croftsiana" (*Bibliomania*, pp. 74, 497). The books were sold in London in 1778, and produced about 2,500*l*. Nanswhyden House was destroyed by fire on 30 Nov. 1803, with its collections of ancient documents, the records relating to the Stannary parliament, and a valuable cabinet of minerals.

[Polwhele's Cornwall, 1806, v. 94–6; Parochial History of Cornwall, 1867, i. 233–4; Nichols's Illustrations, v. 863; Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, iii. 730, viii. 449, 481, 709, ix. 709–10; Boase and Courtney's Bibl. Cornub. p. 246.] G. C. B.

HOBSON, EDWARD (1782–1830), botanist, was born in Ancoats Lane, Manchester, in 1782. When three years old he lost his father, and his mother having given way to drink he was put under the care of an uncle at Ashton-under-Lyne. His sole education was obtained at a day school there and at Manchester; but at the age of either ten or eleven he was sent to work. About 1809 he attended for the first time a meeting of the Society of Botanists, where he formed the acquaintance of George Caley, a botanical collector for the royal gardens at Kew, and then recently returned from New South Wales. Hobson studied cryptogamous as well as flowering plants, and in this department became a correspondent of Dr. (afterwards Sir William Jackson) Hooker [q. v.], Dr. Taylor, his associate in the 'Muscologia Britannica,' Dr. Greville of Edinburgh, and other active and prominent botanists. They all freely acknowledged their indebtedness to Hobson for specimens sent to them.

In 1818 he brought out the first volume of his 'Musci Britannici,' and three years later was busy on the second. At this period he was in the employ of Mr. Eveleigh, a Manchester manufacturer, who was also a naturalist and mineralogist. Entomology thenceforward became a favourite pursuit with Hobson. The Banksian Society was founded in January 1829, and Hobson was unanimously chosen its first president. Shortly afterwards the curatorship of the museum of the Manchester Society for the Promotion of Natural History was offered to him at a salary of 100*l*. per annum; but he declined to leave his old employer, although his wages were very small.

He died on 17 Sept. 1830 at Bowden, and was buried at St. George's Church, Hulme, where a mural tablet was placed by his old colleagues. The herbarium formed by him passed into the keeping of the Manchester Botanical and Horticultural Society at Old Trafford, and his collection of insects came into the possession of the Mechanics' Institute.

On hearing of Hobson's death Sir W. J. Hooker wrote as follows: 'His publication of specimens of British mosses and hepaticæ will be a lasting testimony to his correctness and deep research into their beautiful families; and in this country he has been the first to set the example of giving to the world volumes which are devoted to the illustration of entire genera of cryptogamous plants by beautifully preserved specimens themselves.' Hobson published: 'Musci Britannici; a Collection of Specimens of British Mosses and Hepaticæ,' 2 vols. 1818–24.

[Mem. Lit. and Phil. Soc. Manchester, 2nd ser. vi. 297–324; Gardener's Mag. vi. 749; Cash's Where there's a Will there's a Way, pp. 41–66.] B. D. J.

HOBSON, RICHARD, M.D. (1795–1868), physician, was born at Whitehaven, Cumberland, in 1795. After school education he was sent to study medicine at St. George's Hospital, London. He became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and finally deciding to become a physician, went to Queens' College, Cambridge, and there graduated M.B. in 1825, M.D. in 1830. In 1831 he settled in practice in Leeds, and on 30 Sept. 1833 was elected physician to the infirmary there, a post which he resigned in 1843. During this period he published in the 'Medical Gazette' some notes on diabetes, and on the external use of croton oil. His tastes led him to frequent the turf. He belonged to the Harewood coursing club, bred racehorses, and hunted with the Bramham hunt. For a short time he kept a pack of harriers. He had some knowledge of natural history, and in 1836 became acquainted with Charles Waterton, the naturalist, who lived at Walton Hall, about twelve miles from Leeds. Here Hobson became a frequent visitor and physician to the family. Waterton often wrote to him. Their intercourse ceased a few years before Waterton's death. While it lasted Hobson states that he showed Waterton a memoir which he had written of the naturalist. This statement was not believed at Walton Hall, and the book, 'Charles Waterton; his Home, Habits, and Handiwork,' which Hobson published in 1866, contains abundant internal evidence that the statement about Waterton's approval of the manuscript is untrue. Many of the stories in the book are false, the letters given have been altered, and the only faithful parts of the work are the engravings of Walton Hall, some of them drawn from photographs taken by Hobson himself. A fall from his carriage

made him an invalid, and while confined to the house he broke his thigh-bone, and died 29 Nov. 1868. His wife, a daughter of Peter Rhodes of Leeds, did not long survive him. He had no children.

[Works; Lancet, 1868; information received at Walton Hall in 1864–5.] N. M.

HOBSON, THOMAS (1544?–1631), carrier of Cambridge, eldest son of Thomas Hobson and Elinor his wife, was born in or about 1544, probably at Buntingford, Hertfordshire, of which place his father was a native. The father, a carrier by trade, who settled in Cambridge in 1561, was at the time of his death in 1568 one of the treasurers of the corporation. He devised his copyhold lands in Grantchester to his son Thomas, to whom he bequeathed 'the team ware that he now goeth with, that is to say, the cart and eight horses, and all the harness and other things thereunto belonging, with the nag.' After his father's death Thomas conducted the business with extraordinary success, and amassed a handsome fortune. It is asserted very doubtfully that he was the first person who let out horses for hire in England. His stables were well stocked, and the pertinacity with which he refused to allow any horse to be taken from them except in its proper turn is said to have given rise to the proverb, 'Hobson's choice,' i.e. 'this or none.' Steele, writing in the 'Spectator' (No. 509) under the signature of 'Hezekiah Thrift,' pointed out that thus 'every customer was alike well served according to his chance, and every horse ridden with the same justice.' Hobson, always merciful to his beasts, used to tell the Cambridge scholars that they would get to London early enough 'if they did not ride too fast' (Clark, *Lives of Thirty-two English Divines*, p. 111). His fame must have extended far beyond the limits of the university, as in 1617 a quarto tract appeared under the title of 'Hobson's Horse Load of Letters, or Precedents for Epistles of Business.'

In 1626 he presented a large bible to the church of St. Benedict, in which parish he resided. In 1627 he became possessed of the site of the priory of Anglesey, with the manor of Anglesey-cum-Bottisham, Cambridgeshire. He was also owner of the manors of Crowlands, Lisles, and Sames in Cottenham, and, as lessee of the crown, held the Denny Abbey estate, with the manors of Waterbeach and Denny. On 30 July 1628 he conveyed to the university and town of Cambridge the ground on which was erected the structure commonly known as the Spinning House, but more correctly designated 'Hobson's Workhouse.' In spite of his advanced age he regularly continued his journeys to London until 1630, when they were suspended by order of the constituted authorities on account of the plague. During this cessation from business he died at Cambridge on 1 Jan. 1630–1. He was buried in the church of St. Benedict. Milton wrote two humorous epitaphs on Hobson. In one of these are references to the cart and wain of the deceased. Hence it appears that there is no foundation for the popular opinion that Hobson carried on his business exclusively by means of pack-horses.

His first wife was Anne or Annis Humberstone (*d.* 1615), by whom he appears to have had eight children; his second wife was named Mary.

One of the streets at Cambridge is named after him. A bequest in his will provided for the perpetual maintenance of the conduit in the market-place. To this bequest is due not only a handsome conduit in the middle of the town, but a rivulet of clear water running through the main streets. There are several engraved portraits of Hobson, and a portrait in oil hangs in the Guildhall, Cambridge.

[Collect. Topographica et Genealogica, viii. 39; Cooper's Annals of Cambridge, iii. 159, 179, 204, 230; Granger's Biog. Hist. of England, 5th edit. iii. 242; Dr. Richard Hobson's Reminiscences of Charles Waterton, p. 241; Lysons's Cambridgeshire, pp. 90, 272; Masson's Life of Milton, i. 206–10; Notes and Queries, 1st ser. vii. 452, 2nd ser. i. 472, ii. 57, 4th ser. iii. 128, 5th ser. ii. 45, 6th ser. ii. 426; Stukeley's Itinerarium Curiosum, i. 18.] T. C.

HOBY, Sir EDWARD (1560–1617), diplomatist and controversialist, born at Bisham, Berkshire, in 1560, was eldest son of Sir Thomas Hoby [q. v.], by Elizabeth, third daughter of Sir Anthony Cooke of Gidea Hall, Essex. He was educated at Eton, where he formed a lasting friendship with Sir John Harington [q. v.] (Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso*, trans. by Harington, ed. 1607, p. 393), he matriculated at Oxford as a gentleman-commoner from Trinity College on 11 Nov. 1574 (*Oxf. Univ. Reg.*, Oxf. Hist. Soc., vol. ii. pt. ii. p. 57). He was allowed to graduate B.A. on 19 Feb. 1575–6, after keeping only eight terms, and before he had completed ten terms proceeded M.A. on 3 July of the same year, being the senior master in the *comitia* (*ib.* vol. ii. pt. iii. p. 55). At college Thomas Lodge [q. v.], the dramatist, was 'servitour or scholar' under him (Wood, *Athenæ Oxon.* ed. Bliss, ii. 382). In June 1576 he obtained a dispensation for two years

and two terms in order to travel on the continent (*Oxf. Univ. Reg.*, Oxf. Hist. Soc., vol. ii. pt. i. p. 69). Subsequently, as he states in his 'Counter-snarle' (pp. 61, 72), he entered himself at the Middle Temple. Under the auspices of his uncle, Lord Burghley, he rose into high favour at court, and was frequently employed on confidential missions. His fortunes were further advanced by his marriage, on 21 May 1582, with Mary, or Margaret, daughter of Henry Carey, lord Hunsdon [q.v.] The day after the wedding he was knighted by the queen (METCALFE, *Book of Knights*, p. 134). In August 1584 he accompanied his father-in-law on a special mission to Scotland (cf. *Cal. State Papers*, Scottish, pp. 483, 485). His affability and learning greatly impressed James VI, and after attending the Scottish ambassador, Patrick, master of Gray, as far as Durham, Hoby received from the Scottish king a flattering letter, dated 24 Oct. 1584, in which James intimated his longing for his company, and how he had 'commanded his ambassador to sue for it.' Arran also wrote to the same effect, and enclosed a 'small token,' which he begged Hoby to wear in 'testimony of their brotherhood' (*ib.* Scottish, p. 489). These amenities proved displeasing to Elizabeth, and Hoby found it convenient for a time to plead the ague as an excuse for not attending the court. Domestic troubles also harassed him (*ib.* Dom. 1581–90, p. 213). On 24 Sept. 1586 he was returned M.P. for Queenborough, Kent, and gained distinction as a speaker in parliament. On 31 Oct. following he complained that he had been 'not only bitten but overpassed by the hard hand of' Walsingham, and appealed to Secretary Davison to use his influence with the queen in his behalf (*ib.* Dom. 1581–90, p. 365). Being ultimately restored to favour, Hoby in July 1588 was chosen to report to the queen the progress of the preparations against the Armada (*ib.* Dom. 1581–90, p. 503). In the ensuing October he was elected M.P. for Berkshire. He was made J.P. for Middlesex by a special renewal of the commission on 17 Dec. 1591 (*ib.* Dom. 1591–4, p. 144). In 1592 the queen visited him at Bisham (NICHOLS, *Progresses of Queen Elizabeth*, iii. 130–6). He was chosen M.P. for Kent in February 1592–3, and in 1594 was granted letters patent for buying and providing wool for sale in England for ten years, and the grant was ratified in the succeeding reign (*ib.* Dom. 1603–10, p. 134). Hoby accompanied the expedition to Cadiz in 1596, was made constable of Queenborough Castle, Isle of Sheppey, Kent, on 9 July 1597, and on the following 28 Oct. received a commission to search out and prosecute all offences against the statute prohibiting the exportation of iron from England, his reward being half the forfeitures arising therefrom (*ib.* Dom. 1595–7, pp. 455, 523). He represented Rochester in the parliaments of 1597, 1601, February 1603–4, and 1614. James I made him a gentleman of the privy chamber, forgave him, by warrant dated 7 Jan. 1604–5, the arrears of rent of the royal manor of Shirland, Derbyshire, amounting to over 500*l.*, and on 21 Aug. 1607 granted him an exclusive license to buy wool in Warwickshire and Staffordshire (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1603–10, pp. 186, 368). He frequently entertained the king at Bisham.

Hoby died in Queenborough Castle on 1 March 1616–17 (*Probate Act Book*, P. C. C., 1617–18), and was buried at Bisham. By his wife (*d.* 1605) he had no issue, but he left by Katherine Pinkney a natural son, PEREGRINE HOBY (1602–1678), whom he brought up, made his heir, and at his death committed to the care of Archbishop Abbot (cf. his will registered in P. C. C. 24, Weldon). Peregrine sat for Great Marlow, Buckinghamshire, in the parliaments of 1640, 1660, and 1661, and in 1666 his eldest son, Edward, was created a baronet. The Baronetages erroneously make Peregrine the lawful son of Sir Edward Hoby by a third wife (cf. BURKE, *Extinct Baronetage*, p. 265.)

An excellent scholar himself, Hoby cultivated the friendship of learned men, especially that of William Camden, who eulogises his bounty and accomplishments in his 'Britannia' (under 'Bisham' and 'Queenborough'). Camden also dedicated his 'Hibernia' (1587) to him. In 1612 Hoby presented to the library of Trinity College, Oxford, Sir Henry Savile's sumptuous edition of 'St. Chrysostom.' Hoby was also a keen theologian, as his contests with the papists Theophilus Higgons [q. v.] and John Fludd or Floyd [q. v.] sufficiently prove. He wrote: 1. 'A Letter to Mr. T[heophilus] H[iggons], late Minister: now Fugitive . . . in answere of his first Motive,' 4to, London, 1609, which was answered by Higgons during the same year. 2. 'A Counter-snarle for Ishmael Rabshacheh, a Cecropidan Lycaonite,' 4to. London, 1613, being a reply to 'The Overthrow of the Protestants Pulpet Babels,' by 'J. R.' (John Floyd). Floyd forthwith rejoined with his 'Purgatories triumph over Hell, maugre the barking of Cerberus in Syr Edward Hobyes "Counter-snarle"' (1613). 3. 'A Curry-combe for a coxe-combe . . . In answer to a lewd Libell lately foricated by Jabal Rachil against Sir Edward Hobies "Counter-Snarle," entituled "Purgatories

triumph over Hell,"' 4to, London, 1615, written under the ponderous pseudonym of 'Nick, groome of the Hobie-Stable Reginoburgi,' in the form of a dialogue (cf. *Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1603–10 p. 586, 1611–1618 p. 269).

Hoby translated from the French of M. Coignet 'Politique [discourses on] trueth and lying,' 4to, London, 1586, and from the Spanish of B. de Mendoza, 'Theorique and Practise of Warre,' 4to [London], 1597.

A few of Hoby's letters are contained in the Lansdowne and Birch MSS. in the British Museum (cf. *Court and Times of James I*). His portrait, a small oval, representing him at the defeat of the Spanish Armada, has been engraved. He collected and placed in Queenborough Castle portraits of many of the constables, including his own. These were removed before 1629, and Hoby's portrait taken to Gillingham vicarage, Kent (Johnson, *Iter Plantarum*). The others passed into the library at Penshurst (*Gent. Mag.* vol. lvi. pt. i. pp. 5–6).

[Wood's Athenæ Oxon. (Bliss), ii. 194–7; Townshend's Historical Collections; Cat. of Lansdowne MSS.; Ayscough's Cat. of MSS.; Nichols's Progresses of James I; Lysons's Mag. Brit. vol. i. pt. ii. p. 243; Evans's Cat. of Engraved Portraits, ii. 203; Warton's Life of R. Bathurst, pp. 188–9.] G. G.

HOBY, Sir PHILIP (1505–1558), diplomatist, born in 1505, was son of William Hoby of Leominster, Herefordshire, by his first wife (Howard, *Miscellanea Genealogica*, i. 143). His zeal for the Reformation recommended him to Henry VIII. During 1535 and 1536 he was employed in diplomatic service at the courts of Spain and Portugal (*Letters of Hen. VIII*, ed. Gairdner, vols. viii. ix. x.) In 1541–2 Hoby, being then one of the gentlemen ushers of the king's privy chamber, was authorised, along with Sir Edward Kerne and Dr. Peter, to apprehend certain persons suspected of being Jews, and on 4 Feb. in that year he laid before the privy council the books containing their examinations and inventories of their goods (*Acts of Privy Council*, ed. Nicolas, vii. 304). For maintaining Thomas Parson, a clergyman who held 'evill opinions' touching the sacrament of the altar, Hoby was with two others committed to the Fleet on 18 March 1542–3, but was discharged six days later (*ib.* ed. Dasent, i. 98, 101). He took part in the siege of Boulogne. His services were rewarded with knighthood immediately after the conquest of the town on 30 Sept. 1544 (Metcalfe, *Book of Knights*, p. 80), and he was granted certain houses in London, which he appears to have afterwards conveyed to the Drapers' Company towards the yearly marriage of four maiden orphans (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1598–1601, p. 13). He was likewise liberally rewarded with monastic spoils (cf. his will registered in P. C. C. 34, Noodes). On 12 May 1545 he was appointed master of the ordnance in the north (*Acts of Privy Council*, ed. Dasent, i. 159). In April 1548 he succeeded Thomas Thirlby, bishop of Westminster, as ambassador resident at the court of the emperor Charles V (*Cal. State Papers*, For. 1547–53, p. 20). On returning to England for a brief holiday in October 1549 he conducted the negotiations between the councils at Windsor and London in regard to the protector Somerset, and contrived that the duke should fall into the hands of the Earl of Warwick (*Literary Remains of Edw. VI*, Roxburghe Club, vol. ii.) With the lord warden, Sir Thomas Cheyne, he was then despatched to Charles V to declare the causes of Somerset's removal (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1547–80, p. 26). In April 1551 he was appointed with the Marquis of Northampton and others to treat at Paris of the marriage then proposed between Edward VI and Elizabeth, daughter of Henry II of France. He departed thither, says King Edward in his 'Journal,' on 15 May, attended by 'ten gentlemen of his owne, in velvet cotes and chaines of gold' (*Literary Remains of Edw. VI*, ii. 319). In January 1551–2, Hoby, together with Thomas Gresham [q. v.], was sent to Antwerp to negotiate the payment of certain moneys owing to the Fuggers (Burgon, *Life of Gresham*, i. 80). He was afterwards frequently employed in negotiating loans with the wealthy merchants of Antwerp. In the following February he was despatched to Mary, queen-regent of Flanders, to complain of certain infringements in the naval and commercial interests of England (*Literary Remains of Edw. VI*, ii. 396, 400). A copy of his instructions is preserved in Harleian MS. 353, f. 116. In accordance with Henry VIII's wish Hoby was made master of the ordnance and was admitted to the privy council in March 1552 (*ib.* i. cclxxiv). The manor of Bisham, Berkshire, was also bestowed on him, greatly to the disgust of Anne of Cleves (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1547–80, p. 47). During the king's progress in July 1552 Hoby was left in the Tower of London in charge of the metropolis (*Literary Remains of Edw. VI*, ii. 431, 436). In April 1553 Hoby, with Thirlby and Sir Richard Morysine, was sent to Charles V to endeavour to mediate a peace between him and Henry II (*Cal. State Papers*, For. 1547–1553, p. 260). In the ensuing May he was

chosen ambassador resident in Flanders (*ib.* For. 1547–53, pp. 272, 281). One of the few state papers issued during the nine days' reign of Queen Jane (Lady Jane Grey) was addressed to Hoby, and continued him and Morysine in their posts as ambassadors with the emperor at Brussels (12 July 1553). Hoby and Morysine, in reply to the council, termed Lady Jane's husband, Lord Guilford Dudley, king. When Mary acceded to the throne, the council recalled Hoby and Morysine (*ib.* For. 1553–8, p. 8; Dom. 1547–65, pp. 423, 429).

Hoby, despite his protestantism, soon regained his offices and the royal favour. In June 1554 he was again sent to Brussels on a diplomatic mission (*ib.* For. 1553–8, p. 99). Owing to failing health he obtained leave of absence to try the water at Liège and the baths of Pau. By June 1555 he was staying with Sir John Cheke [q. v.], also an invalid, at Padua (*ib.* For. 1553–1558, pp. 173–4). In November following he visited his friend Sir John Masone, the English ambassador at Antwerp, and a few days later had a long interview with Philip at Brussels, who assured him that he might firmly rely on his favour, Hoby having supposed that the king hated him 'for the profession he made of being at heart exclusively English' (*ib.* Venetian, 1555–6, pp. 253–4, 258). He returned home in January 1555–6, bearing with him a consolatory message from Philip to Mary (*ib.* Venetian, 1555–6, p. 308).

Hoby died at his house in Blackfriars on 31 May 1558, and was buried at Bisham. His body was removed several years after to a chapel then newly erected in another part of the church as a burying-place for the family, by Elizabeth, widow of his half-brother, Sir Thomas Hoby [q. v.] A superb monument to the memory of the two brothers remains there, with epitaphs written by Lady Hoby in English and Latin verse (Hearne, *Collections*, Oxf. Hist. Soc., iii. 239, 255). Hoby married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Walter Stonor, and having no issue, left Bisham to his half-brother, Sir Thomas Hoby. From his private letters to Lord Burghley he appears to have been an amiable, cultured man (cf. letters cited in Burgon, vol. i., and *Lansdowne MS.* iii. 53). He was the friend of Titian and Pietro Aretino (Ticozzi, *Life of Titian*, 1817, p. 311), and when the latter dedicated, in 1546, one of his books to Henry VIII, Hoby presented Aretino with a gratuity from the king (*Acts of Privy Council*, ed. Dasent, i. 552). His portrait, engraved by Bartolozzi after the drawing by Hans Holbein is in 'Imitations of Original Drawings by Holbein' (1792 and 1812); the engraving was also published separately.

[Authorities in the text; Evans's Cat. of Engraved Portraits, i. 172; Lysons's Magna Britannia, vol. i. pt. ii. p. 243; Ayscough's Cat. of MSS. pp. 125, 377; Howard's Lady Jane Grey; Chronicle of Queen Jane and Queen Mary (Camd. Soc.)] G. G.

HOBY, Sir THOMAS (1530–1566), diplomatist and translator, born in 1530, was second son of William Hoby of Leominster, Herefordshire, by his second wife, Katherine, daughter of John Forden (Howard, *Miscellanea Genealogica*, i. 143). He matriculated at Cambridge from St. John's College in 1545. Wood, in his 'Athenæ' (ed. Bliss, i. 352), asserts without authority that he also spent some time at Oxford. He subsequently visited France, Italy, and other foreign countries, and, as Roger Ascham states, 'was many wayes well furnished with learning, and very expert in knowledge of divers tongues' (*Schole Master* in English Works, ed. Bennet, p. 240). On 9 March 1565–6 he was knighted at Greenwich (Metcalfe, *Book of Knights*, p. 119), and was sent as ambassador to France at the end of the month (*Cal. State Papers*, Foreign, 1566–8, p. 32). At the time of his landing in Calais haven, on 9 April, a soldier at the town gate shot through the English flag in two places. Hoby demanded redress for the insult, and obtained it after some delay, but he was not permitted to view the new fortifications (*ib.* Foreign, 1566–8, pp. 47–8). He died at Paris on 13 July 1566, and was buried at Bisham, Berkshire, where his widow erected a monument to his memory and to that of his half-brother Sir Philip Hoby [q. v.] Thereon are their statues in white marble in complete armour. By his marriage, on 27 June 1558, to Elizabeth, third daughter of Sir Anthony Cooke, of Gidea Hall, Essex (see below), he had two sons, Edward and Thomas Posthumus (both subsequently knighted), and two daughters, Elizabeth and Anne, who died within a few days of each other in February 1570–1. Their deaths were commemorated in Latin verse by their mother on the family tomb.

Hoby was author of the following translations: 1. 'The Gratulation of . . . M. Martin Bucer . . . vnto the churche of Englande for the restitucion of Christes religion, and hys Answere vnto the two raylinge epistles of Steuẽ, Bisshoppe of Winchester [i.e. Stephen Gardiner], concerning the vnmaried state of preestes and cloysterars,' &c., 8vo, London [1549]. 2. 'The Courtyer of Count Baldessar Castilio, divided into foure bookes,' 4to, London, 1561 (other editions, 1565, 1577, 1588, and 1603). The book was very

popular. Ascham commends the elegance of the style (*loc. cit.*) The first edition contains a letter to Hoby from Sir John Cheke, dated 16 July 1557. Hoby also left a manuscript diary.

Elizabeth, Lady Hoby (1528–1609), received from the queen, in September 1566, a letter condoling with her on the death of her husband (*Cal. State Papers*, Foreign, 1566–8, p. 112); printed from Harleian MS. 7035, f. 161, in Ellis's 'Original Letters' (1st ser. ii. 229–30). Lady Hoby remarried, on 23 Dec. 1574, John, lord Russell, who died in 1584 (Lysons, *Mag. Brit.* vol. i. pt. ii. pp. 243, 451). Like her sisters, she acquired reputation for linguistic attainments. Her translation from the French of a treatise 'A Way of Reconciliation touching the true Nature and Substance of the Body and Blood of Christ in the Sacrament,' was printed in 1605, and the inscriptions at great length in Greek, Latin, and English on the family tombs at Bisham, and on that of Lord Russell in Westminster Abbey, which were written by her, sufficiently prove her skill in the learned languages. Her letters to Lord Burghley testify to her remarkable force of character (cf. *Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1547–80 pp. 301, 407, 459, 1566–79 p. 5). The ordering of pompous funerals was her delight. Just before her death she wrote a long letter to Sir William Dethick, Garter king of arms, desiring to know 'what number of mourners were due to her calling, . . . the manner of the hearse, of the heralds, and church' (cited in *Imitations of Original Drawings by Hans Holbein*, 1792 and 1812). She was buried at Bisham on 2 June 1609, aged 81 (Nichols, *Progresses of Queen Elizabeth*, iii. 131; also her will registered in P. C. C. 56, Dorset). Her portrait was drawn by Holbein.

[Cooper's Athenæ Cantabr. i. 242–3, 554; Murdin's State Papers, p. 762; Cal. State Papers, Dom. 1547–80, For. 1564–8, Venetian 1558–80; Ballard's Memoirs of British Ladies, 1775, pp. 136–41; Lowndes's Bibliograph. Manual (Bohn), iv. 2153.] G. G.

HOCCLEVE or **OCCLEVE, THOMAS** (1370?–1450?), poet and a clerk in the privy seal office for twenty-four years, is known to us only by his poems and by what he tells us of himself in them. In his biographical 'Male Regle,' ll. 17–21, he appeals to 'my lord the Fourneval that now is treasurer' to pay him the yearly 10*l.* due to him. Furnival was treasurer from 1405 to 1408. Hence Hoccleve's appeal may be dated late in 1406 or early in 1407. As the poet confesses in the same poem, ll. 110–12, that he had been over-eating and over-drinking for twenty years past (? from 1387 to 1407), he cannot well have been born after 1370. He also confesses himself a coward, and fond of treating 'Venus femel lusty children deer' to sweet wine and wafers. He haunted the taverns and cookshops at Westminster (ll. 177–84). When he wrote his best-known work, 'De Regimine' (1411–12), he lived at 'Chestres Inne, right fast by the Stronde' (*De Reg.* p. 1). Before that, he belonged to a dinner-club in the Temple (*Phillipps MS.* leaf 42). Henry IV granted Hoccleve an annuity of twenty marks a year for his long service, but he could not get it paid, and he had only six marks a year besides (*De Reg.* pp. 30–4). On 4 July 1424 'votre tres humble clerc Thomas Hoccleve de l'office du prive seal' was granted by the king and council such 'sustenance' yearly during his life in the priory of Southwick, Hampshire, as Nicholas Mokkinge, late master of St. Lawrence in the Poultry, had (*Addit. MS. Brit. Mus.* 4604, art. 34; *Privy Council Proc.* iii. 152). All Hoccleve's volumes complain of his poverty and his inability to get his pension or salary paid, so that he and his fellows will, he tells the king, have 'to trotte vnto Newgate' (*Phillipps MS.* leaf 40 back). His last poem, written when he had nearly lost his sight, but was too proud to wear spectacles, mentions Prince Edward, probably in 1449 (Mason, p. 29 *n.*)

Hoccleve's longest work, his 'De Regimine Principum,' written about 1411–12, is in 784 seven-line stanzas, or 5,488 lines. It is in English, and was compiled from three sources, the supposititious Epistle of Aristotle addressed to Alexander the Great, known as the 'Secretum secretorum,' the 'De Regimine Principum' of Egidius de Colonna, and the 'Game of Chess moralized by Jacques de Cessoles.' Three manuscripts are in the British Museum, viz. Harl. MSS. 4826, 4866, and Royal MS. 17 D. vi., and many are elsewhere. The poem was edited from the Royal MS. by Thomas Wright for the Roxburghe Club in 1860.

Hoccleve's most interesting work is the Phillipps MS. 8151 at Cheltenham, which contains his account of his disordered life, 'La Male Regle de T. Hoccleve' and his 'Mother of God,' once attributed to Chaucer, together with sixteen other English poems, chiefly balades. The latter are in many cases addressed to distinguished persons like Henry V and John, duke of Bedford. Five of them, together with 'La Male Regle,' were printed by George Mason in 'Poems by Thomas Hoccleve never before published,' 1796, 4to. Miss Toulmin Smith has since printed from the same manuscript a previously unpublished

balade, appealing to Oldcastle to renounce Lollardry (see *Anglia*, v. 9–42). Lord Ashburnham owns another little manuscript volume of Hoccleve's minor poems, which he has refused to permit to be printed. A third volume in manuscript, in Bishop Cosin's Library at Durham, No. v. iii. 9, is dedicated to 'my Lady of Westmorlande,' Joanna, aunt of Henry V, daughter of John of Gaunt [q. v.], and contains (1) Hoccleve's Complaint of his friends' unkindness, written when he was fifty-three (after 1422); (2) the story of the 'Wife of the Emperor Gerelaus,' from the 'Gesta Romanorum;' (3) the 'Art of Dying;' (4) another 'Gesta' fable of Jonathas and a wicked woman (the story of Fortunatus), which William Browne introduced from a manuscript in his possession into his 'Shepheard's Pipe,' 1614. These three manuscript volumes are all in the same hand, no doubt Hoccleve's own, and were evidently intended for presentation to patrons. Hoccleve's 'Letter of Cupid,' 1402, in sixty-eight seven-line stanzas, is printed in most of the old editions of Chaucer's works. Other works attributed to Hoccleve by Ritson are parts of his longer works. Professor Skeat has lately suggested, in Chaucer's 'Minor Poems,' pp. xxxiii–ix, that 'The Cuckoo and the Nightingale,' and a balade, 'O leude book,' may be Hoccleve's, but this is very doubtful.

The quarto Addit. MS. 24062, Brit. Mus., is mainly in Hoccleve's hand, and contains copies of documents, &c., passing under the privy seal, chiefly in French, a few in Latin.

As a poet, Hoccleve compares with Lydgate. Both evidently knew Chaucer (see as to Hoccleve 'De Regimine,' p. 67), whom they praise most heartily, and the best portrait of Chaucer as an old man appears in a copy of Hoccleve's 'De Regimine' in the Harleian MS. 4866, leaf 91. Hoccleve has no poem so lifelike as Lydgate's 'London Lackpenny,' and shows no sign of humour; but he has not written so many lines of dreary verse as Lydgate. The 'De Regimine' is, however, as poor as it well can be. Hoccleve is best in his religious poems; and the best of them is the 'Mother of God.' The poet William Browne seems to have been an admirer of Hoccleve. At the end of the first eclogue of the 'Shepheard's Pipe,' in which Hoccleve's fable of Jonathas appears, Browne writes: 'As this shall please, I may be drawne to publish the rest of his workes, being all perfect in my hands' (Browne, *Works*, ed. Hazlitt, ii. 198). A complete edition of Hoccleve's works is in preparation by the Early English Text Society.

[Hoccleve's Works; editions of Wright and Mason.] F. J. F.

HODDER, JAMES (*fl.* 1661), arithmetician, was a writing-master, with a school in Tokenhouse Yard in Lothbury, in 1661. After the fire of 1666, he removed to Bromley-by-Bow, where he kept a boarding-school, but subsequently returned to Lothbury. He was first known as the author of 'Hodder's Arithmetick,' a popular manual upon which Cocker based his better known work. The two books are for the most part identical. Cocker's chief improvement is the new mode of division which Hodder did not give. The work (dedicated to Josias Dewye, merchant, of London) was first published in 1661. A third edition is dated 1664, a ninth 1672, a thirteenth 1681, a fifteenth in 1685; other editions are dated 1693, 1697, 1702, and 1739, the last being the twenty-seventh edition. All contain a portrait with verses beneath it. In the early editions it is engraved by Gaywood and in the later by Van Hove. The edition of 1685 is 'amended' by Henry Mose, Hodder's friend and successor, who kept a school in Sherborne Lane, Lombard Street. Hodder was also the author of 'The Penman's Recreation, containing sundry examples of faire writing,' London (without date), dedicated to Sir Walter Earle, and dated in the Brit. Mus. Cat. '1661?' The specimens are engraved by Edward Cocker [q. v.], with whom, it is plain, Hodder was friendly. Hodder's third work, 'Decimal Arithmetick, or a Plain and most Methodical way of Teaching the said Art,' appeared with Gaywood's portrait in 1668, and was dedicated to George Perryer, scrivener, of Lothbury Street.

[De Morgan's Arithmetic Books, 1847; Granger's Biog. Hist. of England; Brit. Mus. Cat.] G. J. G.

HODDESDON, JOHN (*fl.* 1650), religious writer, published in 1650 'Sion and Parnassus, or Epigrams on severall Texts of the Old and New Testament. To which are added A Poem on the Passion, A Hymn on the Resurrection, Ascention, and Feast of Pentecost,' London, 1650. There is a dedication to the author's uncle, Christopher Hoddesdon, 'secundary of the upper bench.' Among those whose commendatory verses are prefixed is 'J. Dryden of Trin. C.'—the poet Dryden—who credits 'his friend' Hoddesdon with first awakening in him an appreciation of poetry. A fine portrait of Hoddesdon at the age of eighteen, with verses by R. M[arsh] subscribed, forms the frontispiece. Granger says that the plate was engraved by Fillian. It is missing in many copies. Hoddesdon's verse is contemptible, but the volume with the portrait and Dryden's contri-

bution is valuable. Hoddesdon also wrote 'Tho. Mori vita & exitus, or the History of Sir Thomas More . . . collected out of severall authours,' dedicated to Christopher Hoddesdon, London, 1652, 8vo.

[Corser's Collectanea; Granger's Biog. Hist.] S. L.

HODGE, ARTHUR (*d.* 1811), West Indian planter, settled about 1792 in Tortola, the chief of the Virgin Islands in the West Indies. He occupied the estate of Bellevue, in the eastern part of the island. Though a man of quarrelsome character, he rose to be a member of council for the dependency of the Virgin Islands. In 1803 the negroes on his estate numbered 140, but in 1811 they numbered only thirty-five, and the diminution was attributed to Hodge's cruelties. Early in 1811 a free negro woman named Perreen Georges deposed before three justices of the peace for Tortola that from 1805 to 1807 she had been in occasional employment at Bellevue. During that period, she declared, three negroes named Tom Boiler, Prosper, and Cuffy had been flogged at Hodge's orders with such severity that they all died within a few days of their punishment. Two female slaves named Margaret and Else, accused, for no reason it seems, of trying to poison Hodge's children, had been murdered by having boiling water forced down their throats. Lastly, a child named Samson had been flayed alive by being dipped in a cauldron of scalding water. Astonished at this catalogue of horrors, the justices summoned before them one Stephen M'Keough, formerly overseer on Hodge's plantation, then resident in the Danish island of St. Croix. M'Keough not only corroborated Perreen's statements, but brought forward numerous additional charges of gross cruelty. The justices arrested and prosecuted Hodge on a charge of murder. Five distinct counts were stated in the indictment. The case of the negro Prosper was proceeded with first. The trial began on 29 April before a special court of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery, presided over by Mr. Hetherington. Perreen Georges and M'Keough gave evidence showing that Prosper, having been accused of pulling a mango from a tree, and being unable to find the six shillings which Hodge demanded as compensation, had been laid down and cart-whipped for the space of one hour; that the next day he had been tied to a tree and flogged 'at short quarters,' i.e. with a short-looped lash, till he fainted; that he had then been chained up with two other negroes; and that, while his comrades managed to escape, he himself crawled into a hut, where he died unattended. M'Keough declared that sometimes three or four negroes died in a single night. Among corroborative witnesses was Mrs. Rawbone, Hodge's sister. The defence tried in vain to discredit the witnesses, and appealed to the jury in the name of Hodge's young family. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty, and Hodge was sentenced to death. He spent the last days of his life in religious exercises, and suffered the extreme penalty of the law on 8 May 1811.

[Gent. Mag. 1811, pt. ii. 79; The Trial of Arthur Hodge . . . for the Murder of his Negro Slave named Prosper, stenographically taken by A. M. Belisario, 1811.] G. P. M-r.

HODGES, CHARLES HOWARD (1764–1837), portrait-painter and mezzotint-engraver, was born in London in 1764. His earlier years were spent in mezzotint-engraving, in which art he attained the highest excellence. He may have been a pupil of John Raphael Smith [q. v.], as that engraver's name appears on some of his earlier engravings, such as 'Mrs. Musters as Hebe' (1785), 'Guardian Angels' (1786), and others after Sir Joshua Reynolds. He engraved after Reynolds portraits of Lavinia, Lady Spencer, Lady Dashwood and child, Mary Robinson, Charles, duke of Rutland, Joshua Sharpe, the Rev. Thomas Warton, and others; after Romney, portraits of Admiral Arbuthnot, James Mingay, James Adair, Thomas Raikes, Sir James Stuart, and others; after Hoppner, portraits of Frederick, duke of York (full length), William, duke of Clarence (full length), and George IV as prince regent; after C. G. Stuart a series of portraits of notable personages in Ireland; and other portraits after Alefounder, Opie, Heins, Beechey, Sharples, Mather Brown, and others, including a portrait of William Wilberforce after Rising. Among the subject-pictures engraved by him were 'The Shipbuilder and his Wife' after Rembrandt, 'The Entombment' after Parmigiano, 'Silenus' after Rubens, 'The Crucifixion' after Vandyck, 'Ugolino' and 'The Infant Hercules' after Reynolds, and others after G. Metsu, B. Strozzi, F. Wheatley, B. West, and R. M. Paye. In 1788 Hodges being in pecuniary difficulties accompanied W. Humphreys, the print-dealer, to Amsterdam, and continued for many years to act as agent for the transmission of prints, copperplates, &c., especially rare portraits, to England. He did not settle there at once, as he continued to publish engravings in England, such as 'Sir Abraham Hume,' after Reynolds, dated from 17 Lambeth Row in 1791. By 1794, however, he was settled in Amsterdam, and spent the remainder of his life there or at the Hague.

He devoted most of his time in Holland to portrait-painting in crayon, in which he was very successful, and gained the highest esteem. There are several portraits by him in the Ryksmuseum at Amsterdam, including Louis Napoleon, king of Holland, William I, king of the Netherlands, his own portrait, and that of his daughter. Hodges continued to engrave in mezzotint from the portraits painted by himself, and engraved among others Napoleon as emperor, and the grand pensionary Rutger Jan Schimmelpenninck. The latter engraving, from the skilful treatment of the dress and accessories, is considered one of the best examples of mezzotint-engraving. When the kingdom of the Netherlands was formed, Hodges was appointed one of the commissioners sent to Paris to recover the pictures removed by Napoleon. He died in Amsterdam on 24 July 1837. Hodges married in 1784, at St. George's, Hanover Square, Miss Margaret Harmar. His son, J. N. Hodges, engraved a few plates himself, and became a print-dealer in Amsterdam. A daughter, Emma Jane, on her death in 1868, bequeathed some portraits by her father to the Ryksmuseum. A small portrait of Hodges at the age of twenty-eight, drawn by E. Bell, is in Anderdon's 'Collectanea Biographica' in the print-room, British Museum. S. W. Reynolds the elder [q. v.] was his pupil.

[Immerzeel's Levens en Werken der Hollandsche Kunstschilders, &c.; Kramm's continuation to the same; Chaloner Smith's British Mezzotinto Portraits; Caulfield's Calcographiana; Dodd's manuscript History of English Engravers (Brit. Mus. Addit. MSS. 33401); Bredius's Catalogue of the Ryksmuseum, Amsterdam.] L. C.

HODGES, EDWARD (1796–1867), organist and composer, born at Bristol in 1796, was organist at Clifton Church, and subsequently of the two churches, St. James and St. Nicholas, both at Bristol. In 1825 he proceeded to the degree of doctor of music from Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, and in 1838 he went with his family to America. At New York Hodges was appointed organist to St. John's episcopal chapel, and in 1846 to Trinity Church, opened on 21 May with an organ built from his specifications (Grove). Prostrated by illness he resigned his appointments and returned in 1863 to England. He died at Clifton 1 Sept. 1867.

Hodges composed a morning and evening service and two anthems for the reopening of St. James's organ, Bristol, 2 May 1824, and published them in the following year. A second edition of the evening service, in C, was published at New York in 1863. Hodges also published: 1. 'An Apology for Church Music and Musical Festivals, in answer to the animadversions of the "Standard" and the "Record,"' pp. 71, Bristol, 1834. 2. 'Canticles of the Church,' compiled New York, 1864. 3. 'The Te Deum, with Kyrie Chant and Ter Sanctus, in D,' published after the composer's death by his daughter, London, 1885. 4. According to Grove's 'Dictionary,' i. 741, Hodges's 'Essay on the Cultivation of Church Music,' was published at New York, 1841. The 'Trinity Collection of Church Music,' edited by Tucker, Boston, 1864, contains some psalm and hymn tunes and arrangements by Hodges.

[Romilly's Grad. Cant. p. 192; Clifton Chronicle for 4 Sept. 1867; authorities cited.] L. M. M.

HODGES, EDWARD RICHMOND (1826–1881), orientalist, born in 1826, became, while a London apprentice, a student of Hebrew, and, after being for a short time a scripture reader, was sent as a missionary by the Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, first to Palestine, and afterwards to Algeria, which he quitted in 1856. A few years later he severed his connection with the society, and was for some time a minister of the reformed episcopal church; but he subsequently became a clergyman of the church of England. He died at his house in Tollington Park, London, on 9 May 1881, leaving a widow and six children. Hodges was well known as a scholar in oriental languages, and assisted George Smith (1825–1876) [q. v.] in his cuneiform researches. He published, in addition to numerous articles in magazines: 1. 'Ancient Egypt,' 1851. 2. An edition of Craik's 'Principia Hebraica,' 1863, fol. 3. An edition, with notes, of Cory's 'Ancient Fragments of the Phœnician . . . and other Authors,' 1876, 8vo. He also revised Mickle's translation of the 'Lusiadas' of Camoens for Bohn's 'Standard Library,' 1877, 8vo. Hodges assisted Dr. Gotch in the preparation of his Paragraph Bible, and wrote the article on American languages in the 'Encyclopædia Britannica.' At the time of his death he was engaged upon an English version of the 'Armenian History' of Moses of Khorene.

[Private information; Morning Post, 9 June 1881; Academy, 18 June 1881.] W. A. J. A.

HODGES, NATHANIEL, M.D. (1629–1688), physician, son of Dr. Thomas Hodges, vicar of Kensington, was born in that parish on 13 Sept. 1629. He was a king's scholar of Westminster School, and obtained a scholarship at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1646. In 1648 he migrated to Oxford, and was appointed

by the parliamentary visitors a student of Christ Church, where he graduated B.A. 1651, M.A. 1654, and M.D. 1659. He was a contributor to the Oxford volume of verse issued in 1654 to celebrate the peace with the Dutch. He then took a house in Walbrook, London, and commenced practice there. He was admitted a candidate or member of the College of Physicians 30 Sept. 1659. When the plague raged in London in 1665, he remained in residence, and attended all who sought his advice. During the Christmas holidays of 1664–5 he saw a few doubtful cases, and in May and June several certain cases; in August and September as many as he could see by working hard all day. He rose early, and took a dose of anti-pestilential electuary as large as a nutmeg. After transacting any household affairs he entered his consulting room. Crowds of patients were always waiting, and for three hours he examined them and prescribed, finding some who were already ill, and others only affected by fear. When he had seen all he breakfasted, and visited patients at their houses. On entering a house he had a disinfectant burnt on hot coals, and if hot or out of breath rested till at his ease, then put a lozenge in his mouth and proceeded to examine the patient. After spending some hours in this way he returned home and drank a glass of sack, dining soon after, usually off roast meat with pickles or other relish, condiments of all kinds being cheap and abundant in the city during the epidemic. He drank more wine at dinner. Afterwards he saw patients at his own house, and paid more visits, returning home between eight and nine o'clock. He spent the evening at home, never smoking tobacco, of which he was a professed enemy, but drinking old sack till he felt thoroughly cheerful. After this he generally slept well. Twice during the epidemic he felt as if the plague had infected him, but after increased draughts of sack he felt well in a few hours, and he escaped without serious illness. In 1666 he published a somewhat pedantic attack on quacks, 'Vindiciæ Medicinæ et Medicorum, an Apology for the Profession and Professors of Physic.' In recognition of his services to the citizens during the plague, the authorities of the city granted him a stipend as their authorised physician. In 1671 he completed an account of the plague, which was published in 1672 as 'Λοιμολογία, sive Pestis nuperæ apud Populum Londinensem grassantis Narratio Historica.' This book shows Hodges to have been an excellent observer both as to symptoms and the results of treatment. Bezoar, unicorn's horn, and dried toads he tried and found useless, but he recognised the merit of serpentary as a diaphoretic, and of hartshorn as a cardiac stimulant. His cases are clearly related, and he is probably the only writer who has described pericarditis in a case of plague. The College of Physicians recognised the merit of the book, and elected him a fellow 2 April 1672. In 1682 he was censor, and in 1683 delivered the Harveian oration, which has not been printed. When censor he gave the college a fire-engine. His practice did not continue to increase, he became poor, was imprisoned in Ludgate for debt, and there died 10 June 1688. He was buried in Wren's fine church of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, and his bust and inscription are to be seen there. His medical commonplace book, in which little more than the headings are written on most pages, is among the Sloane MSS. in the British Museum. A translation of 'Λοιμολογία' by Dr. Quincy was published in 1720.

[Munk's Coll. of Phys. i. 361; Hodges's Commonplace Book; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. ed. Bliss, iv. 149; Welch's Alumni Westmonast. p. 127; Loimologia.] N. M.

HODGES, Sir WILLIAM (1645?–1714), London merchant and writer, descended from a Middlesex family, was born about 1645. On 6 June 1611 a complaint was preferred by the citizens of Chester against a William Hodges, merchant, of London, who was perhaps Sir William's father (*Harl. MS.* 2105, p. 379). Hodges rapidly acquired a large fortune from the Spanish trade, and was in partnership at Cadiz with Christopher Hague, Ellis Terrell, and the Hon. Henry Bertie (see will). On one occasion he accepted a bill for 300,000*l.*, and paid it for the use of the English fleet under the command of Admiral Russell, afterwards Earl of Orford (Malcolm, *Londinium Redivivum*, iv. 603). The records of his financial dealings with the government date from 4 Aug. 1697 (*Cal. of Treasury Papers*, 1697–1701–2 passim, 1702–7 p. 301, cf. pp. 227, 255). Hodges was created a baronet on 31 March 1697. He died on 31 July 1714, and was buried on 6 Aug. at St. Katherine Coleman in Fenchurch Street. Malcolm describes his funeral, which was of unusual grandeur, forty-two noblemen's coaches following the procession (*Lond. Red.* iv. 603). His will, dated 13 July 1714, was proved in the P.C.C. [Aston, 139]. Hodges resided in 1681 in Mincing Lane, and at the time of his death had a house in Winchester Street, near Austin Friars. He married in 1681 (licence dated 25 April) Sarah, daughter and coheiress of Joseph Hall, merchant, of London and Hampstead, when his age was stated as 'about thirty-six' (*Harl. Soc.* xxx.; *Marriage Allega-*

tions, p. 60). He had an only son, Joseph, who succeeded to the baronetcy, but wasted his estate, and died unmarried in 1722, when the title became extinct (BURKE, *Extinct Baronetcies*, 2nd edit. p. 266). Lady Hodges died in 1717.

Hodges is doubtless the author of the following pamphlets pleading for the relief of British seamen from extortion: 1. 'An humble Representation of the Seamen's Misery' [London, 1694], fol. 2. 'Great Britain's Groans; or an account of the oppression . . . of the . . . seamen of England,' London, 1695, 4to. 3. 'Humble Proposals for the Relief . . . of the Seamen of England,' 1695, 4to. 4. 'The Groans of the Poor . . . for the spoiling of our money,' London, 1696, 4to. 5. 'Ruin to Ruin . . . being the distressed state of the seamen of England,' London, 1699, 4to.

[Le Neve, Monumenta Anglicana, v. 290; Brit. Mus. Cat.; authorities above quoted.]

C. W–H.

HODGES, WILLIAM (1744–1797), painter and Royal Academician, born in London in 1744, was only child of a smith, who kept a small shop in St. James's Market. He was employed as errand-boy in Shipley's drawing school, where he managed to learn drawing. Richard Wilson, R.A. [q.v.], noticed him, and took him to be his assistant and pupil. Hodges made rapid progress. On leaving Wilson he resided in London, and also for a time at Derby, where he painted some scenes for the theatre. In 1766 he exhibited at the Society of Artists a view of London Bridge and another of Speldhurst, Kent, in 1768 two views in Wales, and other views in 1770 and 1771. In 1772 he sent some views on the Rhine and in Switzerland. In the same year he obtained, through the interest of Lord Palmerston, the post of draughtsman to the second expedition to the South Seas under Captain Cook. He returned in 1775, and was employed by the admiralty in finishing his drawings, and superintending the engraving of them (by Woollett and others) for the published account of Captain Cook's voyages. Some of his pictures from the South Seas are still preserved in the admiralty. In 1776 he first exhibited at the Royal Academy, sending a view in Otaheite, and in 1777 some views in New Zealand and elsewhere. In 1778 he went to India under the patronage of Warren Hastings, remained there about six years, and painted a number of views of the most remarkable objects and scenery. On his return to England in 1784 he brought a number of these with him, which were engraved, some on a large scale, by J. Browne and Morris; a set was executed in aquatint by himself, and published in 1786, and smaller copies appear in the 'European Magazine' and elsewhere. Humboldt, in his 'Cosmos,' says that the sight of Hodges's Indian views was one of the inducements which led him to travel. In 1793 Hodges published an account of his 'Travels in India' during the years 1780–3, with plates from his drawings; the book was afterwards translated into French. In 1784 Hodges settled in Queen Street, Mayfair, where he built himself a studio. In 1786 he was elected an associate of the Royal Academy, and an academician in 1789; he continued to exhibit at the Royal Academy up to 1794. Hodges painted several ambitious landscapes, in which he imitated both Wilson's force and negligence; his work suffers from want of accuracy. Figures were introduced into his landscapes by Romney, Gilpin, and others. Some were engraved, such as a scene from the 'Merchant of Venice' (by J. Browne), and another from 'As you like it' (by S. Middiman), both painted for Boydell's 'Shakespeare,' 'The Retreating Shower' (aquatint by M. C. Prestel), and a view of 'Windsor from the Great Park' (by W. Byrne and J. Schumann). J. Ogborne engraved after Hodges 'Belisarius' and 'The Sleeping Shepherd.' About 1790 he travelled on the continent, and visited St. Petersburg, of which he painted a view. He painted two large allegorical pictures of the 'Effects of Peace' and 'War,' which, with some others, he exhibited in Bond Street, with an explanatory catalogue. They, however, failed to attract, and Hodges, on closing the exhibition, retired from his profession, and disposed of his pictures by auction. In 1795 he settled at Dartmouth, and opened a bank. The troubles, however, which affected the financial world at the time proved the ruin of his firm. Hodges died shortly afterwards at Brixham, Devonshire, of gout in the stomach, on 6 March 1797, aged 53.

A profile portrait of Hodges is among the series, preserved at the Royal Academy, drawn by G. Dance; it was engraved by W. Daniell. Another portrait by R. Westall was engraved for the 'Literary Magazine' in 1793. Hodges when young etched a plate of Torre del Greco at Naples, after R. Wilson. He painted scenes for the Pantheon, but was not very successful. Two drawings from the South Seas are in the print room at the British Museum, and one of a ruined castle at the South Kensington Museum.

Hodges married, on 11 May 1776, at St. George's, Hanover Square, Miss Martha Nesbit, and settled in Pimlico, but lost his wife in child-bed within a year. On 16 Oct. 1784 he married a second time Miss Lydia

Wright, who soon died. Shortly afterwards he married, for a third time, Miss Carr, a lady much beloved and praised by Romney and other friends. His third wife survived him a few months, and died at Tunbridge in May of the same year. By her he had five children, whom he left in great want.

[Edwards's Anecdotes of Painters; Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Dodd's manuscript History of English Engravers, Brit. Mus. Addit. MS. 33401; Gent. Mag. 1797, lxvii. 255, 552; Catalogues of the Royal Academy and Society of Artists; Hayley's Life of Romney.] L. C.

HODGES, SIR WILLIAM (1808–1868), chief justice of the Cape of Good Hope, eldest son of William Hodges of Weymouth, by Sarah, second daughter of William Isaac of the same place, was born at Melcombe Regis, Dorsetshire, on 29 Sept. 1808, and educated at a private school at Salisbury and the university of London. Having attended the lectures of John Austin (1790–1859) [q. v.] and Andrew Amos [q. v.], on jurisprudence and law, he was called to the bar at the Inner Temple on 3 May 1833. He went the western circuit, practising at first chiefly at quarter sessions. In 1835 he began to report cases in the court of common pleas, then presided over by Sir Nicholas Tindal, from whom he received in 1837 the appointment of revising barrister for Devon and Cornwall. In 1838 he ceased reporting in the common pleas, and began to report in the queen's bench. In 1839 he published 'Report of the Case of the Queen *v.* Lumsdaine, with Observations on the Parochial Assessment Act;' in 1840, jointly with Graham Willmore and F. L. Wollaston, 'Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Court of Queen's Bench,' &c., Hilary term to Michaelmas term 1838 (continued, under the title of 'Term Reports,' to 1841). In 1842 he published a small treatise on 'The Law relating to the Assessment of Railways;' in 1845 'The Statute Law relating to Railways in England and Ireland.' In 1846 he was appointed recorder of Poole, Dorsetshire. In 1847 he published 'The Law relating to Railways and Railway Companies.' He also drafted the Public Health Act, 1848, a measure which laid the foundation of subsequent sanitary legislation. He thus acquired some parliamentary and general practice at Westminster. In 1857 he was appointed to the chief justiceship of the supreme court of the Cape of Good Hope, with which was associated the presidency of the legislative council and of the court of admiralty. At the same time he was knighted. He discharged his official duties with energy and efficiency until his death at Sea Point House, Cape Town, 17 Aug. 1868. He was honoured with a public funeral. Hodges married in 1835 Mary Schollar, daughter of James Sanders of Weymouth, by whom he had four sons, since deceased, and four daughters.

Hodges's 'Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Court of Common Pleas' form a valuable collection of cases from Hilary term 1835 to Michaelmas term 1837, both dates inclusive. His treatise on 'The Law of Railways' has passed through seven editions (the last by John M. Lely of the Inner Temple, 1888), and is the standard work on the subject.

[Gent. Mag. 1868–9, ii. 256; Law Times, 26 Sept. 1868; Law Magazine and Review, xxvi. 186; Brit. Mus. Cat.; private information.] J. M. R.

HODGKIN, JOHN (1766–1845), grammarian, born at Shipston-on-Stour, 1766, was educated partly at a quakers' school at Worcester, and partly by his uncle, Thomas Hodgkin, a successful private tutor in London, who invited his nephew to enter his own profession. In 1787 he joined Thomas Young [q. v.] in superintending the education of Hudson Gurney [q. v.]. The two tutors seem to have given each other mutual instruction for four years, and tutors and pupil remained warm friends through life.

In 1792 Hodgkin spent some months at Vincennes in order to improve his knowledge of French. Of his recollections of the royal family he has left some record in a manuscript autobiography. When the king took the oath to the constitution, Hodgkin, as a quaker, had a conscientious objection to raise his hand with the multitude swearing fidelity to the compact between king and people, while his plain dress caused him to be continually taken for an abbé. He managed, however, to escape real danger. He describes in graphic language the consternation at Vincennes on 10 Oct. 1792, the day of the massacre of the Swiss guard.

Hodgkin returned to England, and soon became well known as a private tutor. His pupils were chiefly ladies belonging to the families of wealthy citizens in the environs of London. These he instructed in the classics and mathematics, but especially in the art of handwriting, in which he greatly excelled. He resided for some years at Pentonville, London, and then removed to Tottenham, where he died in August 1845. He married in 1793 Elizabeth Rickman of Lewes, a cousin of Thomas Rickman the architect [q. v.] His sons, Thomas (1798–1866) and John (1800–1875), are noticed separately.

Hodgkin has left a remarkable record of his skill in handwriting in his 'Calligraphia Græca.' It was written in 1794, and was dedicated to Hodgkin's friend Dr. Young, at whose suggestion it was composed. Young also furnished the gnomic sentences from various authors, which Hodgkin wrote in beautiful Greek characters, and his friend Henry Ashby engraved. A translation by Young of Lear's curse into Greek iambics, undertaken 'rogatu viri omnium disertissimi Edmundi Burke,' was also added. The work was not published till 1807, when it appeared together with 'Pœcilographia Græca,' in which nineteen Greek alphabets of various periods are figured, and some seven hundred contractions used in Greek manuscripts are given. Some of the latter were brought under Hodgkin's notice by Porson, with whom he had a slight acquaintance. Hodgkin also published, besides school and exercise books: 1. 'Definitions of some of the Terms made use of in Geography and Astronomy,' London, 1804; 2nd edit., 1812. 2. 'Specimens of Greek Penmanship,' London, 1804. 3. 'An Introduction to Writing,' 4th edit., London, 1811. 4. 'A Sketch of the Greek Accidence,' London, 1812. He likewise took part in 'Excerpta ex J. F. Bastii commentatione cum tabulis lithographicis a J. Hodgkin transcripta,' 1835.

[Manuscript Autobiography and private information; Watt's Bibl. Brit.; Brit. Mus. Cat.]

T. H–N.

HODGKIN, JOHN (1800–1875), barrister and quaker preacher, son of John Hodgkin (1766–1845) [q. v.], was born at Pentonville, London, on 11 March 1800. He and his brother Thomas [q. v.] were educated at home, partly by their father, and, besides receiving a very thorough classical training, acquired a taste for physical science. John Stuart Mill was one of the few associates of their boyhood. Having chosen the profession of the law, John Hodgkin became a pupil of Harrison, a conveyancer, who belonged to the school of Preston and of Brodie. As a conveyancer Hodgkin successfully represented and carried forward the traditions of this school, which aimed at conciseness and brevity, at a time when the legislature had not yet interfered to curtail the intolerably diffuse style of legal documents. He soon obtained a large practice, but was chiefly eminent as a teacher of law. His chambers were always crowded with pupils, with whom he read for an hour a day some legal textbook, even when fully occupied with his practice. He was an earnest advocate of legal reform, and published about 1827 a pamphlet entitled 'Observations on the Establishment of a General Register of Titles,' strongly pleading for that measure. He rarely appeared in court except to uphold some opinion which he had given on a disputed question of title; and at the early age of forty-three, in consequence of a severe illness, he retired from the legal profession, and devoted the remainder of his life to religious and philanthropic work. He held a high position among the preachers of the quaker body, visited their congregations in Ireland, France, and America, and was for two years 'clerk' to their yearly meeting, a position corresponding to that of moderator in the church of Scotland. His visit to America in 1861 was especially important from its coincidence with the outbreak of the civil war, which made the position of the quakers one of peculiar difficulty, as their two great 'testimonies' against war and against slavery tended to draw them in opposite directions. At the time of the Irish famine of 1845–6 John Hodgkin assisted zealously in the work of the relief committees established by his co-religionists in Dublin and London. He struggled long, but in the end unsuccessfully, to introduce improved methods of fishing among the seafaring population of the 'Claddagh,' near Galway. He also had a large share in the preparation of the Encumbered Estates Act (1849), a measure which, as he hoped, would remove some of the worst economical evils under which Ireland was labouring. The position of one of the judges of the court founded by this act was offered him by Lord John Russell, but he declined it. During the last ten or twelve years of his life he took an active part in the proceedings of the Social Science congress.

His youth and middle life were passed at Tottenham. Thence he removed at the age of fifty-eight to Lewes, where he resided during the latter years of his life. He died at Bournemouth on 5 July 1875, aged 75. He was thrice married, and left issue by each marriage. His first wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Luke Howard [q. v.].

[Private information.]

T. H–N.

HODGKIN, THOMAS, M.D. (1798–1866), physician, son of John Hodgkin (1766–1845) [q. v.], and brother of John Hodgkin (1800–1875) [q. v.], was born at Tottenham, Middlesex, 17 Aug. 1798. He was educated at home, and acquired a good knowledge of Greek, Latin, French, Italian, and German. He studied medicine at Guy's Hospital, London, in Paris, and in Edinburgh, where he graduated M.D. in 1823, publishing a thesis 'De absorbendi functione.' He settled in prac-

tice in London, working steadily at Guy's Hospital, where in 1825, after becoming a licentiate of the College of Physicians, he was appointed curator of the museum and pathologist. He improved the museum and gave pathological lectures. In 1828 he published 'An Essay on Medical Education,' in 1829 a 'Catalogue of the Preparations in the Anatomical Museum of Guy's Hospital,' and in 1832 'Hints relative to the Cholera in London.' In the 'Transactions' of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society for 1832 he published a number of cases of contemporaneous enlargement of the spleen and lymphatic glands. In his examples he did not clearly distinguish several morbid conditions from one another. Dr. Samuel Wilks in 1865 pointed out (*Guy's Hospital Reports*, 1865) that four of them belonged to a species of disease which he had himself independently discovered (*ib.* 1862), and the precise definition of the condition is due to him; but with the generous desire of perpetuating the fame of his predecessor in office as teacher of pathology at Guy's Hospital, he gave this morbid state the name of 'Hodgkin's Disease.' It is an enlargement of the lymphatic glands distinguished from struma by the absence of tendency to suppurate in the glands and from leucocythæmia by the absence of changes in the blood. In 1836 Hodgkin's 'Lectures on the Morbid Anatomy of the Serous and Mucous Membranes' was published in two volumes, and it established his reputation as a member of the distinguished school of morbid anatomists connected with Guy's Hospital. Hodgkin was a member of the senate of the university of London from its foundation in 1837 till his death. He was a candidate but was never elected physician to Guy's Hospital, nor did he attain a large private practice. He was famed for his generosity to his patients, and was careless of fees. Sir James Clark [q. v.] and other friends in 1857 wished to present him with a valuable testimonial, but he insisted that the money subscribed should be paid over to a charity.

Hodgkin gradually fell out of practice, and gave his time to philanthropic agitation. He had been one of the founders of the Aborigines' Protection Society in 1838, and through it and other agencies worked hard for oppressed savages, persecuted Jews, and ill-housed poor. In 1850 he married a widow, Mrs. Sarah Frances Scaife, and their house in Bedford Square, London, was the scene of much simple hospitality to philanthropists, ethnologists, and geographers. He had no children. In 1866 he visited Palestine with Sir Moses Montefiore, and while there died at Jaffa, 5 April 1866, of an aggravated dysenteric attack. He was buried at Jaffa, and a monument was erected over his grave by Sir Moses Montefiore. He was throughout life a zealous member of the Society of Friends, and always wore their distinctive dress. He translated with Dr. Fisher from the French 'Edwards on the Influence of Physical Agents on Life' (London, 1832), and also published 'The Means of Promoting and Preserving Health' (London, 1840), of which a second edition appeared in 1841, an 'Address on Medical Reform' (1847), 'A Biographical Sketch of Dr. John Cowles Prichard' (1849), 'A Biographical Sketch of Dr. W. Stroud' (1858), and pamphlets in defence of the Negro Emancipation and the British African Colonization Societies (1833–1834).

[Works; Dr. S. Wilks's Account of some Unpublished Papers of the late Dr. Hodgkin; Guy's Hospital Reports, 3rd ser. v. xxiii; information from Dr. S. Wilks; information from family; Morning Star, 15 April 1866; Lancet, 21 April 1866; Medical Times and Gazette, 14 April 1866; Smith's Cat. of Friends' Books.] N. M.

HODGKINSON, EATON (1789–1861), writer on the strength of materials, the son of a farmer, was born at Anderton in the parish of Great Budworth, Cheshire, on 26 Feb. 1789. He was left fatherless when six years old, but his mother carried on the farm, and was able to send him to Northwich grammar school, where he received the rudiments of a classical education, and afterwards to Mr. Shaw's private school in the same town, where his natural bias for mathematics was allowed full scope. His mother's difficulties compelled her to abandon an intention of educating him for the church, and he devoted himself to the farm. For that vocation he was unsuited, and he persuaded his mother to embark her little capital in a pawnbroking business at Salford, Manchester. Removing thither in 1811, when he was twenty-two years old, he soon took up the line of scientific inquiry which was suited to his genius, and became acquainted with John Dalton and other gifted men then living at Manchester. In March 1822 he read a paper 'On the Transverse Strain and Strength of Materials' before the Literary and Philosophical Society (printed in their *Memoirs*, vol. iv. 2nd ser.) In this contribution is recorded an element which became an important object in all his subsequent experiments, namely 'set,' or the difference between the original position of a strained body and the position it assumes when the strain is removed. He fixed the exact position of the 'neutral line' in the

section of rupture or fracture, and made it subservient to the computation of the strength of a beam of given dimensions. His conception of the true mechanical principle by which the position of the line could be determined has long obtained general acceptance. In 1828 he read before the same society an important paper 'On the Forms of the Catenary in Suspension Bridges,' and in 1830 one on 'Theoretical and Practical Researches to ascertain the Strength and best forms of Iron Beams,' one of the most valuable contributions to the history of the strength of materials ever made. From the theoretical expositions there given of the neutral line, the experiments to determine the strongest beam were devised and successfully carried out, resulting in the discovery of what is known as 'Hodgkinson's beam,' which has been described as the pole star for engineers and builders. Among his other contributions to the British Association are two on the temperature of the earth in the deep mines of Lancashire and Cheshire (*Reports*, 1839–40). In the 'Philosophical Transactions' for 1840 he wrote 'On the Strength of Pillars of Cast Iron and other Materials,' which secured him the royal medal of the Royal Society and his election as F.R.S. He rendered important service to Robert Stephenson in the construction of the Conway and Britannia tubular bridges by fixing the best forms and dimensions of tubes. He edited the fourth edition of Tredgold's work on the strength of cast iron, 1842, and published a volume of his own, 'Experimental Researches on the Strength and other Properties of Cast Iron,' in 1846. Many of the experiments were, as he states in his preface, carried out at the works of Mr. W. Fairbairn. He worked from 1847 to 1849 as one of the royal commissioners to inquire into the application of iron to railway structures. His own contributions to the commissioners' report occupy a prominent position, and elicited the special thanks of his fellow-commissioners. In 1847 he was appointed professor of the mechanical principles of engineering at University College, London, where, however, his lectures were deprived of a large share of efficiency by his nervous hesitancy of speech. He was a member of the Geological Society and of the Royal Irish Academy, and honorary member of the Institute of Civil Engineers (elected 1851) and of other societies. From 1848 to 1850 he was president of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society.

He was twice married, but had no children. His first wife was Catherine, daughter of the Rev. William Johns of Manchester; his second the daughter of Henry Holditch, captain in the Cheshire militia. In his last years, when he had become enfeebled both physically and mentally, he occupied himself in arranging his papers with a view to their publication in a collected form, but he did not live to complete the task. He died at Higher Broughton, Manchester, on 18 June 1861, and was buried at his native village.

[Life, by R. Rawson, in Memoirs of Manchester Lit. and Phil. Soc. 3rd ser. ii. 145; also in Smithsonian Report for 1868; Proc. of Institute of Civil Engineers, xxi. 542; Todhunter's Hist. of the Elasticity and Strength of Materials, 1886, vol. i.; Pole's Life of Sir W. Fairbairn, 1877; R. Angus Smith's Centenary of Science in Manchester, 1883. The Royal Society's Catalogue of Scientific Papers gives a list of nineteen papers by Hodgkinson. A summary of his experiments will be found in Barlow's Strength of Materials.]

C. W. S.

HODGKINSON, GEORGE CHRISTOPHER (1816–1880), meteorologist and writer on education, studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, graduating B.A. (fourteenth wrangler) in 1837, and M.A. in 1842. He became principal of the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester, then principal of the Diocesan Training College at York, and from 1864 to 1876 was head-master of the King Edward grammar school at Louth. He was also secretary of the National Society. Hodgkinson was presented to the rectory of Screveton, Nottinghamshire, in 1876. Hodgkinson married a granddaughter of Sir James Ross. He died at Car Colston, Nottinghamshire, on 25 April 1880.

Hodgkinson was an Alpine climber. In 1862 he contributed 'Hypsometry and the Aneroid' to 'Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers,' published for the Alpine Club (1862), vol. ii. (2nd ser.) Hodgkinson showed a practical as well as theoretical knowledge of the mechanism and application of aneroids, and recommended their use in mountain exploration, not only in the interests of meteorology, but for the convenience of the tourist. He made a series of astronomical observations on the summit of Mont Blanc, towards which he received from the Royal Society several grants 'for the construction of his own scientific instruments and the modification of others.' He had some correspondence with the astronomer royal as to the most effective mode of registering the amount and intensity of sunshine. Besides sermons and tracts Hodgkinson also published, in reply to the Archbishop of York and Bishop of Ripon, a defence of the teaching of the Diocesan College at York (1854), and some pamphlets on the examinations for the Indian civil service, approving open competition.

F

[Times, 12 May 1880; Louth Advertiser, April 1880.] R. E. A.

HODGSON, BERNARD (1745 ?–1805), principal of Hertford College, Oxford, is described as the son of 'Mark Hodgson of St. Martin's, Westminster, pleb.' (FOSTER, *Alumni Oxon.* pt. ii. p. 672). He was educated at Westminster School, where in May 1759 he was elected a king's scholar. In May 1764, as captain of the school, he was elected to a studentship of Christ Church, Oxford, where he matriculated on 20 June following, and graduated B.A. 1768 and M.A. 1771. On 30 Oct. 1775 he became principal of Hertford College, and proceeded D.C.L. 24 Jan. 1776. He was presented by the dean and chapter of Christ Church to the vicarage of Tolpuddle, Dorsetshire, in 1776. Hodgson died on 28 May 1805, in his sixty-first year. Upon his death Hertford College was dissolved, and from that portion of the property which was transferred to the university the Hertford scholarship was subsequently endowed; the buildings were eventually given to Magdalen Hall, which became the new Hertford College in 1874. The authorship of 'The Monastery. A Poem on the building of a Monastery in Dorsetshire,' 1795, is attributed to Hodgson (*Gent. Mag.* 1796, vol. lxvi. pt. i. p. 317).

He published the following works: 1. 'Solomon's Song translated from the Hebrew,' Oxford, 1786, 4to. 2. 'The Proverbs of Solomon translated from the Hebrew,' Oxford, 1788, 4to. 3. 'Ecclesiastes. A new Translation from the original Hebrew,' Oxford, 1790, 4to.

[Alumni Westmon. 1852, pp. 372, 380, 461, 534, 536; Gent. Mag. 1805, pt. i. p. 586; Hutchins's Dorset, ii. 217–18; Wood's Hist. and Antiq. of Oxford, 1786, iii. 647–8, App. 321; Honours Register of the Univ. of Oxford, 1883, pp. 71, 156; Brit. Mus. Cat.] G. F. R. B.

HODGSON, CHRISTOPHER PEMBERTON (1821–1865), traveller, emigrated to New South Wales in 1840, remained in Australia for five years, and accompanied several exploring expeditions into the interior. On his return to England he published 'Reminiscences of Australia, with Hints on the Squatters' Life.' After a short stay in England he travelled through Egypt and Abyssinia, made two journeys to Arabia, and visited Ceylon. On his return home he gave, in 1849, an account of his wanderings in a work entitled 'El Udaivar.' From 15 Oct. 1851 to 17 March 1855 Hodgson acted as unpaid vice-consul at Pau, where he was very popular, and interested himself in local history and antiquities. In 1855 he published 'Pyrenaica; a History of the Viscounts of Béarn to the Death of Henry IV, with a Life of that Monarch.' He subsequently was appointed vice-consul at Caen, where he remained for two years, and on 18 June 1859 became officiating consul at Nagasaki, Japan. In the October following he removed to Hakodate, where he had charge of French as well as English interests. He remained in Japan till March 1861, and on his return to England published 'A Residence at Nagasaki and Hakodate in 1859–1861, with an Account of Japan generally,' 1861. Hodgson thenceforth resided chiefly at Pau, where he died on 11 Oct. 1865.

Besides the works mentioned above Hodgson published a volume of verse entitled 'The Wanderer and other Poems,' in 1849.

[Foreign Office list for 1865; Gent. Mag. 1865; Hodgson's works passim; Brit. Mus. Cat.] G. P. M–y.

HODGSON, EDWARD (1719–1794), flower-painter, a native of Dublin, practised with success in London. He exhibited annually at the Free Society of Artists from 1763 to 1783. In 1767 he is described as a drawing-master in Oxenden Street, Haymarket. In 1781, 1782, and 1788 he exhibited at the Royal Academy. His contributions were chiefly flower-pieces, but occasionally drawings of an academical kind. Hodgson was treasurer to the Associated Artists of Great Britain. He died in Great Newport Street, London, in 1794, aged 75. His daughter also exhibited flower-pieces at the Free Society of Artists from 1770 to 1775.

[Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Catalogues of the Free Society of Artists, Royal Academy, &c.] L. C.

HODGSON, FRANCIS (1781–1852), provost of Eton, second son of James Hodgson, rector of Humber, Herefordshire, and Jane Coke, was born at Croydon 16 Nov. 1781. In 1794 he entered Eton as a pupil of Keate, and in 1799 was elected scholar of King's College, Cambridge, where he became acquainted with Denman, Merivale, and H. Drury. He graduated B.A. in 1804, M.A. 1807, and B.D. 1840. He obtained a fellowship at King's College in 1802, was private tutor for three years to the sons of Lady Ann Lambton, and in 1806 held a mastership for one year at Eton. He now contemplated the bar as a profession, but, being dissuaded by Denman, turned his attention to literature, and during the next ten years wrote many reviews, verses, translations, and rhyming letters. The most important is his translation of Juvenal

(1807). In 1807 he was appointed to a resident tutorship at King's. He formed an intimate friendship with Byron, whom he visited at Newstead in 1808. In 1810 Hodgson's father died, and he undertook to pay his debts, which embarrassed him for several years until he was cleared in 1813 by a gift from Byron of 1,000*l*. He gave a bond for the amount, which Byron omitted to destroy, and payment was afterwards demanded by the poet's executors. Meanwhile in 1809 Hodgson had published 'Lady Jane Grey' and other poems, and in 1810–11 had held a long correspondence with Byron, then abroad, on religious and other topics. In 1812 he published 'Leaves of Laurel.' In 1815 he was presented to the curacy of Bradden, Northamptonshire, and in 1816 to the living of Bakewell, Derbyshire. He had some correspondence with Lord Byron and Mrs. Leigh in regard to the separation of Lord and Lady Byron. He made an appeal to Lady Byron, who replied civilly, but he did not discover the cause of the quarrel.

In 1836 Hodgson became archdeacon of Derby, and in 1838 was presented to Edensor, which he held together with Bakewell. In 1840, by the queen's desire, he was appointed provost of Eton, and soon afterwards rector of Cottesford. He sanctioned the reforms suggested by Edward Craven Hawtrey [q. v.], the head-master. Hodgson died at Eton on 29 Dec. 1852. In 1814 he married his first wife, Miss Tayler, who died in 1833, and in 1838 his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Denman. Besides the works already noticed, Hodgson published: 1. 'Sir Edgar, a Tale,' &c., 1810. 2. 'Charlemagne, or The Church Delivered' (trans. from the French of Lucien Buonaparte by Rev. S. Butler and Rev. F. Hodgson, 1815). 3. 'The Friends, a Poem,' 1818 (cf. Smiles, *Murray*, ii. 34). 4. 'Mythology for Versification' (ed. by F. C. Hodgson, 1862; 2nd ed. 1866).

[Sir J. Arnould's Memoir of Lord Denman, 1873, i. 16, 39, 82, 115, 294, ii. 87–8, 104–6, 218–24, 342; J. T. Hodgson's Memoir of Rev. F. Hodgson, 1878 (chiefly correspondence); Moore's Diary, v. 191, 216, 251; Moore's Life of Byron. Table Talk of B. R. Haydon (ii. 367–8) gives on the authority of Hobhouse an apparently spiteful account of Hodgson's relations to Byron.]

N. D. F. P.

HODGSON, JAMES (1672–1755), mathematical teacher and writer, was born in 1672. In 1703 he was elected fellow, and in 1733 one of the council, of the Royal Society. For many years before his death he was master of the Royal School of Mathematics at Christ's Hospital. Hodgson was a friend of John Flamsteed [q. v.], married his niece, and took part in the controversies in which Flamsteed was engaged. When Flamsteed died Hodgson assisted his widow in the publication of her husband's works, and he appears as co-editor of the 'Atlas Cœlestis,' published in 1729. The share, however, which Joseph Crosthwaite had in preparing Flamsteed's posthumous works for the press was never acknowledged. Hodgson died on 25 June 1755, leaving a widow and several children. His portrait by T. Gibson was engraved in mezzotint by G. White. He wrote, besides papers in the 'Philosophical Transactions' (vols. xxxvii–xlix.), 1. 'The Theory of Navigation,' 1706, 4to. 2. 'The Laws of Stereographick Projection . . .,' printed in 'Miscellanea Curiosa,' vol. ii., 1708, 8vo. 3. 'A System of the Mathematics,' 1723. 4. 'The Doctrine of Fluxions founded on Sir Isaac Newton's Method . . .,' 1736, 4to. 5. 'An Introduction to Chronology,' 1747, 8vo. 6. 'A Treatise on Annuities,' 1747. 7. 'The Theory of Jupiter's Satellites,' 1750. He also prefixed a short treatise on 'The Theory of Perspective' to the English translation of the French jesuit's work on perspective, a fourth edition of which was published in 1765.

[Gent. Mag. 1755, p. 284; Life of Flamsteed in this Dict.; Baily's Account of the Rev. John Flamsteed; Thomson's Hist. of Roy. Soc.; Roy. Soc. Lists; Noble's Granger, iii. 359; Bromley's Cat. of British Portraits.] W. A. J. A.

HODGSON, JOHN (*d.* 1684), autobiographer, a Yorkshire gentleman, who resided near Halifax, took up arms on the side of the parliament in the civil wars in December 1642, at the instigation of Andrew Latham of Coley Chapel, when Sir William Saville attacked Bradford. He began his military service as ensign to Captain Nathaniel Bowers in the regiment of Colonel Forbes, and fought under Sir Thomas Fairfax at the capture of Leeds and Wakefield and in the defeats of Seacroft Moor and Atherton Moor. When the Marquis of Newcastle captured Bradford (July 1643), Hodgson was made prisoner and stripped, but, being released, he made his way to Rochdale, where he had a fever. Mustering afresh at Thornhall in Craven, Hodgson and his companions joined Fairfax at Knutsford Heath, to undertake the attack on Lord Byron at Nantwich (January 1644). Hodgson then entered Colonel Bright's regiment [see Bright, John], under whom he served till 1650. He took part in the sieges of Pontefract in 1645 and 1648. In the battle of Preston (August 1648) Hodgson, still only a lieutenant in Captain Spencer's company of Bright's regiment, was one of the leaders of the 'forlorn of foot.' In this campaign he followed

the victors to Wigan, Warrington, Winwick, and Frodsham, where seven regiments of foot laid down their arms. When Cromwell invaded Scotland in 1650, Hodgson, whose regiment was now commanded by Lambert, took part in the campaign. His description of the battle of Dunbar is the most valuable portion of his 'Autobiography.' After Dunbar Hodgson was given the command of a company in Cromwell's regiment of foot, which was sent into Lancashire to assist Colonel Lilburn against the Earl of Derby. Though he did not arrive until after Derby's defeat, his regiment helped to intercept the flight of the Scots after Worcester, and took part in the capture of the Isle of Man (1651). After Cromwell became protector Hodgson wished to leave the army, and the Protector, to enable him to be near his family, removed him into Lambert's regiment of horse as a lieutenant. When the army was reorganised by the parliament in 1659, Hodgson was transferred to the regiment of Colonel Saunders, with the same rank (*Commons' Journals*, vii. 668, 712), and ordered to join Monck's army in Scotland. But he would not fight against his old commander, General Lambert, and delayed till Monck marched into England and his prospects of further employment ended. Two informations against Hodgson are printed in 'Depositions from York Castle' (Surtees Soc., pp. 86, 157). Hodgson acquired Coley Hall by lease for fifteen years, 11 April 1657 (*Memoirs*, p. 8). In the 'State Papers' there is an account of a meeting of 'a hundred fanatics, ministers, and others' on 3 July 1660 at Coley Hall, the house of Hodgson, called 'a great fanatic.' From Coley Hall he removed to Cromwell Bottom, and thence to Ripon in 1680 (*ib.* p. 16), and is probably the John Hodgson mentioned by Oliver Heywood as dying at Ripon 24 Jan. 1683–4, ætat. 66. The last date in his diary is 11 Jan. 1683–4. He married, 17 April 1646, a lady named Stanclife, and had issue two sons, Timothy and Eleazar, and three daughters: Sarah, who died in infancy; Martha, who died the widow of William Kitchin in 1672, leaving one child, Elizabeth; and Lydia.

His 'Memoirs . . . touching his conduct in the Civil Wars, and his troubles after the Restoration,' was first published with Sir Henry Slingsby's 'Original Memoirs, written during the great Civil War,' Edinburgh, 1806, 8vo. Prefixed was a notice by Joseph Ritson, who considered that in point of importance, interest, and even pleasantry, Hodgson's narrative was infinitely superior to Defoe's 'Memoirs of a Cavalier.' Carlyle styles the author 'an honest-hearted, pudding-headed Yorkshire puritan.' A number of fresh notes, some of value, are given in Turner's edition, Brighouse, 1882.

[Introduction to the Memoirs; notes from C. H. Firth, esq.; Lowndes's Bibl. Man. (Bohn), p. 2413; Palatine Note-book, ii. 180.] T. C.

HODGSON, JOHN (1779–1845), antiquary, son of Isaac Hodgson and Elizabeth, daughter of William Rawes, was born at Swindale, in the parish of Shap, Westmoreland, on 4 Nov. 1779. His father was a stonemason, but the Hodgsons were an old Westmoreland family. The neighbourhood was well supplied with small endowed schools, generally taught by the clergy, and it was the custom in every family for one son to receive a good education with a view to taking holy orders. Accordingly Hodgson studied at the grammar school of Bampton from the age of seven to nineteen. He learned a good deal of classics, mathematics, chemistry, botany, and geology, and acquired an interest in natural history and local antiquities, through his free rambles in the country. His parents were too poor to make a university education possible, and at the age of twenty he had to earn his own livelihood as the master of the village school at Matterdale, near the lake of Ulleswater. There he enjoyed an endowment of 11*l.* a year, but soon removed to a better school at Stainton, near Penrith. Early in 1801 he was appointed to the school of Sedgefield in the county of Durham, where the endowment was 20*l.* The rector of Sedgefield, Mr. (afterwards Viscount) Barrington, a nephew of the Bishop of Durham, and his curates showed much kindness to Hodgson, and helped him by the loan of books. He was offered an appointment as director of some ironworks near Newcastle, with a salary of 300*l.* a year; but he refused this tempting offer on the ground that he wished 'to pursue a literary rather than a mercantile life.' In 1802, however, he had the misfortune to fail in an examination for holy orders. This disappointment, combined with ill-health, led him to leave Sedgefield in 1803 for the mastership of the school at Lanchester, near Durham. There in 1804 he succeeded in passing his examination for ordination, and became curate of the chapelries of Esh and Saltley, two hamlets in the parish of Lanchester, where he still kept his school.

A fine Roman camp at Lanchester attracted Hodgson's attention, and led him to make elaborate studies of Roman antiquities. In 1807 he published a little volume, 'Poems written at Lanchester,' not without merit; one of them, 'Langovicum, a Vision,' is a poetical account of the Roman camp. The volume was accompanied with antiquarian

notes, which were used by Surtees (*History of Durham*, ii. 303–7). In 1806 Hodgson left Lanchester for the curacy of Gateshead, where he so distinguished himself by his parochial work and his learning, that in 1808 he was presented by a private patron, Mr. Ellison, with the living of Jarrow with Heworth. The income barely amounted to 100*l.* a year, and the duties were arduous; but it was very congenial to one of Hodgson's tastes to serve the church, which had been founded by Bede. In 1810 he married Jane Bridget, daughter of Richard Kell, a stone merchant, resident in his parish, and in the same year was employed to write the account of Northumberland for Brayley and Britton's 'Beauties of England and Wales.' This gave him an opportunity for exploring the county, where he made many friends. Next year he did the same for the county of Westmoreland. It is generally admitted that Hodgson's work is the best of that valuable series of short county histories. In 1812 he wrote for a Newcastle publisher 'The Picture of Newcastle-on-Tyne,' a guide-book to the town, in which he showed much research, especially about the Roman wall and the early history of the coal trade. In May of that year a colliery explosion at the Felling pit in Hodgson's parish caused the death of ninety-two persons. Hodgson appealed for help for the widows and orphans, and published his funeral sermon, to which he prefixed an account of the accident. This little book, 'An Account of the Explosion at Felling' (Newcastle, 1813), is now very rare, but is valuable for its accurate account of the colliery, accompanied by a plan of the workings, and is one of the very few trustworthy records of the old system of coal-mining (the material parts are reprinted in Raine's *Life of Hodgson*, i. 94–117). Hodgson was also engaged in the foundation of a society of antiquaries in Newcastle, which came into existence in 1813. The first three volumes of the 'Transactions' of this society contain many papers by him.

For the next few years Hodgson was employed in making experiments and attending meetings of the Society for the Prevention of Accidents in Coal Mines. He also collected materials for a history of the parish of Jarrow, which he never finished, but his work on the subject is to be found in 'Archæologia Æliana,' i. 112, and 'Collectanea Topographica,' i. 66, &c. ii. 40, &c. In 1815 he visited the Dudley coal-field, for the purpose of examining into some means of preventing colliery accidents. These were not satisfactory, but later in the year Sir Humphry Davy [q. v.] visited Newcastle, and began an acquaintance with Hodgson, whose help he acknowledged in enabling him to complete his invention of the safety lamp (*Royal Society's Philosophical Transactions*, 'New Researches on Flame,' 1817). Hodgson himself was one of the first to venture into a mine with the new lamp and explain its principle to the colliers.

In 1817 Hodgson set himself to his great work in life, the 'History of Northumberland.' In 1819 he visited London for the purpose of working in the British Museum, and on his return announced his book to appear in six volumes, published by subscription, limited to three hundred copies. The design of the work was that the first volume should contain the general history of the county, the next three volumes a detailed account of the towns and villages, and the last two records and papers relating to border history. After many difficulties with printers and engravers the fifth volume of this series appeared in 1820. Hodgson laid a sure foundation by publishing first the most important records, that he might refer to them afterwards. In 1821 he again visited London, and made an expedition to Oxford for the purposes of his researches. He was also busy in raising money for a new church at Heworth, which he designed himself. Simple as was the building, it did much to revive a taste for ecclesiastical architecture in the north of England. It was consecrated in May 1822.

In 1823 Bishop Barrington presented Hodgson to the vicarage of Kirk Whelpington, a country parish in the centre of Northumberland. His obligations in regard to the new church at Heworth, which had not yet been paid for, made it desirable that he should continue to hold the living of Jarrow until the parish of Heworth had been separated from it. This he continued to do, appointing two curates, till 1833, and had many troubles in consequence. At Kirk Whelpington he was near two gentlemen who were both students of local antiquities, Sir John Edward Swinburne, of Capheaton, and Mr. (afterwards Sir) Walter C. Trevelyan of Wallington, who gave him much help and encouragement in his work. It was not till 1827 that he was able to publish the second volume of his original prospectus, dealing with the parochial history of Northumberland, towards which he was largely helped by a subscription of 200*l.* from Bishop Barrington. In 1828 was published the sixth volume, containing fresh documents and records. In 1832 another volume of the parochial history followed. But in spite of the remarkable thoroughness of Hodgson's book it met with little immediate success; the number of sub-

scribers was not large, many of them forgot their subscriptions, and few copies of the book were sold. Hodgson suffered considerable loss on each volume, his health was failing, and the loss of three children gave him melancholy associations with Kirk Whelpington. In 1833 he was appointed to the vicarage of the neighbouring parish of Hartburn, where he enjoyed a larger income. This enabled him in 1835 to publish an extra volume of his history, containing the Pipe Rolls for the county of Northumberland. In 1839 the third volume of the parochial history appeared, containing an account of the Roman wall; in it Hodgson first clearly established the claim of Hadrian to be considered as its builder. His health, however, gave way while this volume was passing through the press, and he was unable to carry his work any further. After much suffering from many ailments, he died on 12 June 1845, and was buried at Hartburn.

Besides the works already mentioned Hodgson published 'The Nativity of Jesus Christ, &c. (Newcastle, 1810), and contributed papers to the 'Gentleman's Magazine' from 1821 onwards, under the signature 'Archæus.' His great work, however, was his 'History of Northumberland,' which for excellence of design and completeness of execution is a model of what a county history ought to be. Its learning, its large scale, and the slowness with which it appeared prevented it from selling at first, and Hodgson's work was continued among many hindrances and embarrassments. He left a hundred volumes of manuscript collectanea for the completion of his work, but so little interest was taken in the matter that a proposal to buy them for 500*l.* met with no response. Later, the Antiquarian Society of Newcastle-on-Tyne commissioned Mr. John Hodgson-Hinde to write an additional volume containing an introductory sketch of the history of the county, which was published in 1858. But the parochial history, as Hodgson designed it, still remains unfinished; proposals have recently (1891) been issued for securing its completion.

A portrait of Hodgson, from a miniature by Miss Mackreth, was prefixed to vol. ii. part ii. of his 'History,' and is reproduced in Raine's 'Memoir.'

[Raine's Memoir of the Rev. John Hodgson; Atkinson's Worthies of Westmoreland, ii. 133–148; personal information.] M. C.

HODGSON, JOHN (1757–1846), general, colonel 4th king's own foot, son and heir of Studholme Hodgson [q. v.], by Catharine, second daughter of Lieutenant-general Sir Thomas Howard, was born in 1757, educated at Harrow, and in 1779 obtained an ensigncy in his father's regiment, in which he served very many years in North America, and was wounded in command of it in Holland in 1799. He was subsequently governor of Bermuda and of Curaçoa, which latter appointment he held until the settlement was restored to the Dutch at the general peace. He was repeatedly thanked by government for his colonial services. He was colonel in succession of the 3rd garrison battalion, the 83rd, and his old corps, the 4th king's own. He became a full general in 1830. He married Catherine Krempion of St. Petersburg, a sister of the Countess of Terrol, and had a numerous family. Like his father he attained the age of ninety, and died at his residence in Welbeck Street, London, 14 Jan. 1846, from the effects of a cold caught while out shooting. Hodgson's second son, John Studholme, is separately noticed.

Another son, Studholme John Hodgson (*d.* 1890), general, entered the army in 1819 as ensign in the 50th foot, and served many years in Ceylon, India, and Burma, in the 45th, 39th, and 19th regiments. For some time he commanded the forces in Ceylon and the Straits Settlements, and in Ceylon administered the civil government as well. In 1856 he became colonel of the 54th, and in 1876, like his father and grandfather, colonel of the royal Lancaster regiment. He died at Torquay 31 Aug. 1890.

[Cannon's Hist. Rec. 4th King's Own Foot; Colburn's United Serv. Mag. 1840, pp. 319–20; Army Lists; Times, 3 Sept. 1890; Army and Navy Gazette, 6 Sept. 1890.] H. M. C.

HODGSON, JOHN STUDHOLME (1805–1870), major-general in H.M.'s Bengal army, born at Blake Street, York, in May 1805, was second son of John Hodgson (1757–1846) [q. v.] Educated at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, Hodgson entered the 23rd regiment of the Bengal native infantry as ensign on 3 Feb. 1822. Two years later (1 May 1824) he became lieutenant in the 12th regiment, and was promoted to a captaincy on 21 June 1834. Hodgson was on sick leave from the effects of numerous tiger wounds when the first Sikh war broke out (December 1845), but he determined to join his regiment, which was then in the field. Finding the communications interrupted, and unable to procure assistance, he walked a distance of thirty miles, narrowly escaping attack from the enemy and insurgent peasantry. He served through the campaign of 1845–6, including the battle of Sobraon, where he was wounded. He received the medal and clasp, and was selected to raise the first Sikh regi-

ment embodied in the British service. On 9 Nov. 1846 he was made brevet-major of the 1st Sikh infantry, and commanded the regiment in the second Sikh war (1848–9) against the Sikh insurgents, a task of peculiar difficulty, which he performed with eminent success. Among other conspicuous services he led the attack upon the rajah of the Jusween Dhoon on the night of 2 Dec. 1848, and took and destroyed his fort of Ukrot. For this action he was specially commended, and received the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel (7 June 1849). The governor-general, in general orders, Simla, 15 Sept. 1849, expressed high approbation of the conduct of the 1st Sikh infantry throughout the war.

In 1850 Hodgson was selected to organise, with the rank of brigadier, the Punjab irregular force. In 1853 he successfully directed military operations against the hill tribes, west of the Derajat. While in command of the Derajat frontier he was chosen to succeed Sir Colin Campbell in command of the Peshawer frontier. He was advanced to the rank of lieutenant-colonel 25 April 1858, and major-general 23 July 1861. In 1865 Hodgson retired from active service, and settling in London died there in 1870.

[War Services of Major-General John Studholme Hodgson, privately printed, Brighton, 1865; private information.] G. C.

HODGSON, JOSEPH, D.D. (1756–1821), Roman catholic divine, son of George Hodgson and his wife, Mary Hurd of London, was born on 14 Aug. 1756, and was educated at Sedgley Park School, Staffordshire, and the English College of Douay, where he was admitted on 18 Dec. 1769. He was retained in the college as professor, first of philosophy, and then of divinity. He occupied the post of vice-president when the French revolutionists seized the college, and was imprisoned, with the rest of the professors and the students, first at Arras and afterwards at Doullens. On their liberation in 1795 he came to London, and was appointed one of the priests at St. George-in-the-Fields. Subsequently he was removed to Castle Street, and became vicar-general to Bishop Douglass and afterwards to Bishop Poynter. He also had the spiritual care of the ladies' school at Brook Green, Hammersmith, where he died on 30 Nov. 1821.

He wrote a 'Narrative of the Seizure of Douay College, and of the Deportation of the Seniors, Professors, and Students to Doullens.' Printed in the 'Catholic Magazine and Review' (Birmingham, 1831–2), vols. i. and ii., with a continuation by other hands. It constitutes the principal part of 'Le Collége Anglais de Douai pendant la Révolution Française (Douai, Équerchin, et Doullens), traduit de l'Anglais, avec une introduction et des notes par M. l'Abbé L. Dancoisne,' Douai, 1881, 12mo.

[Gillow's Dict. of English Catholics, iii. 319; Husenbeth's Hist. of Sedgley Park School, p. 24.] T. C.

HODGSON, JOSEPH (1788–1869), surgeon, son of a Birmingham merchant, was born at Penrith, Cumberland, in 1788, and was educated at King Edward VI's Grammar School, Birmingham. After serving an apprenticeship to a medical man at Birmingham, Hodgson, whose father had fallen into distress, was enabled by an uncle's generosity to commence study at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London. He obtained the diploma of the College of Surgeons in 1811, and gained in the same year the Jacksonian prize for an essay 'On Wounds and Diseases of the Arteries and Veins.' Commencing practice in King Street, Cheapside, he eked out his income by taking pupils and by writing for, and acting for some years as editor of, the 'London Medical Review.' His well-known work on the arteries and veins was published in 1815, and was translated into several foreign languages. Disappointed by his progress in London, Hodgson in 1818 removed to Birmingham, and was elected surgeon to the General Dispensary and to the General Hospital. He held the latter appointment till 1848. He took a prominent part in founding the Birmingham Eye Infirmary in 1824, and was at first the only surgeon there. He had a large practice in Birmingham, and was very successful as a lithotomist. In 1849 he returned to London with a considerable fortune. He was elected a member of the council of the College of Surgeons, and examiner in surgery to London University and the College of Surgeons. In 1851 he was president of the Medico-Chirurgical Society, and in 1864 president of the College of Surgeons; he was also a fellow of the Royal Society. He died on 7 Feb. 1869, aged 81. His wife had died twenty-four hours earlier. He was an able surgeon of the old school, averse to innovations, medical and political, and consequently involved in early life in many quarrels. His diagnosis was very accurate, but cautious. In later years he was remarkable for his suavity and kindness of manner. His only work, besides some papers in the 'Transactions of the Medico-Chirurgical Society,' was his treatise on 'Diseases of the Arteries and Veins,' already referred to.

[Lancet, 1861, i. 243; Medical Times, 1869, i. 206; J. F. Clarke's Autobiographical Recollections.] G. T. B.

HODGSON, STUDHOLME (1708–1798), field-marshal, stated to have been a Cumberland man, entered the army as ensign 1st foot guards (in Captain Francis Williamson's company) 2 Jan. 1728, became lieutenant and captain in the regiment 3 Feb. 1741, and captain and lieutenant-colonel in 1747 (*Home Office Mil. Entry Book*, xiii. f. 389, xviii. f. 213, xxi. f. 315). He was a friend of General Oglethorpe, and was aide-de-camp to the Duke of Cumberland at Fontenoy and Culloden. Henry Conway and others of the staff nicknamed him 'the old boy,' on account of his long-standing seniority. When a number of new regiments were added to the army in 1756, Hodgson was appointed to raise the regiment originally numbered as the 52nd, afterwards the 50th foot, and now the royal West Kent regiment, the rendezvous of which was at Norwich; in 1757 he commanded a brigade in the Rochfort expedition. He retained the colonelcy of the 52nd until 1759, in which year he became major-general, and was transferred to the colonelcy of the 5th foot. In 1761 he commanded the expedition against Belle Isle. He arrived off Belle Isle on 25 March, and the famous siege was ended, after a most gallant defence, by the surrender of the castle on 7 June 1761. He received high compliments from the king and Pitt for a service which had a decided influence upon the peace negotiations. He was appointed governor of Fort George and Fort Augustus in 1765, and in 1768 was transferred to the colonelcy 4th king's own foot. Before he left the 5th foot there was founded the regimental 'order of merit,' which still exists in that corps (now the Northumberland fusiliers), and is the only institution of the kind now extant in the British army. Hodgson became a general in 1778, was in succession colonel of the 4th Irish or Black Horse, now 7th dragoon guards, and 11th dragoons, now hussars, and on 30 July 1796 was created a field-marshal. Hodgson died at his residence in Old Burlington Street, London, on 20 Oct. 1798, aged 90. There is a portrait of Hodgson in mezzotint engraved in 1759.

Hodgson married Catherine, second daughter of Lieutenant-General Thomas Howard, and sister of Field Marshal Sir George Howard [q. v.] She died 16 April 1798, having had three sons and two daughters. One son, John Hodgson (1757–1846) [q. v.], is separately noticed.

[Home Office Mil. Entry Books in Public Record Office, London; Army Lists; H. Howard of Corby's Indications, &c., of the Howard Family, privately printed; Bromley's Cat. of Engraved Portraits, p. 379; Maclachlan's Order Book of William, Duke of Cumberland (London, 1876) For accounts of the siege of Belle Isle see Mahon's and Hume and Smollett's Histories of England, and a manuscript journal of the siege in the library, Royal Artillery Institution, Woolwich. Hodgson's Letters to the Duke of Newcastle in 1761–2 are among Brit. Mus. Add. MSS. 32,944, 32,954–5, 32,962, 32,966. For an account of the order of merit in 5th foot see Cannon's Hist. Rec. 5th. or Northumberland Fusiliers, pp. 37–8. Notice of death is given in Gent. Mag. 1798, pt. ii. 914, with references to previous vols.] H. M. C.

HODGSON, WILLIAM, M.D. (1745–1851), politician and author, born in 1745, was descended from an ancient border family, and in early life studied medicine in Holland, where he developed a taste for botany. On his return to England he attended with success, through a severe illness, a member of Lord Holland's family, but he declined Lord Holland's offer of an appointment. He adopted extreme political views, chiefly derived from the French philosophers, and Franklin and Bolivar were among his warmest friends. On 9 Dec. 1793 he was tried at the Old Bailey on charges of having proposed as a toast 'The French Republic,' and of having 'compared the king to a German hog butcher.' He was found guilty and was sentenced to be confined in Newgate for two years, to pay a fine of 200*l.*, and to find securities in 400*l.* for two years longer. After regaining his liberty he relinquished politics for literature and science. He died in Hemmington Terrace, Islington, on 2 March 1851, at the age of 106.

Hodgson published: 1. 'The Picture of the Times,' 3rd edit. 1795. 2. 'The Commonwealth of Reason. By W. Hodgson, now confined in the Prison of Newgate, London, for sedition,' London, 1795, 8vo. 3. 'The System of Nature,' from the French of Mirabaud, London, 1795, 8vo. 4. 'The Case of W. Hodgson, now confined in Newgate for the payment of 200*l.* after having suffered two years' imprisonment on a charge of sedition, considered and compared with the existing laws of the country,' London, 1796, 8vo. 5. 'Proposals for publishing by subscription a treatise called the Female Citizen, or a Historical . . . Enquiry into the Rights of Women' [London, 1796?], small sheet, 8vo. 6. 'The Temple of Apollo, being a Selection of the best Poems from the most esteemed Authors,' Lond. 1796, 8vo. 7. 'Memoranda: intended to aid the English Student in the acquirement of the niceties of French Grammar,' London, 1817, 12mo. 8. 'A critical Grammar of the French and English Languages; with tabular elucidations,' London, 1819, 12mo. 9. 'Flora's Cabinet' [1835?] in which the

relation of chemistry to the flower garden is scientifically elucidated. 10. 'The Life of Napoleon Bonaparte, once Emperor of the French,' London [1841], 8vo. 11. Articles on chemistry in the 'Guide to Knowledge.' 12. 'A Derivative and Terminal Dictionary,' left unfinished at his death.

[Annual Register, 1851, pt. ii. 268; Biog. Dict. of Living Authors, p. 160; Gent. Mag. 1851, pt. i. p. 560; Watt's Bibl. Brit.; Notes and Queries, 6th ser. ix. 475.] T. C.

HODGSON, WILLIAM BALLANTYNE (1815–1880), educational reformer and political economist, son of William Hodgson, a working printer, was born at Edinburgh on 6 Oct. 1815. In 1823 he entered the Edinburgh High School, and, after working for a short time in a lawyer's office, matriculated in November 1829, when just turned fourteen, at the Edinburgh University. He took no degree as a student. He employed himself in lecturing on literature, education, and phrenology at various towns in Fifeshire. On 1 June 1839 he was appointed secretary to the Mechanics' Institute of Liverpool. He was offered the editorship of a Liverpool newspaper in 1841, and that of a Manchester newspaper somewhat later, but declined both. In 1844, by his advice, a girls' school was added to the Liverpool Institute, and in the same year he was appointed principal of the institute. On 11 March 1846 he received the degree of LL.D. from Glasgow University. From 1847 to 1851 he was principal of the Chorlton High School, Manchester; in 1848 he agitated for the education of women at the Royal Institution of Manchester. In 1851 he travelled abroad, remaining in Paris from October 1851 to July 1852. In 1853 he returned to Edinburgh. Here he gave courses of popular lectures on physiology, having qualified himself by attending the classes at the College of Surgeons. In 1854 he lectured at the Royal Institution, London, on economic science. He was appointed in 1858 an assistant commissioner of inquiry into primary education, and removed to London. He was examiner in political economy to the London University from 1863 to 1868, and was placed on the council of University College, Gower Street. As a member of council he seconded in 1866 the confirmation of the report of the senatus in favour of the election of James Martineau to the vacant chair of mental philosophy; and in consequence of Martineau's rejection he resigned his seat on the council 19 Jan. 1867 [see GROTE, GEORGE]. In 1870 he removed to Bournemouth, but in the following year he was elected (17 July 1871) by the Merchant Company of Edinburgh as the first occupant of the new chair founded largely by his efforts of commercial and political economy and mercantile law in the Edinburgh University. During the ten years of his professorial career he was successful in stimulating economic study. He frequently attended the Social Science congresses, acting at Norwich in 1873 as president of the educational section. In 1875 he was made president of the Educational Institute of Scotland. A strong liberal, he took little part in politics. He died of angina pectoris at Brussels while attending the educational congress there on 24 Aug. 1880. He was buried at the Grange cemetery, Edinburgh. He married, first (in 1841), Jane Cox of Liverpool, who died without issue on 1 July 1860; secondly (on 14 Jan. 1863), Emily, second daughter of Sir Joshua Walmsley, who survived him, with two sons and two daughters.

Hodgson was a remarkably lucid lecturer and speaker, and his humorous illustrations relieved a monotonous delivery. Somewhat reserved in manner, his conversation was rich in terse anecdote and in jocose suggestion. His posthumous devotional pieces (printed with his 'Life') exhibit his religious nature.

He published: 1. 'Lecture on Education,' &c., Edinburgh, 1837, 12mo. 2. 'Address . . . to the Mental Improvement Society of the Liverpool Mechanics' Institute,' &c., Liverpool [1845], 12mo. 3. 'The Secular, the Religious, and the Theological,' &c., 1850, 12mo. 4. 'On the Importance of the Study of Economic Science,' &c., 1855, 8vo; 1860, 8vo; 1866, 8vo. 5. 'On the Report of the Commissioners . . . to inquire into . . . Public Schools,' &c., 1864, 8vo (two editions same year). 6. 'Classical Instruction,' &c., 1866, 8vo. 7. 'The Education of Girls,' &c., 1864–6, 8vo; 2nd edit. 1869, 8vo. 8. 'The True Scope of Economic Science,' &c., 1870, 8vo. 9. 'Turgot: his Life, Times, and Opinions,' &c., 1870, 8vo. 10. 'Inaugural Address,' &c., Edinburgh, 1871, 8vo. Posthumous was 11. 'Errors in the Use of English,' &c., Edinburgh, 1881, 8vo, edited by his widow. He contributed a preface and notes to H. Mann's 'Report of an Educational Tour in Germany,' &c., 1846, 12mo; edited, in conjunction with H. J. Slack, the memorial edition (1865, &c.) of the 'Works' of William Johnson Fox [q. v.]; and translated 'Count Cavour's Thoughts on Ireland,' &c., 1868, 8vo.

[Life and Letters, edited by J. M. D. Meiklejohn, 1883; Irving's Book of Scotsmen, 1881, p. 215; private information and personal knowledge.] A. G.

HODSON, FRODSHAM (1770–1822), principal of Brasenose College, Oxford, son of the Rev. George Hodson, was born at Liverpool on 7 June 1770. He entered the Man-

chester grammar school in January 1784, and left it in 1787 to proceed to Brasenose College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. on 14 Jan. 1791, M.A. 10 Oct. 1793, B.D. 1808, and D.D. 1809. In May 1791 he succeeded to a Hulmean exhibition, and was afterwards elected a fellow of his college. In 1793 he gained the university prize for an essay in English prose on 'The Influence of Education and Government on National Character' (*Oxford Engl. Prize Essays*, 1836, vol. i.) In 1795 he was chosen lecturer at St. George's Church, Liverpool, and subsequently became chaplain of the same church. His persistence in holding the chaplaincy, although he rarely in later years visited Liverpool, gave offence in the town. In 1803–4, and again in 1808–10, he filled the office of public examiner at Oxford. In 1808 he was appointed rector of St. Mary's, Stratford-by-Bow. In 1809 he vacated that benefice on being elected principal of Brasenose College. He presided over the college with great ability and distinction for thirteen years, and took a leading part in the affairs of the university. He served the office of vice-chancellor in 1818, and was appointed regius professor of divinity, with the appurtenant canonry of Christ Church and rectory of Ewelme, in 1820. It was believed that Lord Liverpool intended him for a bishopric, but he died, after a short illness, on 18 Jan. 1822, aged 51. He was buried in the ante-chapel of his college, where he is commemorated in a Latin inscription by Dr. E. Cardwell. He married, on 30 June 1808, Anne, daughter of John Dawson of Mossley Hill, Liverpool. He left four daughters and a son. His widow died on 23 April 1848.

In the university Hodson was long remembered for his success as a college tutor and administrator, and for the dignity of his personal appearance and address. He edited Falconer's 'Chronological Tables,' 1796, 4to. His probationary exercise as a fellow of Brasenose was published in the same year, entitled 'The Eternal Filiation of the Son of God asserted on the Evidence of the Sacred Scriptures,' 8vo, pp. 81. His only other works were three occasional sermons preached at Liverpool, and printed in 1797, 1799, and 1804.

His portrait, by Phillips, is in the hall of Brasenose College. It has been engraved by Fittler.

[J. F. Smith's Manchester School Register (Chetham Soc.), ii. 125; G. V. Cox's Recoll. of Oxford, 1868, p. 193; Brooke's Liverpool, 1853, p. 52; Mark Pattison's Memoirs, 1885, p. 3; Foster's Alumni Oxon. ii. 673; Thom's Liverpool Churches and Chapels, 1854, p. 27; Evans's Cat. of Portraits, i. 173.] C. W. S.

HODSON, Mrs. MARGARET (1778–1852), authoress, born in 1778, was eldest daughter of Allen Holford, esq., of Davenham, and Margaret, daughter of William Wrench, esq., of Chester, and was descended from the ancient family of Holford of Holford and of Davenham, Cheshire. The mother, Mrs. Margaret Holford, was author of a comedy, 'Neither's the Man,' acted at Chester and published in 1799, 8vo; of a tale, 'Fanny and Selina,' with 'Gresford Vale, and other Poems,' 1798, 8vo; of 'First Impressions, or the Portrait,' a four-volume novel, 1801, 12mo; and of the 'Way to Win Her,' a comedy, 1814 (*Biog. Dict. of Living Authors*, 1816). At an early age Miss Holford followed her mother's example in attempting literary work. Her first work, 'Wallace, or the Fight of Falkirk. A Metrical Romance,' published in 1809, 4to, was noticed in the 'Quarterly Review' (iii. 63). In 1811 appeared a collection of 'Poems,' 8vo; in 1816 'Margaret of Anjou. A Poem in ten cantos,' 4to; in 1820 'Warbeck of Wolfstein,' 8vo; and in 1832 her last work, published after her marriage, 'The Lives of Vasco Nuñez de Balboa and Francisco Pizarro. From the Spanish of Don Manuel Josef Quintana,' 1832, 8vo. This work is dedicated to Robert Southey, and is dated from Sharrow Lodge, near Ripon, 12 May 1832. Miss Holford was married (as second wife), on 16 Oct. 1826, at South Kirkby, Yorkshire, to the Rev. Septimus Hodson (see below). Mrs. Hodson was a correspondent and friend of Southey, and there are several letters addressed to her in the fifth and sixth volumes of his 'Life' (1850). She was also acquainted with Coleridge and Landor. She died at Dawlish, Devonshire, in September 1852, aged 74.

Her husband, **Septimus Hodson** (1768–1833), M.B. Camb., was rector of Thrapston, Northamptonshire, and chaplain in ordinary to the Prince of Wales; for some time he preached to the Asylum for Female Orphans at Lambeth. Besides sermons, he published an 'Address on the High Price of Provisions in this Country,' London, 1795, 8vo. He died on 12 Dec. 1833 (*Gent. Mag.* new ser. 1834, i. 338, lix. 474, lx. 630).

[Ormerod's Cheshire, ed. 1819, iii. 126–7; Notes and Queries, 2nd ser. i. 113, 4th ser. ix. 534, x. 94, xi. 411; Eclectic Rev. xxix. 73; Monthly Rev. xciv. 235; Southey's Life, 1850, vols. v. and vi.] W. G. B. P.

HODSON, WILLIAM (*fl.* 1640), theological writer, was educated at Peterhouse, Cambridge, and graduated B.A. in 1620, M.A. in 1624 (*University Register*). In 1625 he published, as by 'Will. Hodgson Mag. in

Art. Cantab.,' a curious poem entitled 'The Plvrisie of Sorrovv let Blood in the Eye-Veine; or the Muses Teares for the Death of our late Soueraigne Iames King of England,' 4to, London. His next work was a theological treatise in English on the woman who anointed Christ's feet, called 'Sancta Peccatrix,' 12mo [Cambridge, 1630 ?]. William Wimpew, vicar of Tottenham, Middlesex, addressed the author in some verses at the end of the book as 'his noble friend and worthy parishioner W. H.' Hodson also wrote: 1. 'Credo Resurrectionem Carnis. A Tractate on the Eleventh Article of the Apostles Creed, exactly revised and enlarged' (2nd edition), 24mo, Cambridge printed, London, 1636, with Hodson's portrait prefixed. 2. 'The Divine Cosmographer; or a brief Survey of the whole World, delineated in a Tractate on the VIII. Psalme,' 12mo, Cambridge, 1640.

[Cole's Athenæ Cantabr. (Addit. MS. 5871, f. 17); Granger's Biog. Hist. of England (6th edit.), ii. 317–18; Brit. Mus. Cat.] G. G.

HODSON, WILLIAM STEPHEN RAIKES (1821–1858), military commander, the third son of the Rev. George Hodson, afterwards archdeacon of Stafford and canon of Lichfield, was born at Maisemore Court, near Gloucester, on 19 March 1821. After a short time spent with a private tutor, the Rev. E. Harland, he went to Rugby, and in 1840 entered Trinity College, Cambridge, taking the degree of B.A. in 1844. He began his military career in Guernsey, where he obtained a commission in the militia; he left it in 1845 to enter the East India Company's service. He landed at Calcutta on 13 Sept. 1845, and after proceeding up the country to Agra, joined the 2nd grenadiers, then forming part of the governor-general's escort, and was at once engaged in the Sikh war, being present at the battles of Mudki, Ferozeshah, and Sobraon. He was soon after transferred to the 1st Bengal European fusiliers, and was introduced to Sir Henry Lawrence by the Hon. J. Thomason, thus beginning a friendship which only ended with their lives. In 1847 he was appointed to the adjutancy of the corps of guides, and it was in the service that this involved that he gained the experience and displayed the powers which afterwards made him an unrivalled partisan leader. For his services in this capacity he received the thanks of the governor-general. When in 1849 the Punjab was annexed, he was transferred to the civil department as assistant commissioner, and was stationed for some time at Umritsur. Thence he went with Sir H. Lawrence into Cashmere, and saw a good deal of Thibet.

On 5 Jan. 1852 he married Susan, widow of John Mitford, esq., of Exbury, Hampshire, and by the first week in March had resumed his duties at Kussowlee as assistant-commissioner; but his heart was with his old corps, the guides, and in September 1852 he was highly gratified to receive from the governor-general the command of the corps. Of his arduous life on the frontiers in this command he has given a very vivid picture in his letters.

Up to this time Hodson's career had been uniformly prosperous; but his rapid rise had made some envious, and his scorn of pretence, his restless energy, and his outspoken criticism of those who neglected their duty, had made him enemies, and a storm burst upon him which at the time threatened to ruin him. There was confusion in the regimental accounts, and charges of dishonesty as well as of harsh treatment of the natives were brought against him. An inquiry was held before a special military court, which terminated its sittings in January 1855. The report was unfavourable, and he was removed from the command of the guides. Against their decision he appealed, and a second inquiry was ordered, and entrusted to Major Reynell Taylor, who, after a long and patient investigation, reported on 13 Feb. 1856. This report fully cleared him of the imputations cast upon him. His words are: 'The correctness of the whole account was established, and I was satisfied' (Parry, *Life of Reynell Taylor*, pp. 214, 215, Lond., 1888). In Colonel Napier's words, 'the investigation . . . fully justified the confidence' he (Napier) had throughout maintained in his honour and uprightness. But the second report was not communicated to the commander-in-chief, was laid quietly aside in some office, and no more notice taken of it. He was thus left for two years labouring under unjust imputations, and looked on with suspicion by those who were ignorant of the facts.

Soon afterwards he rejoined the 1st fusiliers at Dugshai, thus practically beginning his military career over again, but discharging all the regimental duties with a zeal and energy that procured especial commendation. On 10 May 1857 occurred the outbreak at Meerut, followed by the massacre of Delhi. Hodson at once rose again to his proper place, and after going with the 1st fusiliers to Umbala, and then to Kurnal, he was ordered by the commander-in-chief to raise and command an entire new regiment of irregular horse. This was the body known throughout the mutiny as 'Hodson's Horse,' of which it may be said that no single regiment did so much towards saving our Indian empire. Besides this, the intelligence department was put into his hands. In June 1857 he was

before Delhi, and there met his old corps of the guides, who received him with extravagant enthusiasm. Of the details of the siege of Delhi, and the important share that he and his Horse had in its capture, his letters give a very clear and interesting account. It was taken on 20 Sept. 1857, and on the following day he obtained (with some difficulty) from General Wilson permission to pursue and seize the king of Delhi. He started with only fifty of his own men for Humayoon's tomb, where the king had gone after leaving his palace. The surrender followed, and Hodson brought the king back into Delhi, handing him over to the commander-in-chief, in spite of the thousands following, any one of whom could have shot him down in a moment. This, the leading the king a captive into his own palace, was perhaps the heaviest blow the rebellion had received.

On the following day (22 Sept. 1857), with a hundred picked men, he started again for Humayoon's tomb, where the Shahzadahs, princes of Delhi, had taken refuge. Hodson demanded their surrender; they came out and were sent away towards the city under a guard. The tomb was crowded with six or seven thousand of the servants and hangers-on of the palace and city. Hodson demanded from these men the instant surrender of their arms. In spite of the small number of his force, they obeyed, and, after leaving the arms and animals with a guard, he went to look after the prisoners. A large native mob had collected, and were turning on the guard. It was no time to hesitate; the question was between the lives of himself and his soldiers and those of the prisoners; and after appealing to the crowd saying that these were the butchers who had murdered and brutally used helpless women and children, he took a carbine from one of his men and shot the princes, one after another. The critical condition of things in India, and the absolute necessity at the moment of immediate action for the safety of his own life and those of his soldiers, gained for Hodson's action the approval at the time of all engaged in the work of putting down the rebellion. Yet he did not escape detraction. 'The capture of the king and his sons,' he says himself, 'however ultimately creditable, has caused me more envy and ill-will than you would believe possible.'

Hodson's Horse was not suffered to lie idle after the fall of Delhi; it was soon after sent towards Cawnpore in charge of a convoy of supplies for the commander-in-chief's army, and went through a great deal of hard fighting and service of all kinds. One of Hodson's most brilliant exploits was his riding from Mynpooree to the commander-in-chief's camp at Meerun-ke-Serai to open communications between the two forces, when he rode seventy-two miles on one horse through a country swarming with enemies.

On 6 March Hodson was before Lucknow. On 11 March he advanced as a volunteer with his friend, Brigadier Napier, who was directing an attack on the begum's palace. While the soldiers were searching for concealed sepoys in the courtyard and buildings adjoining, he looked into a dark room, and was shot from within through the chest. He died the next day, 12 March 1858, and was buried at Lucknow. Sir Colin Campbell wrote of him to his widow as 'one of the most brilliant officers under my command.' Sir John Lawrence described him as 'one of the ablest, most active, and bravest soldiers who have fallen in the war.' Sir Robert Montgomery wrote: 'I can find no one like him; many men are as brave, many possess as much talent, many are as cool and accurate in judgment, but not one combines all these qualifications as he did.' These verdicts are beyond dispute. The accusation made against him, that he had accumulated 'vast stores of valuables' by looting, is refuted by the fact that all his property (save horses) was sold at his death for 170*l.* Moreover, his widow, who was in the receipt of two pensions, died in 1884 in Hampton Court Palace, and her whole property was sworn under 400*l.*

[Hodson of Hodson's Horse (1st ed. Lond. 1858, 5th ed. 1889), by Hodson's brother, the Rev. G. H. Hodson, is the chief authority. The introduction was written to remove the unfounded imputations of cruelty and dishonesty cast upon Hodson. These imputations were revived by Mr. R. Bosworth Smith in his Life of Lord Lawrence (1883), and Mr. G. H. Hodson, in a new edition of his memoir (1884), defended his brother once again. In an elaborate appendix to the sixth edition (1885) of his Life of Lord Lawrence, Mr. Bosworth Smith recapitulated the charges, but entirely failed, in our opinion, to substantiate them. Kaye and Malleson in the History of the Indian Mutiny (vol. iv.) take a favourable view of Hodson's character, but condemn his action in regard to the princes. Mr. T. R. E. Holmes, in his work Four Famous Soldiers (1889) and elsewhere, has renewed the attacks on Hodson, both as regards the unsatisfactory condition of his accounts while commander of the guides, and as to the proceedings at Delhi and the execution of Bisharut Ali as a mutineer. He gives implicit credit to whatever Hodson's enemies said of him, while neglecting the testimony of such friends as Lord Napier of Magdala, who wrote in November 1885: 'I am now, as I have always been, fully convinced of his honour and integrity.'] H. R. L.

HODY, HUMPHREY (1659–1707), divine, born on 1 Jan. 1659, was son of Richard Hody, rector of Odcombe, Somersetshire. In 1675 he matriculated from Wadham College, Oxford, of which he was admitted scholar in 1677 and fellow in 1685, graduating B.A. in 1679, M.A. in 1682, B.D. in 1689, and D.D. in 1692. He was appointed sub-dean of the college in 1682, humanity lecturer in 1685, catechist in 1686, dean in 1688, sub-warden in 1689, and bursar in 1691 and 1692. In 1690 Stillingfleet, bishop of Worcester, whose son had been Hody's pupil at Wadham, made him his chaplain. He supported the ruling party in a controversy with Henry Dodwell regarding the nonjuring bishops, and was rewarded by being appointed domestic chaplain to Tillotson, archbishop of Canterbury, in May 1694, an office which he continued to hold under Tenison. He was presented by Tenison in 1695 to the rectory of Chartham, Kent, which, before he was collated, he exchanged for the united rectories of St. Michael Royal and St. Martin Vintry, London (Newcourt, *Repertorium*, i. 495). On 15 March 1697–8 he was nominated regius professor of Greek in the university of Oxford (Le Neve, *Fasti*, ed. Hardy, iii. 516); in November 1701 he became rector of Monks' Risborough, Buckinghamshire (Lipscomb, *Buckinghamshire*, ii. 420); and on 1 Aug. 1704 he was promoted to the archdeaconry of Oxford (Le Neve, ii. 516). He died, on his way to Bath, on 20 Jan. 1706–7, and was buried in Wadham College chapel. His widow, Edith Daniel, died on 28 Nov. 1736, and was buried near her husband. Hody had no children.

By his will ten exhibitions were founded in Wadham College, four for the study of Hebrew, and six for the study of Greek. The endowments consisted of an estate at Merriott, Somersetshire, and property in the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, Oxford. To the Bodleian and Wadham College libraries he left such of his books as the authorities might select (will registered in P. C. C. 85, Poley). Mrs. Hody bequeathed various sums of money to Wadham in order that the benefaction of her husband might be made good according to the true intention of his will (cf. her will, registered in P. C. C. 30, Wake).

Hearne, with whose nonjuring views Hody was out of sympathy, complained of his lack of judgment, but spoke highly of his industry, natural parts, and memory, and of his zeal for learning (Hearne, *Coll.* ed. Doble, Oxford Hist. Soc., i. 318, ii. 19). In 1684 Hody published 'Contra Historiam Aristeæ de LXX Interpretibus dissertatio,' 8vo, Oxford (another edition, 1685), in which he showed that the so-called letter of Aristeas, containing an account of the production of the Septuagint, was the late forgery of a Hellenist Jew, originally circulated to lend authority to that version. The dissertation was generally regarded as conclusive, although Isaac Vossius published an angry and scurrilous reply to it in the appendix to his 'Observations on Pomponius Mela' (1686), pp. 58–72. With H. Aldrich and E. Bernard Hody issued an edition of Aristeas's 'History,' 8vo, Oxford, 1692. In 1689 he wrote the 'Prolegomena' to the Greek chronicle of John Malala, published at Oxford in 1691, 8vo.

Hody condemned the position taken up by the nonjuring bishops, and was soon involved in a sharp controversy. He translated a Greek treatise ascribed to Nicephorus, which was preserved among the Baroccian MSS. in the Bodleian Library. His translation bore the title 'The Unreasonableness of a Separation from the New Bishops: or, a Treatise out of Ecclesiastical History, shewing that, although a Bishop was unjustly deprived, neither he nor the Church ever made a Separation, if the Successor was not a Heretick,' 4to, London, 1691. Hody also translated the book into Latin, with some extracts from the church historians, and called it 'Anglicani novi Schismatis Redargutio,' &c., 4to, Oxford, 1691. Among the replies to this was 'A Vindication of the Deprived Bishops,' 1692, by Henry Dodwell, who had hitherto been a warm friend. Hody answered his opponents in 'A Letter . . . to a Friend concerning a Collection of Canons said to be deceitfully omitted in his edition of the Oxford Treatise against Schism,' 4to, Oxford, 1692, and 'The Case of Sees vacant by an unjust or uncanonical deprivation stated,' 4to, London, 1693. Dodwell retorted with 'A Defence,' 1695, which Hody left unnoticed until 1699.

His next work, a learned, whimsical treatise entitled 'The Resurrection of the (same) Body asserted; from the Traditions of the Heathens, the Ancient Jews, and the Primitive Church. With an Answer to the Objections brought against it,' 8vo, London, 1694, was answered in 1699 by Nicholas Beare in 'The Resurrection founded on Justice.'

In 1696, by desire of Tenison, Hody issued some anonymous 'Animadversions on two Pamphlets lately publish'd by Mr. Collier,' &c., 4to, London. Collier had defended his conduct in giving absolution to Sir William Parkyns at the place of execution (3 April 1696).

Hody bore a part in the controversy about the convocation, and wrote: 1. 'Some Thoughts on a Convocation, and the Notion of its Divine Right,' with reflections on

Dodwell's 'Defence' [anon.], 4to, London, 1699. 2. 'A History of English Councils and Convocations, and of the Clergy's sitting in Parliament: in which is also comprehended the History of Parliaments, with an Account of our Ancient Laws. (With Addenda and Appendix),' 3 pts. 8vo, London, 1701.

In 1705 he published 'De Bibliorum Textibus Originalibus, Versionibus Græcis et Latina Vulgata lib. iv. . . . Præmittitur Aristeæ Historia Græce et Latine,' fol., Oxford, in which he included a revised edition of his work on the Septuagint, and published a reply to the attack of Vossius.

He left in manuscript a work founded on his professorial lectures, which was published in 1742 by Samuel Jebb, M.D., as 'De Græcis Illustribus, Linguæ Græcæ, Literarum que Humaniorum Instauratoribus, eorum Vitis, scriptis, et Elogiis libri duo,' 8vo, London. Prefixed to it is an account in Latin of Hody's life, extracted chiefly from a manuscript written by himself in English.

His portrait, by Thomas Forster, was engraved by M. Vandergucht, and prefixed to his 'De Bibliorum Textibus.' It also appeared in the 'Oxford Almanack' for 1738. The original painting was presented to Wadham by Mrs. Hody.

[Life as above; Biographia Britannica; Birch's Life of Tillotson; Noble's Cont. of Granger, ii. 116–17; Gardiner's Wadham Coll. Reg. p. 309; Hearne's Collections, ed. Doble (Oxford Hist. Soc.)] G. G.

HODY, Sir JOHN (*d.* 1441), chief justice of the king's bench, of an old Devonshire family, was son of Thomas Hody, lord of the manor of Kington Magna, near Shaftesbury, Dorset, and king's escheator there under Henry V, by Margaret, daughter of John Cole of Nitheway, Torbay. From 1425 his name often occurs in the year-books, and he must have become a serjeant-at-law before 1436, for in that year he contributed as a serjeant to the equipment of the army sent into France. He represented Shaftesbury in parliament in 1423, 1425, 1428, and 1438, and the county of Somerset in 1434 and 1440. On 13 April 1440 he succeeded Sir John Juyn as chief justice of the king's bench, died in December 1441, and was buried at Woolavington, Somersetshire. Prince says of him that he won golden opinions, and Coke (*Institutes*, pref.) says he was one of the 'famous and expert sages of the law' who assisted Lyttelton. He had estates at Stowell in Somerset and Pillesden in Dorset, the latter acquired through his wife Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of John Jewe, by whom he had five sons, including William Hody [q. v.], who became chief baron in 1486, and several daughters.

[Foss's Lives of the Judges; Prince's Worthies; Hutchins's Dorset, i. 317; Risdon's Devon, xvi. 60; Collect. Topogr. vii. 22; Register Chichele Lambeth, 481 *b.*; Engl. Chron. (Camd. Soc.), p. 60; Rot. Parl. iv. 285, v. 477; Pat. 18 Hen. VI, p. 3, m. 5.] J. A. H.

HODY, Sir WILLIAM (1441?–1522?), chief baron of the exchequer, second son of Sir John Hody [q. v.], chief justice of the king's bench, was born about 1441. Perhaps he is the William Hody who represented Totnes in the parliament of 1472 (*Members of Parl. Official Returns*, i. 360). His name is first mentioned in the year-books in 1476. He was in parliament in 1483, and procured a reversal of the attainder of his uncle, Sir Alexander Hody of Bowre, Somerset, who had been attainted at Edward IV's accession for adherence to the house of Lancaster. In 1485, shortly after the accession of Henry VII, he became attorney-general, and was made a serjeant-at-law at the end of the year. On 29 Oct. 1486 he was appointed chief baron of the exchequer, was still a judge in 1516 (*Cal. State Papers*, 1515–18, p. 876), and probably died in 1522, when John Fitzjames became chief baron. He married Eleanor, daughter of Baldwyn Mallett of Corypool, Somersetshire, by whom he had two sons, Reginald and John, and two daughters, Joan, who married Richard Warr, and Jane, who married Lawrence Wadham.

[Foss's Lives of the Judges; Hutchins's Dorset, i. 317; Prince's Worthies.] J. A. H.

HOFLAND, BARBARA (1770–1844), authoress, was born in 1770 at Sheffield, where her father, Robert Wreaks, was an extensive manufacturer. She lost him in her infancy, and was brought up by a maiden aunt. In 1795 she contributed her first literary essay, 'Characteristics of some leading inhabitants of Sheffield,' to the 'Sheffield Courant.' In 1796 she married T. Bradshawe Hoole, a Sheffield merchant, who died of consumption in two years, leaving her a considerable property, which was soon afterwards lost through the failure of the firm with which it was invested. To support herself and her infant son she published a volume of poems in 1805, for which sympathy rather than appreciation obtained two thousand subscribers. With the proceeds she opened a boarding-school at Harrogate, which proved unsuccessful; but while contending with the difficulties in which it involved her she found time to make herself known as a writer of

fiction, and thus to achieve an actual, though precarious, independence. One of her early fictions, 'The Clergyman's Widow,' published in 1812 reached a sale of seventeen thousand copies in different editions. After ten years' widowhood she married Thomas Christopher Hofland [q. v.], the artist. The general ill-success of her husband's undertakings compelled her to labour harder than ever. By 1824 she had produced upwards of twenty works of fiction. The first of these published after her removal to London, 'The Daughter-in-Law,' fortunately attracted the notice of Queen Charlotte, who accepted the dedication of its successor, 'Emily.' Her next production, 'The Son of a Genius,' 1816, was able to stand alone, and is probably the only one of her writings that continues to be read. It well deserved this success from its genuine truth to nature, the vivid portrayal of the artistic temperament as she had observed it in her husband, and the artless but touching expression of her affection for her son by her first marriage, whose early death from consumption cast a shadow over her life. She also wrote a spirited pamphlet on the disagreements between George IV and Queen Caroline, and, anticipating some modern developments of journalism, contributed letters of London literary gossip to provincial journals. She died on 9 Nov. 1844.

Mrs. Hofland was a true-hearted, cheerful, and affectionate woman; resigned but intrepid in adversity. Judged by the standard of her time she was also an excellent authoress; but, with two exceptions, her works are so completely in the didactic style of the feminine fiction of her day, as to be almost unreadable in ours. 'The Son of a Genius,' however, shows what she could effect when her feeling was sufficiently powerful to break through the crust of conventionality; and 'The Captives in India,' which appeared in 1834, is interesting for the very different reason, that Mrs. Hofland, with acknowledgment but no apology, has transferred bodily to her pages Mrs. Fay's fascinating narrative of an Indian captivity by one who had actually endured it. How little justice Mrs. Hofland did herself in most of her writings appears from her lively letters preserved in her friend Miss Mitford's correspondence.

[Ramsay's Life and Literary Remains of Barbara Hofland, 1849; L'Estrange's The Friendships of Mary Russell Mitford; W. Smith, on Barbara Wreaks's Characteristics, privately printed.] R. G.

HOFLAND, THOMAS CHRISTOPHER (1777–1843), landscape-painter, was born on 25 Dec. 1777, at Worksop, Nottinghamshire, where his father was a rich manufacturer of cotton-mill machinery. In his youth he devoted himself to field-sports, his father's wealth relieving him of the necessity of seeking any occupation; but his father, who removed to London in 1790, soon afterwards failed and was reduced to poverty. Young Hofland, who had already practised landscape-painting as an amateur, thereupon adopted it as a profession. After studying for a short time under John Rathbone, he exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1799 and several subsequent years up to 1805; during this period he resided with his parents at Kew, and as a volunteer there in the king's own company attracted the notice of his majesty, who employed him to execute botanical drawings, and afterwards offered him the post of draughtsman on a surveying ship, which was declined. From 1805 to 1808 he was engaged in teaching at Derby. In 1808 he removed to Doncaster and afterwards to Knaresborough. There he painted much, exhibited at the Leeds Gallery, and visited the Lake district. At Knaresborough he married in 1808 Mrs. Barbara Hoole, the authoress [see HOFLAND, BARBARA]. In 1811 Hofland returned to London, where he resided for a few years in Newman Street, contributing to the support of his family chiefly by making copies of celebrated works in the gallery of the British Institution, and at the same time painting many pictures, chiefly views of the Lakes. In 1814 he gained the British Institution prize of one hundred guineas for 'A Storm off Scarborough,' which was purchased by the Marquis of Stafford; and the 'View from Richmond Hill' which followed added to his reputation and secured a ready sale for his works. An engraving of the latter picture by Charles Heath was published in 1823. In 1816 Hofland and his wife were engaged by the Duke of Marlborough to prepare a description of his seat of White Knights, the text to be written by Mrs. Hofland and the illustrations engraved from pictures by her husband. This work, which was three years in preparation, was issued privately in 1819 at the time of the sale of the celebrated White Knights library. But Hofland was not only unable to obtain any remuneration for his own and his wife's labours, but found himself burdened with the whole expense of the printing and engraving. These liabilities and anxieties weighed upon him for many years and permanently affected his health. He was compelled to engage much in teaching, but continued to paint with great assiduity, and exhibited largely with the Society of British Artists, the British Institution, and the Royal Academy. His subjects were English, chiefly Lake scenery and views on the

Thames, which were charmingly and poetically treated. Among his best works were 'Windsor Castle by Moonlight,' 'Llanberris Lake,' and 'View of Windermere.' In May 1821 he held an exhibition of his works in New Bond Street. In 1840, under the patronage of Lord Egremont, he visited Italy, where he spent about nine months, chiefly at Rome and Naples, working with great zeal though in bad health. For two years after his return he lived at Richmond, and painted some pictures from his Italian sketches for Lord Egremont. He removed to Leamington in 1842 in order to obtain special medical advice, and died there of cancer 3 Jan. 1843. Hofland was a foundation member of the Society of British Artists and one of the originators of the Artists' General Benevolent Fund. He was an ardent lover of angling, and in 1839 published 'The British Angler's Manual,' an agreeably written and beautifully illustrated work, of which a second edition, enlarged by E. Jesse, was issued in 1848, with a memoir of the author by his son, Thomas Richard Hofland. The latter, who was also a landscape-painter and teacher of drawing, died in 1876. A view of Hampstead Heath by Hofland is in the South Kensington Museum.

[Art Union, 1843, p. 58; Hofland's British Angler's Manual, 1848; Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Ottley's supplement to Bryan's Dict. of Painters and Engravers; Graves's Dict. of Artists, 1760–1880.] F. M. O'D.

HOG or **HOGG, JAMES** (1658?–1734), minister of Carnock, the leader of the 'Marrow men' in the church of Scotland, was the son of Thomas Hog, minister of Larbert, Stirlingshire (*d.* 1680?) (cf. Hew Scott, *Fasti*, pt. iv. p. 706). After graduating M.A. at Edinburgh University in 1677 James studied theology in Holland. He was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Edinburgh, and ordained minister of Dalserf parish, in the presbytery of Hamilton, 20 Jan. 1691. He declined on principle to take the oath of allegiance in 1693. Against his own desire he was in 1695 elected a member of the general assembly, but declined to take the requisite oaths. The lord high commissioner thereupon objected to his taking his seat, and Hog, having been publicly and privately entreated either to take the oaths or retire, consented to the latter alternative, on condition that the assembly should 'attest his diligence.' Owing to bad health he demitted his charge, 12 Nov. 1696, but in August 1699 he was installed in the parish of Carnock, Fifeshire, and held the charge till his death, 14 May 1734. Hog belonged to the stricter section of the church of Scotland, who cherished the old covenanting traditions, upheld popular rights, and took their stand against the more tolerant methods of thought and discipline that had latterly arisen in the church. Hog originated the 'Marrow' controversy by the republication in 1718, with a preface, of the 'Marrow of Modern Divinity' [see Boston, Thomas, the elder; Fisher, Edward, *fl.* 1627–1655; and Hadow, James]. The book was denounced by an act of the assembly in 1720, whereupon Hog and eleven other ministers, entitled on that account the 'Marrow men,' and also the 'twelve apostles,' presented a protest. The bitter controversy which followed was an indirect cause of the 'secession' of 1733. He is eulogised by Ralph Erskine [q. v.] as

> blest Hog, the venerable sage,
> The humble witness 'gainst the haughty age.

Hog was married, and had two daughters.

Besides prefaces to other religious treatises, Hog was the author of a large number of theological pamphlets, a list of which will be found in Hew Scott's 'Fasti Eccles. Scot.' vol. ii. pt. ii. p. 580. Among the principal are 'A Casuistical Essay on the Lord's Prayer,' 1705; 'Notes on the Covenant of Works and Grace,' 1706; 'The Covenants of Grace and Redemption displayed,' 1707; 'Otia Christiana,' 1708; 'Letters on the lawfulness of imposing Forms of Prayer,' 1710; 'Letters to a Gentleman detecting the Gangrene of some Errors vented at this time,' 1714; 'Vindication of the Doctrines of Grace from a charge of Antinomianism,' 1718; 'Some missives written to a Gentleman detecting and refuting the Deism of our Time,' 1718; 'Explication of Passages excepted against the Marrow,' 1719; 'On Covenanting,' 1727; and 'On Professor Campbell's Divinity,' 1731.

[Memoirs of the Public Life of Mr. James Hog, and of the Ecclesiastical Proceedings of his Time previous to his Settlement at Carnock. Written by himself as a Testamentary Memorial, 1798; Wodrow's Correspondence; Frazer's Life of Ralph Erskine; Hew Scott's Fasti Eccles. Scot. pt. iii. pp. 279–80, pt. iv. pp. 579–80.] T. F. H.

HOG, Sir ROGER, Lord Harcarse (1635?–1700), Scottish judge, son of William Hog, advocate, of Bogend, was born in Berwickshire about 1635. He was admitted an advocate on 25 June 1661, and was appointed a lord of session and knighted in November 1677. He took the title of Lord Harcarse. He represented Berwick in the convention of the estates of Scotland held at Edinburgh in June and July 1678 (*Members of Parl. Official Return*, ii. 582). On 18 Nov. 1678 he suc-

ceeded Sir John Lockhart of Castlehill as a lord of justiciary. In February 1686 he was chosen arbitrator by the Duchess of Lauderdale in an arbitration ordered by the king between her and Lord Maitland (Fountainhall, *Chronol. Notes*, p. 161). In 1688 he was removed from the bench by James for non-compliance with the wishes of the government in his decision of a cause regarding the tutors of the young Marquis of Montrose. One Robert Pitilloch, an advocate, published a pamphlet against him in 1689, accusing him of 'oppression under colour of law,' which was reprinted in 1827. He was specifically charged with partiality to his son-in-law, Aytoun of Inchdairnie, Fifeshire. He lived the remainder of his life in retirement, and died in 1700. A 'Dictionary of Decisions from 1681 to 1692,' compiled by him, was published in 1757.

[Anderson's Scottish Nation, ii. 477; Brunton and Haig's Senators of the College of Justice; Books of Sederunt; Acts Scots Parl. viii. 214; Fountainhall's Decisions, i. 495, 505.] J. A. H.

HOG, THOMAS (1628-1692), Scottish divine, was born at Tain, Ross-shire, in the beginning of 1628, 'of honest parents, native Highlanders, somewhat above the vulgar rank' (Stevenson, *Memoirs of the Life of Mr. Thomas Hog*). He was educated at Tain grammar school, and Marischal College, Aberdeen, where he proceeded to the degree of M.A. In 1654 he received license, and became chaplain to John, earl of Sutherland. On 24 Oct. 1654 he was ordained minister of Kiltearn, a parish six miles from Dingwall, on the shore of Cromarty Firth, and entered on the discharge of his duties with great ardour. In the controversy between the resolutionists and protesters, then at its height, he sided warmly with the protesters, and was in consequence deposed in 1661 by the synod of Ross. Hog then retired to Knockgandy in Auldearn, Nairn, where he continued to minister in private. In July 1668 he was delated by the Bishop of Moray for preaching in his own house and 'keeping conventicles.' For these offences he was imprisoned for some time in Forres, but was at length liberated at the intercession of the Earl of Tweeddale, upon giving bail to appear when called on. Not having, however, desisted from preaching, 'letters of intercommuning' were in August 1675 issued against him, forbidding all persons to harbour or help him in any way. He was arrested in January 1677, and next month was committed to the Tolbooth of Edinburgh, whence he was taken to the Bass Rock. It is said that, at the instigation of Archbishop Sharp, he was confined in the lowest and worst dungeon in the place. In October 1677, owing to some influence exerted on his behalf, he was brought back to the Tolbooth, and in a short time liberated altogether, but forbidden to go beyond 'the bounds of Kintyre' 'under the pain of one thousand merks.' In 1679 he was again imprisoned in Edinburgh, but was soon liberated. From this time he seems to have laboured without molestation until November 1683, when he was charged before the Scottish privy council with keeping 'house conventicles.' As he refused to answer the charge, it was held as confessed, and he was fined in five thousand merks, and banished from Scotland in January 1684. He went to London, and was arrested on suspicion of complicity in Monmouth's plot, but was released in 1685, and fled to Holland, where the Prince of Orange made him one of his chaplains. He returned to Scotland in 1688, and in 1691 was appointed chaplain to the king, and restored to the parish of Kiltearn, as he is said to have predicted thirty years before would be the case. On 4 Jan. 1692 he died, and at his own request was buried underneath the threshold of his church door, with this inscription over the remains: 'This stone shall bear witness against the parishioners of Kiltearn if they bring an ungodly minister in here.'

[Memoirs of the Life of Mr. Thomas Hog, by Andrew Stevenson, Edinburgh, 1756; Wodrow Correspondence; Scott's Fasti Eccl. Scot. i. 395, v. 299-301.] T. H.

HOGAN, JOHN (1800-1858), sculptor, born in 1800 at Tallow, co. Waterford, was the son of a builder, a member of the Irish family of Ui h-Ogain. Hogan's father settled in Cork, and in 1814 placed him in a solicitor's office, which he left on obtaining an engagement from an architect as a draughtsman and carver of models. Hogan carefully studied a collection of casts formed under the direction of Canova from antique statues at Rome, which had been presented to a Cork institution. After working at an anatomy school and executing several wood carvings, Hogan was in 1824 sent at the expense of friends to Rome to complete his art education. William Paulet Carey [q. v.], when on a visit to Cork, interested himself in the collection of funds, and through him Hogan came to know John Fleming Leicester, Lord de Tabley [q. v.], a munificent patron of the arts. At Rome Hogan's first work in marble was an Italian shepherd-boy. This was followed by 'Eve, after expulsion from Paradise,' founded on passages in Gesner's 'Death of Abel.' The originality and

merits of Hogan's 'Drunken Faun' were much admired by Thorwaldsen and other eminent sculptors. Subscriptions, renewed in 1825, enabled Hogan to continue his work at Rome. He was elected an honorary member of the academy of the 'virtuosi del Pantheon,' and, with the exception of visits to Ireland in 1829 and 1840, he remained in Rome till 1849. The Italian revolutionary movements in that year led him to return to Ireland. He died at Dublin on 27 March 1858. Among his works, besides those already mentioned, was the 'Dead Christ,' which was engraved and commended in Italian artistic journals. This and other pieces of Hogan's sculpture were placed in churches at Dublin and Cork. Hogan also executed an allegorical figure of 'Hibernia' for Lord Cloncurry. The most important of his public statues were those of Bishop James Doyle, at Carlow; Bishop Brinkley at Cloyne and Dublin; Thomas Drummond, under-secretary for Ireland, and Daniel O'Connell in the city hall, Dublin; Thomas Osborne Davis, now in Mount Jerome cemetery near that city. A portrait of Hogan appeared in the 'Dublin University Magazine' in 1850.

[Carey's Memoirs of the Fine Arts, 1826; Irish Penny Journal, 1841; Dublin University Magazine, vol. xxxv.; Irish Quarterly Review, vol. viii.; Irish Monthly, 1874.] J. T. G.

HOGARTH, GEORGE (1783–1870), musical critic, was born in Edinburgh in 1783, and became a writer to the signet in his native city, where he associated with Sir Walter Scott, Lockhart, and other literary men (Wilson, *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, No. xxvi. June 1826). He studied music as an amateur, and became a violoncellist and a composer. As a musical critic he soon acquired repute, and was one of the brilliant writers who contributed to the 'Edinburgh Courant.' About 1831 he went to London, and was engaged on the 'Morning Chronicle' as a writer on political and musical subjects. A large share in the management of that paper ultimately devolved on him, and in the course of his editorial duties he gave encouragement to the first efforts of Charles Dickens by inserting in 1833 the 'Sketches' of London life in the 'Evening Chronicle,' an offshoot of the 'Morning Chronicle.' On the establishment of the 'Daily News,' 21 Jan. 1846, with Dickens as editor, Hogarth was appointed the musical critic, a post which he held until 1866. He was also for many years the musical critic to the 'Illustrated London News,' besides contributing to periodicals and editing various works, musical and literary. In 1850 he became the secretary of the Philharmonic Society, which post he resigned in 1864. The 'Household Narrative,' which was published in connection with 'Household Words,' was compiled by Hogarth from 1850 to 1855, when by the interference of the stamp commissioners it was brought to a conclusion. He was an upright, honest man of liberal and kind sympathies, of considerable learning, and a just, outspoken, and generous critic. In January 1870 he fell downstairs at the 'Illustrated London News' office, breaking an arm and a leg; from the effect of these injuries he never recovered, dying at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Roney, 10 Gloucester Crescent, Regent's Park, London, on 12 Feb. 1870, aged 86. He married a daughter of George Thomson of Edinburgh, the biographer of Beethoven. His issue were fourteen children, the best known of whom were William Thomas; James Ballantyne, who died in 1876; Edward, who is dead; Catherine Thomson, who in 1836 married Charles Dickens, and died 22 Nov. 1879; Mary, who died in Charles Dickens's house in 1837, aged 17; Georgina, who edited 'The Letters of C. Dickens,' 1870, and is mentioned in Dickens's will as 'the best and truest friend man ever had;' Helen Isabella, wife of R. C. Roney, who died at Liverpool 1 Dec. 1890, aged 57.

Hogarth's published works were: 1. 'The White Rose of York. A Midsummer Annual,' edited by G. Hogarth, 1834. 2. 'Musical History, Biography, and Criticism, being a General Survey of Music from the earliest period to the present time,' 1835; a standard work of reference on its special subject. 3. 'Memoirs of the Musical Drama,' 1838, 2 vols. 4. 'Songs of C. Dibdin Chronologically Arranged. To which is prefixed a Memoir of the Author by G. Hogarth,' 1842. 5. 'Memoirs of the Opera in Italy, France, Germany, and England,' 1851, 2 vols.; second edition of No. 3. 6. A series of papers on the Birmingham musical festival, published in 'Aris's Birmingham Gazette,' reprinted in 'Birmingham Musical Festival,' 1855. 7. 'The Philharmonic Society of London, from its Foundation, 1813, to its Fiftieth Year,' 1862. His chief musical works were: 8. 'A Collection of Psalms and Hymns. By J. Mainzer and G. Hogarth,' 1843. 9. 'How's Illustrated Book of British Songs. Edited by G. Hogarth,' 1845. 10. 'The Musical Herald, a Journal of Music. Edited by G. Hogarth,' 1846, 2 vols. 11. 'The People's Service. Harmonies revised by G. Hogarth,' 1850. 12. 'The People's Service of Song. The Harmonies revised by G. Hogarth, edited by J. Curwen,' 1852. 13. 'The Sol-Fa edition of the People's Service of

Song,' 1852. 14. 'School Music arranged for three voices by G. Hogarth. Edited by J. Curwen,' 1852. He also wrote ballads, songs, and duets.

[Newspaper Press, 1 March 1870, p. 81; Grove's Dictionary of Music, 1879, i. 742; Law Times, 19 Feb. 1870, p. 325; Illustrated London News, 19 Feb. 1870, p. 211; Forster's Charles Dickens, 1872, i. 84, 87, &c.; Lockhart's Life of Scott, 1865, pp. 373, 595.] G. C. B.

HOGARTH, WILLIAM (1697–1764), painter and engraver, was born, according to the register of births at Great St. Bartholomew, West Smithfield (*Notes and Queries*, 6 March 1880), 'in Barth^w Closte, next door to Mr. Downinge's the Printer's, November y^e 10th 1697, and was baptized y^e 28th Nov^r 1697.' He had two sisters, of whom one, Mary, was born 23 Nov. 1699, and also baptised (10 Dec.) at St. Bartholomew, and Ann, born in October 1701, and baptised (6 Nov.) at St. Sepulchre. The family, known indifferently as Hogard, Hogart, or Hogarth, came originally from Kirkby Thore in Westmoreland; and William Hogarth's father, Richard Hogarth, was the third son of a yeoman farmer, who lived in the vale of Bampton, about fifteen miles north of Kendal. His mother's maiden name, as recorded in an old family bible, once in the possession of Mr. H. P. Standly, and sold with his collection in April 1845, was Gibbons. Of the rest of Hogarth's relatives little is known, but he had a literary uncle in Thomas Hogarth ('Auld' or 'Ald Hogart') of Troutbeck, a rustic dramatist and satirist, some of whose 'Remnants of Rhyme' were published at Kendal as late as 1853 from manuscripts 'preserved by his descendants.' Richard Hogarth himself was educated at St. Bees, and afterwards kept a school in his native county of Westmoreland. This proving unsuccessful, he came to London. He must have been living in Bartholomew Close in 1697–9 when his first two children were born, but in 1701, when Ann Hogarth was baptised, he was resident in St. John Street, Clerkenwell. Later on he was keeping another school in Ship Court, Old Bailey, which could scarcely have been more fortunate than its provincial predecessor, for he is said to have been also employed as a hack-writer and corrector of the press. It is as a literary man that his son first refers to him. 'My father's pen,' he says in the brief autobiographical sketch published by John Ireland in 1798, 'like that of many other authors, did not enable him to do more than put me in a way of shifting for myself.' Richard Hogarth was, however, a man of some acquirements. He compiled, but never printed, a Latin dictionary in extension of Littleton. His son possessed the manuscript (part of which afterwards passed into the hands of John Ireland), together with several laudatory letters from the learned, which, unhappily, failed to secure a publisher for the work. There are also some Latin epistles by him in the British Museum, and in 1712 he published a little book called 'Disputationes Grammaticales.' 'As I had naturally a good eye,' Hogarth's autobiography goes on, 'and a fondness for drawing, *shows* of all sorts gave me uncommon pleasure when an infant; and mimickry, common to all children, was remarkable in me. An early access to a neighbouring painter drew my attention from play; and I was, at every possible opportunity, employed in making drawings. I picked up an acquaintance of the same turn, and soon learnt to draw the alphabet with great correctness. My exercises at school were more remarkable for the ornaments which adorned them, than for the exercise itself' (JOHN IRELAND, iii. 3–4).

Neither the 'neighbouring painter' nor the 'acquaintance of the same turn' has been identified. But by his own account, and 'conformable to his own wishes,' which his father's precarious circumstances had not disposed towards a liberal education, he was taken from school and apprenticed to a silver-plate engraver, Mr. Ellis Gamble, at the sign of the Golden Angel in Cranbourne Street or Alley, Leicester Fields. Here he learned to chase salvers and tankards, speedily becoming skilful in the craft. One of the earliest of his works was his master's shop-card, in which the angel of the sign flourishes a bulky palm branch above the announcement, in French and English, that Mr. Gamble 'makes, buys, and sells all sorts of plate, rings, and jewels, &c.' Many of Hogarth's designs for plate are highly prized by collectors, and John Ireland (iii. 25) prints a copy of a coat of arms in his possession, drawn for the Duchess of Kendal, which certainly gave promise of future excellence. During this period also, by a system which he has described in his autobiography, Mr. Gamble's apprentice was diligently training his perceptive faculty and fortifying his already exceptional eye-memory with a view to practising as a designer and line-engraver. 'Engraving on copper,' he says, 'was at twenty years of age my utmost ambition.'

On 11 May 1718 Richard Hogarth, who had been living in Long Lane, West Smithfield, was buried (*Notes and Queries*, ut supra). About or shortly after this date his son's apprenticeship to Mr. Gamble must

have come to an end, and he began business on his own account. With the exception of a snuff-box lid engraved (1717?) with a scene from the 'Rape of the Lock,' his earliest work is his own shop-card, embellished with cupids and inscribed 'W. Hogarth, Engraver, Aprill ye 23rd 1720.' 'His first employment,' says Nichols (*Genuine Works*, i. 17), 'seems to have been the engraving of arms and shop-bills.' From this he proceeded to design plates for the booksellers and printsellers. Two of these, each bearing the words 'Willm Hogarth, Invt et Sculpsit,' belong to the year 1721. They are 'An Emblematical Print on the South Sea' and 'The Lottery.' These were succeeded in 1723 by eighteen plates to the travels of Aubry de la Mottraye; seven plates to Briscoe's 'Apuleius,' 1724; a plate entitled 'Some of the Principal Inhabitants of ye Moon, &c.; or Royalty, Episcopacy, and Law,' 1724; another known as 'Masquerades and Operas, Burlington Gate,' 1724, said to be the first he published on his own account; a frontispiece to the sixth edition of Horneck's 'Happy Ascetick,' 1724; five plates for Cotterel's translation of 'Cassandra,' 1725; fifteen headpieces for Beaver's 'Roman Military Punishments,' 1725; a satire on William Kent's altarpiece for St. Clement Danes, 1725; a frontispiece to Amhurst's 'Terræ-Filius,' 1726; twenty-six figures for Blackwell's 'Compendium of Military Discipline,' 1726; and twelve large and seventeen small plates to Butler's 'Hudibras.' Besides these there are several doubtful works which belong to this period, e.g. 'A Just View of the British Stage,' 1725, being a satire upon Booth, Wilks, and Cibber, the patentees of Drury Lane; a plate of the singers Berenstat, Cuzzoni, and Senesino, 1725; 'Cunicularii,' a squib upon Mary Tofts, the Godalming rabbit-breeder, and 'The Punishment Inflicted on Lemuel Gulliver,' a coarse incident *à la* Swift, both of which last belong to 1726. Of these earlier works Walpole in his 'Anecdotes of Painting' speaks too sweepingly. More than one of them are interesting from their indications of the artist's future career as a designer and satirist. In 'Masquerades and Operas,' which he himself calls 'The Taste of the Town,' he already declares against foreign singers and fashionable quackeries. In the St. Clement Danes burlesque he gives the *coup de grâce* to Kent's discredited masterpiece; and in the illustrations to 'Hudibras' he begins to manifest his incomparable sense of the grotesque, his perception of character, and his power of composition.

In these last-named designs there is moreover a marked advance in executive skill. The artist's ambition, bounded at first by engraving on copper, was growing wider. He had begun to attend the private art school on the east side of James Street, Covent Garden, established as far back as 1724 by Sir James Thornhill, a fact with which Hogarth's detestation of Sir James's rival, Kent, may perhaps be connected, and he was beginning to dream of success as a painter. In 1727–8 he undertook to execute a design on canvas representing the 'Element of Earth' for one Joshua Morris, a tapestry-worker. But Morris, having subsequently been told that Hogarth was 'an engraver and no painter,' endeavoured to shuffle out of the commission, whereupon the artist took the case into court, gaining his suit (28 May 1728). Possibly it is due to the considerations arising out of this incident that he now turned his thoughts more deliberately in the direction of oils. At all events about this time, i.e. 1728–9, we find him painting 'small conversation-pieces from twelve to fifteen inches high.' These were groups of family portraits connected by some common interest or occupation, and 'having novelty,' he says, 'succeeded for a few years.' Among the earlier works executed before 1732 may be mentioned 'The Wanstead Assembly,' 'The Committee of the House of Commons examining Bambridge, an infamous Warden of the Fleet Prison' [see BAMBRIDGE, THOMAS]; several scenes from the 'Beggar's Opera;' a little portrait of Mr. Tibson, a laceman in the Strand, entitled 'The Politician;' and a scene from Dryden's 'Indian Emperor,' as performed by certain 'children of quality' at the house of Mr. Conduit, the master of the mint. A list by himself, including some of these, is printed by John Ireland (iii. 23). His activity as a designer and engraver during this period is less marked. Between 1727 and 1732 his efforts were chiefly frontispieces, e.g. to Leveridge's 'Songs,' 1727; to Thomas Cooke's 'Hesiod,' 1728; to James Miller's comedy of the 'Humours of Oxford,' 1729; to Theobald's 'Perseus and Andromeda,' 1730; to Molière; to Fielding's 'Tragedy of Tragedies,' 1731 (which perhaps indicates the beginning of his friendship with that author); and to Mitchell's 'Highland Fair,' 1731. But the only original satirical prints for this date are the so-called 'Large Masquerade Ticket,' 1727, a satire upon Heidegger's popular entertainments, and 'Taste' (or the 'Man of Taste,' or 'Burlington Gate'), 1731, prompted by Pope's 'Epistle to Lord Burlington' attacking the Duke of Chandos, for whom Hogarth took up the cudgels. Two other doubtful works, a burlesque on the 'Beggar's Opera,' and a plate entitled 'Rich's Glory, or his Triumphant Entry into Covent Garden,' complete the list.

Its brevity suggests that he had other occupations; but he had also satisfied himself that working for the booksellers was not the way to fortune. Moreover he had discovered that his original designs speedily became the prey of the pirate. For example, copies of his 'Masquerade Ticket,' he tells us, were sold at half price, while the original impressions were returned upon his hands.

Sir James Thornhill had been one of his witnesses in the Morris suit, and Hogarth and he were apparently on terms of considerable intimacy. This was interrupted by a stolen match between Hogarth and Sir James's only daughter, Jane, a handsome young woman of nineteen or thereabouts. They were married privately on 23 March 1729, at old Paddington Church. Whether they took flight from Covent Garden, from Thornhill's house in Dean Street, Soho (No. 75), or from the little country box at Chiswick, which not long afterwards became Hogarth's own residence, is still debatable. But although she married against her father's will, for it was some time before he was reconciled to her, Jane Thornhill made an admirable wife. Her comely face appears in more than one of her husband's pictures (the 'Sigismunda' in the National Gallery is a portrait of her), and she cherished his memory after his death with a fidelity only rivalled by that of Mrs. Garrick for her David.

Of Hogarth's private life at this time, however, little is known. 'Soon after his marriage,' says Nichols, 'he had summer-lodgings at South-Lambeth' (*Genuine Works*, i. 46). It was doubtless while in this neighbourhood that he made the acquaintance of Jonathan Tyers, who shortly afterwards opened the 'New Spring Gardens' at Vauxhall with the famous 'Ridotto al Fresco' of June 1732, from which the real celebrity of that place of entertainment dates. Hogarth is said to have contributed to the success of the gardens by the—for an artist—very appropriate suggestion that they should be embellished by pictures, and many of those which afterwards decorated the old supper-boxes about the Grove were vaguely attributed to his brush. He certainly transferred to Tyers a painting of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn, which had been engraved in 1729, three years before the gardens were formally opened, and this for a long time hung in the portico of the Rotunda. His later series, 'The Four Times of the Day' (1738), was also repeated for Vauxhall by Frank Hayman [q. v.], and something of his hand is to be detected in the contemporary prints of 'Building Houses with Cards' and 'Mademoiselle Catherina' (a dwarf). But more than one of the paintings which were declared to be by him when, in 1841, the Vauxhall properties were sold, e.g. 'The Wapping Landlady' and 'Jobson and Nell in the Devil to Pay,' are plainly given to Hayman in the prints of the time, and they, besides, resemble Hayman's work. What Hogarth undoubtedly did for Vauxhall was to design several of the pass-tickets, one of which, in gold, was presented to him by Tyers 'in perpetuam Beneficii memoriam.' It admitted 'a coachful,' and in 1808 was in the possession of his wife's cousin, Mary Lewis (*Genuine Works*, i. 47).

Shortly after Hogarth's marriage he must have set to work upon the paintings for the first of those 'modern moral subjects,' in which he aimed at 'composing pictures on canvas, similar to representations on the stage'—in other words, at connecting a sequence of imaginary 'conversation-pieces' by a progressive story—'a field,' he further says, 'not broken up in any country or any age.' Borrowing a hint from Bunyan, he christened his first effort 'A Harlot's Progress,' and traced the career of his heroine from her first false step to her tragic end. From the date on her coffin in plate vi. (2 Sept. 1731), it has been conjectured that the paintings were completed not long after his marriage. According to the received tradition, their ability was instrumental in appeasing his still hostile father-in-law. Lady Thornhill, who from the first had been on the side of the runaways, caused them to be conveyed into her husband's dining-room. He eagerly inquired the artist's name, and on learning it, rejoined that the man who could furnish such representations could also maintain a wife without a portion—a speech which was the forerunner of reconciliation. Meanwhile, Hogarth began the engravings, and in March 1732 advertisements in the 'Daily Journal' and 'Daily Post,' repeated in subsequent numbers, announced that they were then printing, and would be delivered to subscribers (of whom there were soon some twelve hundred on the books) on 10 April following. The little subscription-ticket which he etched was entitled 'Boys Peeping at Nature.' When at length the set were issued they met with immediate success. Theophilus Cibber turned them into a pantomime, which was acted at Drury Lane in 1733; they were later made into a ballad-opera, entitled 'The Jew Decoy'd,' 1735, and they prompted a poem called 'The Lure of Venus,' 1732, by Joseph Gay (Captain J. D. Breval [q. v.]) Besides these they gave rise to endless squibs and pamphlets, and were freely transferred to fan-mounts and china-ware. Lastly they were shamelessly pirated,

In November 1732 one E. Kirkall or Kirkhall, in particular, published a set of reversed mezzotint copies in green ink, with descriptive verses.

A few weeks after the issue of the prints of 'A Harlot's Progress' to the subscribers took place one of the rare incidents which brighten Hogarth's busy life. In May 1732 he set out with four companions—his brother-in-law, John Thornhill, Ebenezer Forrest [q.v.], an attorney, William Tothall, a draper in Tavistock Street, and Samuel Scott, the landscape-painter—on a five-days' jaunt from the Bedford Arms Tavern in Covent Garden to the Island of Sheppey. Their experiences, which were much those of a party of overgrown boys on a holiday, are recorded in a manuscript account by Forrest, with illustrations by Hogarth, Scott, and Thornhill, drawn up for the edification of the members of the Bedford Arms Club, and now in the print room of the British Museum. It is entitled 'An Account of what seem'd most remarkable in the five days' peregrination of the five following persons, viz' Messieurs Tothall, Scott, Hogarth, Thornhill, and Forrest. Begun on Saturday, May the 27th, 1732, and finish'd on the 31st of the same month. *Abi tu et fac similiter.* Inscription on Dulwich Colledge Porch.' This prose tour was afterwards turned into Hudibrastic verse by the Rev. William Gostling, a minor canon of Canterbury Cathedral, and Nichols printed twenty copies of it in 1781. The original prose version, with facsimiles of the drawings, was published by R. Livesay in 1782. It is also to be found in the third volume of the 'Genuine Works,' 1817, pp. 113–31, and in September 1887 supplied the theme for a set of charming illustrations by Mr. Charles Green in the 'Graphic' newspaper, with text by Mr. Joseph Grego.

Towards the middle of 1732 Hogarth had lodgings at Isleworth (*Genuine Works*, i. 26). In 1733, according to the rate-books, he took a house, the last but two on the east side of Leicester Square, then Leicester Fields. Part of Archbishop Tenison's school now occupies its site, but it is distinguishable in contemporary prints, e.g. in those of Maurer and Bowles of 1753. Hogarth occupied it as a town residence until his death. It was known in those days of unnumbered houses as the Golden Head, its sign being a bust of Vandyck, which the painter had himself carved out of cork and gilded; and as it was rated to the poor in 1756 at 60*l.* per annum, must have been fairly commodious. In March 1733 he painted and engraved a portrait of Sarah Malcolm, the murderess, who was executed in Fleet Street on the 7th. It is a confirmation of his alleged reconciliation with his wife's father that Sir James Thornhill is said to have been present when the picture was painted. Thornhill died not long afterwards, in May 1734, but apparently before his son-in-law had yet become really famous, because in his obituary notice Hogarth is only spoken of as 'admired for his curious Miniature Conversation Paintings.' His death led to a modification of his drawing-school, to which Hogarth thus refers: 'Sir James dying,' he says, 'I became possessed of his neglected apparatus; and thinking that an academy conducted on proper and moderate principles had some use, I proposed that a number of artists should enter into a subscription for the hire of a place large enough to admit of thirty or forty persons to draw after a naked figure. This was soon agreed to, and a room taken in St. Martin's Lane. . . . The academy has now,' he says in 1762, 'subsisted nearly thirty years; and is, to every useful purpose, equal to that in France, or any other' (John Ireland, iii. 66, 69).

The engravings of 'A Harlot's Progress' were followed by the popular drinking-scene known as 'A Midnight Modern Conversation,' the advent of which had been heralded in 1732 by a little subscription-plate representing the rehearsal of William Huggins's oratorio of 'Judith,' and described as 'A Chorus of Singers.' But Hogarth was by this time already well advanced with a second 'Progress,' that of a rake. From an advertisement in the 'Country Journal' for 29 Dec. 1733, it is probable that the paintings, eight in number, were already finished, for he was busily engaged in transferring them to copper. The ticket for the subscription, then announced, was the admirable etching of 'A pleased Audience at a Play,' commonly called 'The Laughing Audience,' 1733. It was also the subscription-ticket to another plate, known popularly as 'Southwark Fair,' which was executed in 1733, but was kept back until 25 June 1735, for the same reason that deferred the issue of 'A Rake's Progress.'

This was the coming into operation of the act 8 Geo. II, cap. 13, vesting in designers the exclusive right to their own designs. It is frequently spoken of as 'Hogarth's Act,' and was, in fact, the result of an appeal made to parliament by the artist and his colleagues to protect them against piracy. As already stated, 'A Harlot's Progress' had been shamelessly copied, and before he could complete the plates of 'A Rake's Progress,' the fraudulent imitator, under pretence of viewing the original pictures at the artist's house, where they were exhibited, had contrived to carry away enough to enable him to put forth plagiarised copies (*Genuine Works*, 1808, i.

82–5). The above-mentioned act, which came into force on 24 June, to a great extent remedied the evil at which it was levelled, and with this originates the 'Published as the Act directs,' now so familiar upon engravings. Hogarth commemorated his success by a jubilant inscription on a plate entitled 'Crowns, Mitres,' &c., afterwards used as a subscription-ticket to a later series; and, as a further blow at the pirate, he authorised the sale of reduced copies of 'A Rake's Progress' by a Fleet Street printseller, Mr. Bakewell. His minor prints for 1734 are unimportant, being confined to a frontispiece for Henry Carey's 'Chrononhotonthologos,' and a print of Cuzzoni, Farinelli, and Heidegger. But in 1735 an engraver named Sympson engraved one of his paintings, the subject of which was 'A Woman swearing a Child to a grave Citizen.' In 1735 also he lost his mother, long his near neighbour in St. Martin's Lane. She died of fright caused by a fire which broke out in June of that year in Cecil Court (*Gent. Mag.* v. 333).

By this time the circulation and imitation of Hogarth's 'pictur'd Morals' had considerably extended his reputation. Vincent Bourne of Westminster wrote him hendecasyllabics; Somerville dedicated 'Hobbinol' to him; Swift, in the terrible 'Legion Club' of 1736, apostrophised him as 'hum'rous Hogart;' and he was shortly to receive from a more congenial spirit, the author of 'Joseph Andrews,' the noble commendation that his figures did more than seem to breathe, 'they appeared to think.' Yet, by a curious perversion of ambition, his desires for distinction lay rather in the direction of history-painting as practised by Thornhill and Hayman, than in that 'cast of style' which he had so successfully followed. His own words here best explain his views. 'Before I had done anything of much consequence in this walk,' he says (and by 'this walk' he must be understood to refer to one or both of the 'Progresses'), 'I entertained some hopes of succeeding in what the puffers in books call the great style of history-painting; so that, without having had a stroke of this grand business before, I quitted small portraits and familiar conversations, and, with a smile at my own temerity, commenced history-painter, and on a great staircase at St. Bartholomew's Hospital painted two Scripture stories, the "Pool of Bethesda" and the "Good Samaritan," with figures seven feet high. These I presented to the Charity, and thought they might serve as a specimen to show that were there an inclination in England for encouraging historical pictures, such a first essay might prove the painting them more easily attainable than is generally imagined. But as religion, the great promoter of this style in other countries, rejected it in England, I was unwilling to sink into a portrait manufacturer; and, still ambitious of being singular, dropped all expectations of advantage from that source, and returned to the pursuit of my former dealings with the public at large' (John Ireland, iii. 29–31).

The date of the 'Pool of Bethesda' and the 'Good Samaritan,' still to be seen upon the staircase at St. Bartholomew's, is 1736. As may be inferred from the foregoing quotation, the public did not accept these works at the painter's valuation, and they were not engraved until some years after his death. Between 'A Rake's Progress' and his next great tragic drama, the 'Marriage à-la-Mode,' he executed nothing very important, though for some time before April 1745, when the engravings of that series appeared, he must have been occupied in elaborating the original oils But one or two of the more popular of his smaller works belong to this decade. The delightful little print of 'The Distrest Poet' (3 March), 'The Company of Undertakers; or a Consultation of Physicians' (same date), and 'The Sleeping Congregation' (26 Oct.), all belong to 1736. In 1738 (25 March) appeared 'The Four Times of the Day,' already referred to as having been repeated by Hayman for the alcoves at Vauxhall Gardens, and the admirable 'Strolling Actresses dressing in a Barn.' They were followed in 1741 (30 Nov.) by 'The Enraged Musician,' the plate of which, says Fielding (*Voyage to Lisbon*, 1755, p. 50), is 'enough to make a man deaf to look at.' Besides these works, Hogarth at the same period painted portraits of Captain Coram of the Foundling Hospital, 1739; of Frances, lady Byron; of Martin Folkes, president of the Royal Society, 1741; of Dr. Benjamin Hoadly, bishop of Winchester; and of Gustavus, viscount Boyne. A ticket for Fielding's benefit in 'Pasquin,' 25 April 1736, some plates for Jarvis's 'Don Quixote,' and one or two more or less doubtful caricatures complete the list for 1735–44. The portrait of Coram and a little headpiece ('The Foundlings') to a power of attorney which he executed for the Foundling Hospital in 1739, testify to his active interest in the establishment of that famous charity. He appears as a 'governor and guardian' in its charter of incorporation, and he aided it with his money, his graver, and his brush. With him, it is said, originated the proposal to decorate it with pictures, a suggestion which not only made it a fashionable morning lounge under George II, but is even credited with the honour of sug-

gesting indirectly the later establishment of the Royal Academy.

Although, as we have seen, Hogarth's prints did not want for purchasers, his original pictures remained unsold. Early in 1745, 'still,' to use his own phrase, 'ambitious of being singular,' he disposed of them by an auction of his own devising, the details of which are given in the 'Genuine Works,' 1808, i. 116–18. The ticket to view them at the Golden Head was as original as the scheme of sale. Already, *à propos* of some aspersions which had been cast upon his late father-in-law's paintings at Greenwich Hospital, he had printed in the 'St. James's Evening Post' of 7 June 1737 an energetic protest against the sham masterpieces—'the Holy Families, Madonnas, and other dismal dark subjects'—which the picture-jobbers of his day so persistently imported from the continental 'high art' factories; and in the 'Battle of the Pictures,' by which he invited the attention of purchasers to his own performances, he depicts a spirited engagement between the 'black masters,' as he styled them, and the Hogarthian forces—a conflict in which, as may be guessed, the latter are easily victorious. But the traditions of connoisseurship were, nevertheless, too much against the independent satirist, and his unique gallery brought miserable prices. 'A Harlot's Progress' fetched 88*l.* 4*s.*; 'A Rake's Progress' 184*l.* 16*s.*; 'The Strolling Actresses' 27*l.* 6*s.*; and 'The Four Times of the Day' 127*l.* 1*s.*; making for nineteen pieces but a total of 427*l.* 7*s.* With every allowance for the eccentricity of the artist, and the unconventional character of the transaction, the amount realised is still difficult to comprehend.

We are now nearing his greatest work. In April 1743 he had advertised the forthcoming engravings of the famous 'Marriage à-la-Mode,' and in the 'Battle of the Pictures' he had given a hint of the same series by exhibiting one of them viciously assaulted by a copy of the 'Aldobrandini Marriage.' His announcement laid stress upon the fact that in these 'modern occurrences in high life,' care would be taken 'that there may not be the least objection to the decency or elegancy of the whole work, and that none of the characters represented shall be personal,' an assurance which seems to imply that objections on these grounds had been taken to some of his former efforts. The plates, six in number, were issued in April 1745, the subscription-ticket being the etching called 'Characters and Caricaturas.' In accordance with the artist's promise, they were 'engrav'd by the best masters in Paris,' G. Scotin executing plates i. and vi., B. Baron plates ii. and iii., and S. E. Ravenet plates iv. and v. Fifty years later (1795–1800) they were again reproduced in mezzotint by B. Earlom. For a description of this excellent social study the reader must go to the commentators; or, better still, to the paintings themselves, which, fortunately, have found a final asylum in the National Gallery. As in the case of the previous series, Hogarth, unwarned by experience, again resorted to an auction after his own fashion, in order to dispose of the original canvases. The bidding was to be by written tickets, and the highest bidder at noon on 6 June 1750 was to be the purchaser. Picture dealers were rigorously excluded. The result of these sagacious arrangements was disastrous, only one bidder, a Mr. Lane of Hillingdon, near Uxbridge, putting in an appearance. The highest offer having been announced as 120*l.*, Mr. Lane made it guineas, at the same time magnanimously offering the artist some hours' delay to find a better purchaser. No one else presented himself, and Mr. Lane became the possessor of the artist's best work, and the finest pictorial satire of the century, for the modest sum of 126*l.*, which included 'Carlo Maratti frames' that had cost Hogarth four guineas apiece. It may be added that the plates were described in Hudibrastic verse in 1746; that they prompted Dr. John Shebbeare's novel of the 'Marriage Act' in 1754; and that they are credited by the authors with suggesting Colman and Garrick's farce of the 'Clandestine Marriage' in 1766. Hogarth also meditated a companion series depicting 'A Happy Marriage.' But after some tentative essays, he abandoned his project, doubtless because the subject presented too little scope for his peculiar qualities.

Besides the 'Marriage à-la-Mode,' the only work for 1745 is the subscription-ticket ('Mask and Palette') for the portrait of 'Mr. Garrick in the Character of Richard III,' which Hogarth engraved with Grignion, and issued on 20 June 1746. For this painting Mr. Duncombe of Duncombe Park in Yorkshire paid him 200*l.*, a price which compares favourably with the paltry amount realised by the tragedy of the Squanderfields. To the next few years belong one or two of his most notable portraits. In August 1746 he etched a characteristic likeness of Simon Fraser, lord Lovat, when that cunning and impenitent old Jacobite halted at St. Albans on his way to London for trial; and in the following year appeared a plate by Baron after his portrait of James Gibbs [q. v.], the famous architect. Last, engraved by his own hand, comes in 1749 his admirable likeness of himself and his dog Trump, one of the most successful of his works. Among his mis-

cellaneous efforts are 'Taste in High Life' (24 May 1746), after a picture he had painted on commission in 1742; 'Industry and Idleness' (30 Sept. 1747), a set of twelve plates illustrating the contrasted careers of two Spitalfields apprentices, Frank Goodchild and Tom Idle; and the clever little 'Stage Coach, or Country Inn Yard' (1747), which might be an illustration to Smollett or Fielding. Besides these there are 'O the Roast Beef of Old England, &c., or The Gate of Calais' (6 March 1749), in the engraving of which he was assisted by C. Mosley; the famous 'Representation of the March of the Guards towards Scotland in the year 1745' (30–1 Dec. 1750), engraved by Luke Sullivan, and known more familiarly as 'The March to Finchley;' the pair of plates called 'Beer Street' and 'Gin Lane;' and the 'Four Stages of Cruelty.' It is not quite certain that these last six plates, all of which are dated 1 Feb. 1751, were engraved by Hogarth himself, as the inscription upon them is not explicit. But with the 'Four Stages of Cruelty' is connected an interesting experiment in the then dormant art of engraving on wood. In view of their circulation among the poorer classes, to whom their lesson was more especially addressed, an attempt was made to reproduce them in this way. It was abandoned because, upon trial, the process was found more expensive than reproduction upon metal. The third and fourth plates were, however, actually executed on wood in 1750 by J. Bell, and they are now exceedingly rare. They show that Hogarth's bold drawing upon the block, even in its rough knife-cut facsimile, has a vigour which is wanting in the copper, and they suggest that, even in his own graver-work, more was lost than one is accustomed to believe. Another 'wooden-cut' which belongs to this period was a rude headpiece for Fielding's 'Jacobite's Journal' (1747), and among lesser efforts may be mentioned 'Hymen and Cupid' (1748), a ticket for Mallet and Thomson's masque of 'Alfred;' a little etching of the house at Chiswick of the artist's neighbour and the king's serjeant-surgeon, Mr. Ranby; and in 1752 two more historical paintings, 'Moses brought to Pharaoh's Daughter' and 'Paul before Felix.' The former of these was engraved by Hogarth and Luke Sullivan. It is a significant commentary upon their merit that a coarse burlesque of 'Paul before Felix,' which Hogarth 'design'd and scratch'd in the true Dutch taste,' is far more sought after by collectors than the ambitious plates for which it served as subscription-ticket.

By this time (1752) Hogarth was fifty-four, and he had done his best work. As a pictorial satirist of the first order he was now universally accepted and feared. That he would add to his reputation was unlikely; it was essential only that he should not lessen it. Yet it is characteristic of his adventurous energy that he selected this precise moment of his career to seek fresh honours in new and untried fields. He wrote an ambitious treatise 'to fix the fluctuating ideas of Taste,' and he deliberately backed himself against his enemies, the 'black masters,' on their own ground. In the 'Analysis of Beauty,' which he published in December 1753, taking for his text a serpentine line which he had drawn upon a palette in the corner of his own portrait of 1745, he professed to define the principles of beauty and grace. Dr. Benjamin Hoadly, M.D., the Rev. James Townley of Merchant Taylors' School and 'High Life below Stairs,' Ralph of the 'Champion,' Dr. T. Morell of Chiswick, and other friends seem to have assisted in preparing the book—a combination of counsel not entirely to the profit of the work. Hogarth undoubtedly knew more than he could express or his friends could interpret, and the result was certainly not conspicuous for order or lucidity. His enemies, and his independent and aggressive character had gained him many, fell joyously upon his literary lapses and occasional incoherencies, while the mob of caricaturists, only too glad of the opportunity, diverted themselves hugely with 'Painter Pugg' and his ungainly Graces. The satirist was now himself satirised, and, like most of his race, he was only too vulnerable. The list of these performances will be found at length in vol. iii. pt. ii. of Mr. F. G. Stephens's 'Catalogue of Satirical Prints and Drawings' in the British Museum (see Nos. 3238 et seq.) Some admiring critics of course he had. Ralph declared that 'composition is at last become a science; the student knows what he is in search of; the connoisseur what to praise; and fancy and fashion, or prescription, will usurp the hacknied name of taste no more;' and friendly Sylvanus Urban put Hogarth into the introductory verses to his volume of 1754. The work was translated into German in the same year by Christlob Mylius, into Italian at Leghorn in 1761, and in 1805 into French by Talleyrand's librarian, Jansen. Of late years it has not been found necessary to reprint the book; but the two large chart-plates prepared by the artist to illustrate it, one of which has for its central design a 'Statuary's Yard' and the other a 'Country Dance,' continue to be sought after. More popular still is the little etching of 'Columbus breaking the Egg,' which was prepared as the subscription-ticket.

Between the 'Analysis' and Hogarth's next unfortunate experiment comes the whimsical frontispiece to Kirby's 'Perspective' (1753), cleverly embodying all the errors in that science of which ignorance could possibly be guilty, and even including a few that it could scarcely have committed. To this, heralded by the already-mentioned ticket entitled 'Crowns, Mitres,' &c., followed in 1755–8 the admirable 'Election Series,' four large plates engraved by Hogarth, C. Grignion, Morellon Le Cave, and F. Aviline. They are entitled separately 'An Election Entertainment' (24 Feb. 1755), 'Canvassing for Votes' (20 Feb. 1757), 'Polling' (20 Feb. 1758), and 'Chairing the Members' (1 Jan. 1758), and taken seriatim give a vivid idea of electioneering humours in the old rough-and-tumble, bribery-and-corruption days of the second George. A further pair of prints was prompted by the rumours of invasion current in 1756, when Hogarth came to the aid of patriotism with two rapidly executed plates, in one of which, 'England,' the natives of this island were represented as eagerly awaiting the descent of the invaders, while in the other, 'France,' the famished subjects of the Grand Monarque exhibit a most pitiful reluctance to embark upon their enterprise. 'The Bench' (1758) and 'The Cockpit' (5 Nov. 1759), the latter of which depicted, probably at its home in Birdcage Walk, a popular eighteenth-century pastime, with 'The Five Orders of Periwigs' (15 Oct. 1761) and a couple of frontispieces to vols. ii. and iv. of 'Tristram Shandy,' are the only other plates which require present mention. But Hogarth had not yet relinquished his aspirations after high art, and in 1756 executed for the altar-piece at St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol, a set of sacred subjects, the 'Sealing of the Sepulchre,' the 'Ascension,' and the 'Three Maries.' These three pictures, for which he received the sum of 500*l.*, are now in the Fine Arts Academy at Clifton.

On 6 June 1757 Hogarth was appointed serjeant-painter of all his majesty's works, succeeding his brother-in-law, John Thornhill, who resigned that office. He entered upon his duties on 16 July, and his nominal salary was 10*l.*, but with 'fees, liveries, profits,' and the like, it came to about 200*l.* per annum. At this time he seems to have decided to confine himself to portrait-painting; but two years later he announced once more that he should quit the pencil for the graver, one of his chief reasons being that the retouching and repairing of his many plates was already becoming a laborious task. Before he bade a final adieu to the brush Lord Charlemont persuaded him to execute another picture. This was that known indifferently as 'Picquet,' or 'The Lady's Last Stake,' or 'Virtue in Danger,' one of the most attractive of his lesser works. It was engraved by Thomas Cheesman in 1825. Its popularity as a picture led to a further commission from Sir Richard (afterwards Lord) Grosvenor, the choice of subject being left as before to the artist. He selected Boccaccio's (or rather Dryden's) Sigismunda weeping over the heart of her murdered husband, Guiscardo, his object being to rival a so-called Correggio (it was really a Furini) with the same title, which had been sold at Sir Luke Schaub's sale in 1758 for 400*l.* Hogarth valued his 'Sigismunda' at no less. He took immense pains with it, and probably too much advice. When it was finished, Sir Richard, who would have preferred a humorous or satirical *genre* piece, rather meanly shuffled out of his bargain. The picture in consequence, greatly to the painter's mortification, remained upon his hands, and was not sold until his widow's death, when it was purchased by the Boydells for fifty-six guineas. What was worse, both the transaction and the work gave rise to much vexatious comment, and 'Sigismunda,' whose lineaments, as already stated, were those of Mrs. Hogarth, was frankly and even brutally criticised. To prove its merit Hogarth arranged to have it engraved, but the matter never, during his lifetime, advanced beyond an etching in outline by Basire and a subscription-ticket by himself. The latter, 'Time smoking a Picture' (1761), is one of the happiest of its class, and has for its English motto two quotations from an 'Epistle to a Friend, occasioned by my picture of Sigismunda,' of which, with the aid of Paul Whitehead, the painter delivered himself.

> To Nature and your Self appeal
> Nor learn of others, what to feel,

is one of these. The whole poem, if such it may be called, is to be found in the 'Genuine Works,' 1808, i. 322, and also at p. 281 of the 'Anecdotes' of J. B. Nichols, 1833. 'Sigismunda' was mezzotinted in 1793 (1 Feb.) by Robert Dunkarton, and engraved in line by B. Smith, 4 June 1795. The original picture and that of the 'Lady's Last Stake' were exhibited at the Spring Gardens exhibition of 1761. For the 'Catalogue' of this Hogarth executed a head-and tail-piece, both of which were engraved by Grignion. The former was a bid for the royal patronage of art; the latter, a monkey with an eyeglass watering some withered exotics, a supplementary blow at those travelled and unenlightened *virtuosi* who cherished the lifeless

'black masters' and neglected the living 'Marriage à-la-Mode.'

With 1761 we are within three years of Hogarth's death, and the chronicle of his work grows scanter. A second portrait of himself, which he executed and engraved in 1758, had shown him to be already an older and sadder man, although, faithful to his past, he is engaged in 'painting the Comic Muse.' In March 1762 he issued the plate known as 'Credulity, Superstition, and Fanaticism, a Medley,' which was an adaptation, more closely directed at the methodists, from an earlier design of wider scope, entitled 'Enthusiasm Delineated.' A few copies of this first thought were struck off before the artist re-engraved the plate, and they show that, probably in deference to criticism, Hogarth converted what was a compact composition into a desultory pictorial hotch-pot which, despite the assertion of Horace Walpole that it is the 'most sublime of his works for useful and deep satire,' is not now regarded as ranking among the triumphs of his imagination. And so we come to the last notable events in his career, the publication of the political print called 'The Times' (plate i.), and his quarrel with Wilkes and Churchill.

Long before the death of George II, Hogarth is supposed to have enjoyed the favour of Lord Bute. But he had nevertheless wisely withheld himself from faction. In 1762, however, an evil genius prompted him to do some 'timed' thing in the ministerial interest. The very announcement of his purpose should have warned him of the danger of this step, for it at once brought him into collision with Wilkes and Wilkes's 'led-captain,' Churchill the satirist, both of whom had hitherto been his personal associates. Wilkes forthwith threatened reprisals; Hogarth refused to desist; and in these circumstances, on 7 Sept. 1762, 'The Times, Plate i.,' came out. It was a laboured and confused performance, though not without true Hogarthian touches. On the Saturday after its appearance, Wilkes, as he had promised, retorted by a savage 'North Briton,' No. 17, attacking the painter at all his most assailable points. The alleged failure of his powers, the miscarriage of 'Sigismunda,' the obscurities of the 'Analysis,' were successively discussed with the merciless malignity of an adversary who had grown familiar with his opponent's foibles in the unrestrained intercourse of private life. There is little doubt that Hogarth was deeply wounded. 'Being,' he tells us, 'at that time very weak, and in a kind of slow fever, it could not but seize on a feeling mind.' A touching instance of this is supplied by an item in Mr. H. P. Standly's catalogue. It was a worn copy of the paper containing Wilkes's diatribes, given long afterwards by Mrs. Hogarth to Ireland, which the painter had 'carried in his pocket many days to show his friends.' But he was not hurt to the death, as Wilkes profanely hoped, and told Lord Temple.

In the following year (16 May) he recovered sufficiently to take his revenge by depicting Wilkes in that famous portrait which will carry his satyr leer and hideous squint to remote posterity. Upon this Churchill, who had already been meditating action, took up the cudgels for his friend in 'An Epistle to William Hogarth' (July), which was as clever as it was cold-blooded and cruel. It promptly elicited from the painter another caricature (1 Aug.), entitled 'The Bruiser, C. Churchill (once the Reverend!), in the character of a Russian Hercules regaling himself after having killed the monster Caricatura, that so severely galled his virtuous friend, the heaven-born Wilkes.' The 'Russian Hercules' was a bear in torn bands hugging a club, the knots of which were inscribed 'Lye 1, Lye 2,' &c., and he was 'regaling himself' with a quart pot of porter. To a later issue Hogarth added some supplementary details. 'The pleasure and pecuniary advantage,' he says, 'which I derived from these two engravings [of Wilkes and Churchill], together with occasionally riding on horseback, restored me to as much health as can be expected at my time of life.'

In 1762 he prepared, but did not issue, a second plate of 'The Times.' It ultimately appeared in 1790 (29 May), when it was published by Messrs. Boydell. His only remaining efforts are the well-known etching of Fielding, executed from memory for Arthur Murphy's edition (1762) of that writer's works, a portrait of Dr. Morell, who had assisted him in the 'Analysis,' and a frontispiece to the Rev. John Clubbe's 'Phisiognomy,' 1763. His final plate was the graphic epilogue to his collected prints entitled 'The Bathos; or Manner of Sinking in Sublime Paintings, inscribed to the Dealers in Dark Pictures' (3 March 1764), a curious assemblage of 'fag-ends' suggested by some premonition of his approaching death. After this, with the exception of some finishing strokes to the plate of 'The Bench,' he never again touched pencil, brush, or graver. On 25 Oct. he was conveyed from his house at Chiswick to Leicester Fields, very weak, yet remarkably cheerful, and, says Nichols (*Genuine Works*, 1808, i. 386-8), 'receiving an agreeable letter from the American Dr. Franklin, drew up a rough draught of an answer to it; but going to bed, he was seized with a vomiting,

upon which he rung his bell with such violence that he broke it, and expired about two hours afterwards in the arms of Mrs. Mary Lewis, who was called up on his being taken suddenly ill.' He was buried in Chiswick churchyard, where, in 1771, a monument was erected to him by his friends, with an epitaph by Garrick as follows:

Farewel, great Painter of Mankind!
Who reach'd the noblest point of Art,
Whose pictur'd Morals charm the Mind,
And through the Eye correct the Heart.

If Genius fire thee, Reader, stay:
If Nature touch thee, drop a tear;
If neither move thee, turn away,
For Hogarth's honour'd dust lies here.

A variation of this by Dr. Johnson is sometimes quoted as if it had been a rival attempt:

The Hand of Art here torpid lies
That traced the essential form of Grace:
Here Death has closed the curious eyes
That saw the manners in the face.

That it was not a rival attempt is clear from a letter from Johnson to Garrick, dated 12 Dec. 1771, and printed in Croker's 'Boswell,' 1860, p. 225. Johnson's quatrain was only a suggested emendation of the first form of Garrick's verses.

By his will, dated 16 Aug. 1764, Hogarth left all his property, which consisted mainly of his engraved plates, to his wife. She continued to reside when in town at the Golden Head with the above-named Mary Lewis, and to sell her husband's prints. Richard Livesay, the portrait-painter and engraver, was one of her lodgers there. Cheesman, the engraver, was another, and the Scotch artist, Alexander Runciman [q. v.] When the sale of the prints declined, as, notwithstanding that the copyright had been secured to her personally for twenty years by special act of parliament, it gradually did, her failing income was assisted by a pension of 40*l.* from the Royal Academy. Old inhabitants of Chiswick long remembered the once handsome Jane Thornhill, transformed by advancing years into a stately and venerable lady, dressed in a silk sacque, raised headdress, and black calash, whom a faithful and equally ancient man-servant wheeled regularly in her Bath-chair to Chiswick Church. She died 13 Nov. 1789, being then eighty years of age, and was buried by her husband's side. There are several portraits of her. One by Hogarth, taken when she was about five-and-thirty, was exhibited by Mr. H. B. Mildmay at the Grosvenor Gallery in the summer of 1888. A lock of her hair is preserved in the manuscripts department of the British Museum. Mary Lewis, her cousin, to whom she left her property, shortly afterwards, in consideration of a life-annuity of 250*l.*, transferred her right in the plates to Alderman Boydell.

Of Hogarth's two houses, that in Leicester Fields, as already stated, now no longer exists; but it was inhabited after Mrs. Hogarth's death by the Pole, Thaddeus Kosciusko, and by Byron's friend, the Countess Guiccioli (*Memorable London Houses*, 1890, p. 3). The little red-brick 'country box by the Thames,' much altered for the worse as to its environment, still stands in the lane leading from the Duke's Avenue towards Chiswick Church. One of the post-Hogarthian tenants was the Rev. H. F. Cary [q. v.], the translator of Dante, who between 1814 and 1826 held the curacy of Chiswick. A later resident was a transpontine actor, known popularly as 'Brayvo' Hicks. An old mulberry-tree, the fruit of which was formerly the occasion of an annual festival to the children of the neighbourhood, still stands in the once well-ordered and nightingale-haunted garden, but of the filbert avenue, where the painter was wont to play nine-pins, there is no discernible sign. The outbuildings at the end of the garden have long been pulled down, and two quaint little tombstones to a dog and bullfinch, the latter of which was said to have been scratched by Hogarth himself, only exist now in the sketch made of them, *circa* 1848, by Mr. F. W. Fairholt for Mrs. S. C. Hall's 'Pilgrimages to English Shrines.' One of the upper rooms of the house, conspicuous by its overhanging bay-window, is conjectured to be that represented in 'Picquet, or Virtue in Danger.' In this case, its size in the picture must be considerably exaggerated. It is matter for congratulation that this interesting relic has recently (1890) been purchased by Mr. Alfred Dawson, an old resident in Chiswick, who proposes to restore and preserve it as a relic of the painter. Meanwhile various sketches of the house and tomb are in existence, e.g. in the 'Pictorial World,' 26 Sept. 1874, 'Graphic,' 14 Nov. 1874, 'Magazine of Art,' December 1882 (two admirable sketches by Frank Murray), and 'Century Magazine,' June 1886. A sketch by Mr. Charles J. Staniland in the 'Illustrated London News' for 18 Oct. 1873 shows the garden as it was during Mr. Hicks's tenancy and before it had been subjected to the questionable 'improvements' of its latest proprietors. There is also an excellent representation of the mulberry-tree by Mr. C. Graham in 'Harper's Magazine' for August 1888. In 1856 the tomb was repaired by an enthusiastic namesake of the painter, William Hogarth of Aberdeen, and of late years it has again been cleaned and renovated upon the

occasion of the restoration and enlargement of Chiswick Church.

The chief of the portraits of William Hogarth is that by himself in the National Gallery, for which it was purchased in 1824 with the Angerstein collection. He painted it in 1745, and, as already stated, engraved it four years later. It was again engraved by B. Smith on 4 June 1795. Angerstein bought it at Mrs. Hogarth's death. It was 'an old plate' of this picture which Hogarth used in 1763 for the caricature of 'The Bruiser' (Churchill). A small version of this portrait was exhibited by Mr. John Leighton, F.S.A., at the English Humourists' Exhibition, 1889. Another portrait by the artist himself, which also once belonged to his widow, is now in the National Portrait Gallery. Hogarth engraved it (in part) in 1758, retouching it in 1764. He also appears with Garrick in Mr. Addington's picture of 'Garrick in the Green Room,' which was exhibited at the Old Masters in 1880. Other likenesses are the head in a hat from the 'Gate of Calais;' the oval head begun by Weltdon and finished by Hogarth; the head in a tie-wig prefixed to vol. i. of Samuel Ireland's 'Graphic Illustrations;' and the woodcut with a pipe in Walpole's 'Anecdotes' (ed. Major). In the National Portrait Gallery there is a bust in terra-cotta by Roubiliac. Hogarth also painted portraits of his sisters Mary and Ann (which in 1879 were in the possession of Mr. R. C. Nichols, the son of Mr. J. B. Nichols, Hogarth's commentator of 1833); of Sir James Thornhill, his wife, and their son John; of Mary Lewis, and of his six servants. Besides these there is a portrait in the National Gallery of Mary Hogarth, dated 1746. When she died is not known, although she preceded her brother; but her sister Ann survived until 13 Aug. 1771, when she was buried in Hogarth's grave at Chiswick.

It was claimed for Hogarth, in Johnson's variation upon Garrick, that he saw the manners in the face, and his own portrait is the index of his character. The brisk, blue-eyed, manly, intelligent, and somewhat combative head with the scar over the right eye, which looks out from the canvas in the National Gallery, seems to accord completely with his verbal likeness as it has been handed down to us. He was, it is easy to believe, a sturdy, outspoken, honest, obstinate, pugnacious little man who, as one is glad to think, once pummelled a fellow soundly for maltreating the beautiful drummeress whom he drew in 'Southwark Fair.' As a companion he was witty and genial, and to those he cared for, thoroughly faithful and generous. He liked good clothes, good living, good order in his household, and he was proud of the rewards of industry and respectability. As a master he was exacting in his demands, but punctual in his payments; as a servant he did a full day's work, and insisted upon his wage. His prejudices, like those of most self-educated men, were strong, and he fought doggedly in defence of them without any attempt to conciliate his adversary. That he was not proof against flattery seems to have been true. In his own walk he had succeeded by a course of training which would have failed with nineteen men out of twenty, and he consequently underrated the teaching of all academies whatsoever. With the art patronage and connoisseurship of his day he was hopelessly at war; he saw in it only the fostering of foreign rubbish at the expense of native merit. But a great deal that has been said on the subject of his attitude to the continental schools of painting has been manifestly exaggerated, and in any circumstances something must be allowed for the warmth of controversy. An artist of Hogarth's parts could not be as insensible to the merits of the great masters as some have pretended. Yet it may well be conceived that such a downright and quick-tongued disputant, in his impatience of the 'parrot raptures of pretentious and incompetent persons, might easily come to utter 'blasphemous expressions against the divinity even of Raphael Urbino, Correggio, and Michael Angelo.' His true attitude towards them is disclosed in his words to Mrs. Piozzi. He was talking to her, late in life, of Dr. Johnson, whose conversation, he said, was to that of other men as Titian's painting compared to Hudson's; 'but don't you tell people now, that I say so,' continued he, 'for the connoisseurs and I are at war, you know; and because I hate *them*, they think I hate *Titian*, and let them!' (*Anecdotes of Samuel Johnson, LL.D.*, ed. 1826, pp. 104–5).

Numerous other stories might be cited in illustration of this outline of Hogarth's character. Side by side with his general hatred of the foreigner was his particular hatred of the French, whom he never fails to ridicule in his works. 'Calais Gate' indeed owed its origin to a misadventure which his undisguised Gallomania brought upon him. In 1749, after the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, he paid a brief visit to France with Hayman, Cheere, the sculptor, and some other friends. He did not set out prepared to admire, and he does not seem to have in the least concealed the contempt he felt for the 'farcical pomp of war,' the 'pompous parade of religion,' and 'the much bustle with very little business' which he discovered about him. His frankly expressed opinions speedily attracted atten-

tion, and when, at last, he was found sketching the English arms upon the famous old gate of Calais (now no longer standing), he was at once taken before the commandant for a spy, confined closely in his lodgings, and finally escorted, with scant ceremony, on shipboard for England. He revenged himself upon his return for this ignominious treatment by the picture of the 'Gate of Calais,' in which the gluttonous friars, the leathern-faced fish-women, and the 'lean, ragged, and tawdry soldiery' were pilloried to his heart's content. Another well-worn anecdote may be quoted in illustration of his sturdy independence of character. Upon one occasion he painted a deformed nobleman, and drew his likeness faithfully. His sitter, who had anticipated flattery, declined to accept it. Thereupon Hogarth announced that if it were not removed within three days, it would, with certain uncomplimentary appendages, be disposed of to Mr. Hare, 'the famous wild-beast man,' a hint which at once brought about a settlement of his claim (*Genuine Works*, 1808, i. 25). A third story related by Nichols pleasantly exemplifies that pardonable vanity which was almost a natural consequence of his self-reliant nature. 'Hogarth,' says the narrator, 'being at dinner with the great Cheselden, and some other company, was told that Mr. John Freke, surgeon of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, a few evenings before, at Dick's Coffee-house, had asserted that Greene was as eminent in composition as Handel. "That fellow Freke," replied Hogarth, "is always shooting his bolt absurdly one way or another! Handel is a giant in music; Greene only a light Florimel kind of a composer." "Ay," says our artist's informant, "but at the same time Mr. Freke declared you were as good a portrait-painter as Vandyck." "*There* he was in the right," adds Hogarth, "and so I am, give me my time, and let me choose my subject"' (*ib.* i. 237). He was often extremely absent-minded. Once, when he had gone to call upon the lord mayor, Beckford, in the fine coach which he set up in his later years, and for which Catton, the coach painter, designed the emblematical crest engraved by Livesay in 1782, he forgot all about it on leaving the house, and to the amazement of his wife arrived at home on foot, and drenched to the skin (*ib.* i. 216–17).

The list of Hogarthiana might easily be extended. With regard to some of the well-known stories, it will be well to cross-question their sources rather narrowly. Not a few of those which have a more than ordinarily malicious turn emanate from George Steevens, who, as Allan Cunningham says, 'seems to have taken pleasure in mingling his own gall with the milk of his coadjutor's narrative.' In the edition of 1808–17 the portions respectively supplied by the two commentators are distinguished, and it is manifest that all the more unfriendly comments and records belong not to Nichols, but to Steevens. The unmanly and indefensible attack of the latter (*Biog. Anecdotes*, 1785, pp. 113–14) upon Mary Lewis, whose only fault appears to have been her loyalty to her uncle's memory, is almost sufficient to disqualify him as a chronicler. Another critic who has been unduly harsh to certain aspects of Hogarth's character is Horace Walpole. From a clever letter to George Montagu, dated 5 May 1761, it is clear that, however he may have appreciated his powers as a pictorial satirist, Walpole ranked him as a man with the rest of those outsiders of fashion, the Fieldings, Goldsmiths, Johnsons, &c., whose misfortune it was to be born beyond the pale of his own patrician circle, and that, even in the domain of art, he resented his claim to be a colourist, a portrait-painter, or a critic.

With respect to the last-named qualification —as far at least as it is exemplified by 'The Analysis'—the consensus of modern opinion would probably be in accord with Walpole. 'The Analysis' was the *tour de force* of a clever artist, whose gifts, as he himself admitted, lay more with the pencil than the pen. But when Dr. Morell and others, echoing Walpole and 'the picture dealers, picture cleaners, picture-frame makers, and other connoisseurs'—to use Hogarth's scornful classification—declared that 'colouring was not his forte,' they did him imperfect justice. Since the first exhibition of his collected works in oil at the British Institution in 1814, his reputation as a mere layer of colours has been steadily increasing, and the reaction thus initiated has been enforced of late years by the appearance, in successive exhibitions at the Academy and elsewhere, of numerous portraits and pictures long buried in private collections. It is now admitted that his merits as a painter are unquestionable, that his tints are pure and harmonious, his composition perspicuous, and his manner, without being minute or finely finished, singularly dexterous and direct. Even the much-abused 'Sigismunda' is now held at present to be a far better work than would ever be suspected from the gross obloquy to which, owing to the circumstances of its production, it was exposed during the artist's lifetime. If it cannot be ranked (as he fondly hoped) with Correggio, it must at least be conceded that its scheme of colour is sound and its technical skill by no means contemptible.

As to his engravings they are so well

known—so much better known even now than his paintings—that it sounds paradoxical to say that his work with the burin is less remarkable than are his efforts with the brush. And yet this is in reality a natural consequence of his peculiar qualities. His downright manner, his detestation of the indirect and the redundant, his very energy and vitality, all disqualified him from competing with the slow proficiency of such skilled craftsmen as Grignion and Basire. So much, indeed, he himself confesses. Beauty and elegance of execution, he plainly gives us to understand, demanded far more patience than he felt disposed to exercise, and he regarded the making of merely fine lines 'as a barren and unprofitable study.' 'The fact is,' he declares, 'that the passions may be more forcibly exprest by a strong, bold stroke than by the most delicate engraving. To expressing them as I felt them, I have paid the utmost attention, and as they were addressed to *hard hearts*, have rather preferred leaving them *hard*, and giving the effect, by a quick touch, to rendering them languid and feeble by fine strokes and soft engraving, which require more care and practice than can often be attained, except by a man of a very quiet turn of mind' (John Ireland, iii. 355). This is a transparent apology for what he knew to be the weaker side of his work, its lack of finish and haste of execution, while at the same time it invites attention to what were undoubtedly its special merits—its spirit, its vigour, its intelligibility. And it must not be forgotten that his prints have one inalienable advantage—they are autographs. Hogarth engraved by Hogarth must always claim precedence over Hogarth engraved by any one else.

But it is neither by his achievements as an engraver nor his merits as a painter that he retains his unique position among English artists. It is as a pictorial chronicler of life and manners, as a satirist and humourist on canvas, that he makes his main demand upon posterity. His skill in seizing upon the ridiculous and the grotesque in life was only equalled by his power of rendering the tragic and the terrible. And it was not only given to him to see unerringly and to select unfalteringly, but he added to this a special gift of narrative by action, which, looking to the fact that he has had so few worthy rivals, must of necessity be rare. Other artists have succeeded in single scenes of humorous *genre*, or in depicting isolated effects of horror and passion, but none, like Hogarth, has combined both with such signal ability, and carried them from one scene to another with such supreme dexterity as this painter, whom Walpole felicitously styles 'a writer of comedy with a pencil.' 'A Harlot's Progress,' 'A Rake's Progress,' the 'Marriage à-la-Mode,' the 'Good and Idle Apprentices,' are picture-dramas, as skilful in construction and as perfect in development as any play that was ever played. And if they are admirable in plot and movement, they are equally irreproachable in scene and costume. There is no actor on his stage, either splendid or squalid, but wears his fitting habit as he lived when Hogarth lived; there is no background, either of cellar or *salon*, which had not its exact prototype in Georgian England. Moreover, much that on the boards of a theatre would be expressed by gesture or byplay is conveyed or suggested in Hogarth's compositions by the wonderful eloquence of detail and significance of accessory which make his work so inexhaustible a field of fresh discoveries. The chairs and tables, the masks and fans, the swords and cudgels, have all their articulate message in the story; there is a sermon in a dial, a moral in a cobweb, a text in a paper of tobacco. This it is that makes so true the admirable utterance of his most sympathetic critic, Charles Lamb. 'Hogarth's graphic representations,' he says, 'are indeed books; they have the teeming fruitful suggestive meaning of *words*. Other prints we look at, his prints we read.' Nor are his works less notable for that abounding energy of movement upon which Hazlitt lays stress. 'Everything in his [Hogarth's] pictures has life and motion in it. Not only does the business of the scene never stand still, but every feature and muscle is put into full play: the exact feeling of the moment is brought out, and carried to its utmost height, and then instantly seized and stamped on the canvas for ever. . . . Besides the excellence of each individual face, the reflection of the expression from face to face, the contrast and struggle of particular motives and feelings in the different actors in the scene, as of anger, contempt, laughter, compassion, are conveyed in the happiest and most lively manner. . . . He gives the extremes of character and expression, but he gives them with perfect truth and accuracy.' It only remains to add that Hogarth's intention, like that of many of his contemporaries, was genuinely didactic. 'Amidst all his pleasantry,' says Walpole, 'he observes the true end of comedy—reformation: there is always a moral to his pictures.' It is possible that the moral was sometimes trite and obvious—'written in rather too large letters after the fable,' as Thackeray says—but there can be no doubt that it was sincere.

Fortunately for Hogarth's admirers, few, if

any, of his more famous works have found their way out of his native country. The 'Marriage à-la-Mode,' 'Sigismunda,' 'Lavinia Fenton,' 'The Shrimp Girl,' a couple of conversation-pieces, and his portrait of himself and his dog are in the National Gallery. His full-length of himself 'painting the Comic Muse' and one of his sketches of Lord Lovat are in the National Portrait Gallery. At the Soane Museum are 'A Rake's Progress' and the 'Election' series; at the Foundling Hospital the 'March to Finchley,' 'Moses brought to Pharaoh's Daughter,' and 'Captain Coram.' The Society of Lincoln's Inn possesses 'Paul before Felix;' St. Bartholomew's Hospital, 'The Pool of Bethesda,' and 'The Good Samaritan.' At the Royal Society is the portrait of Martin Folkes; at the church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields that of James Gibbs; at the Royal College of Surgeons, that of Sir C. Hawkins. To the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge belongs 'Dr. and Miss Arnold of Ashby Lodge.' Other examples of varied value are scattered in private collections. Her majesty the queen has 'Garrick and his Wife' and 'A View of the Mall;' the Duke of Westminster, 'The Distressed Poet' and 'The Boy with a Kite;' the Duke of Newcastle, 'Southwark Fair;' the Earl of Wemyss, Scene 2 in 'A Harlot's Progress' (the rest having been burnt at Fonthill in 1755); the Earl of Feversham, 'Garrick as Richard III;' the Earl of Carlisle, 'The Committee of the House of Commons examining Bambridge;' while the Duke of Leeds, Mr. John Murray, and Mr. Louis Huth have each examples of the 'Beggar's Opera.' Mr. Huth also possesses 'The Lady's Last Stake.' Besides these, Mr. R. Rankin has 'The Sleeping Congregation;' Lord Lansdowne, Sir Charles Tennant, and Mr. F. B. Henson, portraits of 'Peg Woffington;' and Lady Ashburton, 'A View in St. James's Park.' The catalogues of the Grosvenor Gallery for 1888 and 1889 and the successive catalogues of the winter exhibitions at the Royal Academy contain record of several other works which are, rightly or wrongly, attributed to Hogarth. It may be added that the 'Apprentice' series, the 'Four Stages of Cruelty,' 'France' and 'England,' and 'Beer Street' and 'Gin Lane' do not appear to have been painted, and that the picture of 'The Strolling Actresses dressing in a Barn' was burnt at Littleton in 1874.

Hogarth's prints, now grown somewhat too robust in character for the virtuosi of to-day, found many collectors in the century which followed his death. The variations which from time to time he made in the plates render the possession of certain 'states' of them an object of considerable solicitude to those concerned. Of these peculiarities few only can be here specified, and those solely as illustrations. For example, one impression of the 'March to Finchley' derives importance from the fact that it was by an oversight dated on a 'Sunday' (30 Dec. 1750), while a humbler value attaches to a later copy which has but a single *s* in the word 'Prussia.' The earliest state of the 'Distrest Poet' (1736) has a print of 'Pope thrashing Curll' in the background, for which in 1740 was substituted a 'Map of the Gold Mines of Peru.' Superior interest attaches to those copies of plate iii. of the 'Four Times of the Day (Evening),' in which the woman's face is printed in red, and the dyer's hands in blue, while in the most orthodox 'Beer Street' the blacksmith flourishes a Frenchman instead of a leg of mutton. In 'Gin Lane' a white-faced baby is the desirable element; in the 'Enraged Musician' a white horse; in the 'Strolling Actresses' it is Flora tallowing her hair when the feathers are already arranged in it. In the 'Election' series, the 'Apprentice' series, the 'Marriage à-la-Mode,' 'A Rake's Progress,' &c., there are also numerous differences which cannot in this place be enumerated. Full information with regard to them will, however, be found in the works of the Nicholses, elder and junior; in Stephens's 'Catalogue of Satirical Prints in the British Museum,' and in the sale catalogues of Horace Walpole, Gulston, George Baker, H. P. Standly, the Irelands, and others. It may be added that the original prices of the prints as sold by Mrs. Hogarth at the Golden Head were extremely moderate. From a list given by John Nichols it appears that the eight plates of 'A Rake's Progress' could be bought for 2*l.* 2*s.* This was the highest amount, the 'Marriage à-la-Mode' being 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*, 'A Harlot's Progress,' 1*l.* 1*s.*, the 'Apprentices,' 12*s.*, and the 'March to Finchley,' 10*s.* 6*d.* The rest varied from 7*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.*, and the entire collection was to be obtained bound up for thirteen guineas. Boydell, to whom, as already stated, the plates were transferred by Mary Lewis, reissued them in 1790 (110 plates); Baldwin and Cradock in 1822 (120 plates). In the latter issue the original coppers had been repaired and retouched by James Heath, associate engraver, R.A. There is a large and varied collection of Hogarth's engravings in the print room of the British Museum, the basis of which was the collection of Mr. William Packer of Bloomsbury, who sold it to the trustees before his death in 1828. The valuable collection of George Steevens is at Felbrigge Hall, near Cromer, in Norfolk. It was left by Steevens at his death in 1800 to

the Right Hon. William Wyndham (*d.* 4 June 1810). A list of some of the more notable collectors of Hogarth's works is given in J. B. Nichols's 'Anecdotes,' 1833, pp. 407–9. In the manuscripts department of the British Museum are portions of the manuscript of the 'Analysis' and of the 'Biographical Anecdotes' printed by John Ireland.

[The earliest Hogarth commentator was the Swiss enameller, Jean Rouquet, who wrote, at Hogarth's request, and to accompany such sets of his prints as went abroad, a pamphlet entitled Lettres de Monsieur * * à un de ses Amis à Paris, pour lui expliquer les Estampes de Monsieur Hogarth, 1746. Rouquet, however, only explains the two Progresses, Marriage à-la-Mode, and the March to Finchley. Next comes the Rev. John Trusler, whose Hogarth Moralised, 1768, was published 'with the approbation of Jane Hogarth, Widow of the late Mr. Hogarth,' and who is best studied in John Major's editions of 1831–41. After Trusler follows Horace Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting, vol. iv. (1771). Ten years later John Nichols, the antiquary and printer, with the assistance of George Steevens, issued Biographical Anecdotes of W. H., and a Catalogue of his Works chronologically arranged, with occasional Remarks. This was expanded in the second edit. (1782) from 155 to 474 pp., and a third and further extended edition appeared in 1785. These Anecdotes formed the basis of the Genuine Works of W. H. by Nichols and Steevens, in three vols. 1808–17, vol. iii. of which includes reprints of a so-called Clavis Hogarthiana, 1816, by the Rev. E. Ferrers, and the prose Five Days' Tour, printed by R. Livesay in 1782. The Genuine Works is the most important of the older contributions to Hogarth biography and criticism. Besides these there is the useful Explanation of several of Mr. Hogarth's Prints, 1785 [by Mr. Felton]; the Hogarth Illustrated, and the Supplement to Hogarth Illustrated, of John Ireland, the print-seller, three vols. 1791–8; the Graphic Illustrations of Samuel Ireland, two vols. 1794–9; the Ausführliche Erklärung der Hogarthischen Kupferstiche, 1794–1816, of G. C. Lichtenberg; the Anecdotes of the celebrated William Hogarth, with an explanatory Description of his Works, 1811, 1813, 1833, designed to accompany the prints of the engraver, Thomas Cook, 1806; the Works of William Hogarth, two vols. 1812, by T. Clerk; the Life in Cunningham's British Painters, 1829; the Anecdotes of J. B. Nichols, 1833; the editions of Jones, 1830–49; of Trusler and Roberts (with an admirable essay by James Hannay), 1861; of Horne, 1872; William Hogarth, by G. A. Sala, 1866; the Works, published by Bell & Daldy, two vols. 1872, with commentary by Cosmo Monkhouse and the writer of this article; the invaluable Catalogue of Satirical Prints and Drawings in the British Museum, by F. G. Stephens, vols. ii–iv.; and William Hogarth, by the writer of this article, in the Great Artists series (1879).

Among miscellaneous critiques and essays (in addition to those mentioned in the body of the above) may be noted Gilpin's Rake's Progress in his Essay on Prints, 2nd edit. 1768; Charles Lamb's priceless paper in the Reflector, No. 3, 1811; Hazlitt's in the Examiner, Nos. 336 and 338, 1814; Hartley Coleridge's Hogarth, Bewick, and Green, Blackwood, xxx. 655; Thackeray's famous lecture, 1853; Forgue's 'La Caricature en Angleterre,' Revue Britannique, xxiv. 201; Mrs. Oliphant's sketch, Blackwood, cvi. 140; Professor Colvin's Portfolio, iii. 146; Stephens's Hogarth and the Pirates, *ib.* xv. 2; Genevay's W. Hogarth, L'Art, 1875; William Hogarth, by Feuillet de Conches, L'Artiste, 1882; Filon's 'La Caricature en Angleterre,' Revue des Deux Mondes, 1885; and Ward's English Art, pt. i. 1887. Besides these, Smith's Nollekens and his Times, 1828; Pye's Patronage of British Art, 1845; Brownlow's Hist. of the Foundling, 1847; Leslie's Handbook for Young Painters, 1855; Timbs's Anecdote Biography, 1860; Redgrave's Cent. of Painters, 1866; Taylor's Leicester Square, 1874; Wedmore's Masters of Genre Painting, 1880, Waagen, the Art Journal, the Magazine of Art, and the indices to Notes and Queries should be consulted. It may be added that some careful copies of Hogarth by F. W. Fairholt in Knight's Penny Mag. did much to popularise the artist's works. For the indication of some hitherto neglected advertisements of 'A Harlot's Progress' the writer is indebted to Mr. G. A. Aitken.]

A. D.

HOGARTH, WILLIAM, D.D. (1786–1866), the first Roman catholic bishop of Hexham and Newcastle, was born on 25 March 1786 at Dodding Green in the valley of Kendal, Westmorland, where his family had for centuries possessed landed property. He received his education in the college at Crook Hall, Durham, which was subsequently removed to Ushaw, where he became a professor and general prefect. In 1816 he was appointed chaplain at Cliffe Hall, and in 1821 he was transferred to Darlington, where he passed the rest of his life. He was vicar-general to Bishops Briggs, Mostyn, and Riddell. In 1848 he was appointed vicar-apostolic of the northern district, in succession to Dr. Riddell, and was consecrated bishop of Samosata, *in partibus*, at Ushaw on 24 Aug. When the hierarchy was restored by Pius IX, he was translated on 29 Sept. 1850 to the newly erected see of Hexham (afterwards 'Hexham and Newcastle'), comprising the counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, Durham, and Westmoreland. He died at Darlington on 29 Jan. 1866, and was buried at St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw.

[Weekly Register, 3 and 10 Feb. 1866; Times, 31 Jan. 1866; Brady's Episcopal Succession,

iii. 346, 347, 357, 410–13; Gillow's Dict. of English Catholics; Gent. Mag. 1866, pt. i. p. 451; Catholic Directory, 1890, p. 141.] T. C.

HOGENBERG, REMIGIUS (*d.* 1580?), engraver, is believed to have been a son of Hans Hogenberg, a Flemish painter, who died about 1544 at Mechlin, where Remigius was born. The year is not known. He came to England about 1573. There is in the British Museum a large view by him of the city of Münster, entitled 'Westvaliæ Metropolis Monasteriü,' dated 1570, which he no doubt engraved while still abroad. After his arrival in England it is stated by Strype (*Life and Acts of Matthew Parker*, ed. 1821, ii. 524) that he entered the service of Archbishop Parker, who employed him and another engraver, named Richard Lyne, in constructing genealogies. One of these, bearing the double title 'Linea Valesiorum' and 'Linea Angliæ,' and containing the genealogy of the kings of England from the Conquest to the reign of Elizabeth, with the royal line of France, bore the subscription, 'Remigius Hogenbergius, servus D. Matt. Archiep. Cant. sculpsit 1574.' He also engraved from a portrait by Lyne a small portrait of Archbishop Parker, signed 'R. Berg,' with the date 1572, afterwards altered to 1573, which was thought by Vertue to be the first portrait engraved in England. It is extemely rare, and has been copied by Woodburn. Similar to it is a miniature, likewise by Hogenberg, in the original copy of the statutes of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, which was etched by Michael Tyson, and a portrait of Thomas Brooke, Lord Cobham. Between 1575 and 1578 he engraved the maps of the counties of Kent (with Sussex, Surrey, and Middlesex), Wilts, Devon, Salop, Hereford, Lincoln and Nottingham, Lancaster, and Montgomery for Saxton's Atlas. Kramm mentions small portraits by him of Henry of Lorraine (Duke of Guise) and Gaspard de Coligny, executed somewhat in the style of De Gheyn, yet inferior to the works of that artist. He also engraved portraits of Henry IV, king of France, Charles, duke of Lorraine, Francis of Valois (Duke of Anjou and Alençon), and Erasmus. It is said that he died at Lambeth about 1580.

It has often been stated, but apparently in error, that FRANZ HOGENBERG (*d.* 1590), Remigius's elder brother, also came to England. The portrait of Queen Mary, dated 1555, which has been ascribed to him because of its bearing the initials 'F. H.,' was more probably the work of Frans Huys, an engraver who lived at Antwerp from about 1545 to 1570, and the maps of Gaul and Belgium, which are stated by Vertue to have been engraved by Franz Hogenberg for Saxton's Atlas, are not to be found in that series. Franz Hogenberg died at Cologne in 1590, and was interred in the protestant burial-ground of that city. Abraham and Johann Hogenberg, two later engravers of Cologne, were perhaps his sons.

[Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting, ed. Wornum, 1849, i. 189, iii. 846–8; Bryan's Dict. of Painters and Engravers, ed. Graves, 1886–9, i. 666; Kramm's Levens en Werken der Hollandsche en Vlaamsche Kunstschilders, &c., 1857–64, i. 709, 710; Quad's Teutscher Nation Herligkeit, 1609, p. 431; Merlo's Nachrichten von dem Leben und der Werken Kölnischer Künstler, 1850, pp. 188–192; Neeffs's Histoire de la Peinture et de la Sculpture à Malines, 1876, i. 218–19; Biographie Nationale, publiée par l'Académie Royale de Belgique, 1866, &c., ix. 428–32.] R. E. G.

HOGG, HENRY (1831–1874), poet, was born in Nottingham, where he practised as a solicitor until his death in 1874. He devoted himself to writing poetry from youth. His first poem, entitled 'Mournful Recollections,' was in blank verse, and appeared in 1849. In 1852 he published a volume of collected poems, and was classed among the worthies of Nottingham as 'a young poet of genius' in Wylie's 'Old and New Nottingham' (1853). He contributed a number of short poems to the 'Christian Miscellany,' and also wrote hymns and carols, which were very popular in the district. He set some of them to music. A later volume of poems was issued, but was subsequently withdrawn from circulation. His poems, though chiefly echoes of Tennyson, show taste and artistic skill.

[Personal information; Wylie's Old and New Nottingham; local records.] W. E. D.

HOGG, JAMES (1770–1835), the Ettrick Shepherd, was born at Ettrick, Selkirkshire, near the parish school, towards the end of 1770, the parish register recording his baptism on 9 Dec. of that year. He was wrong in his belief that his birthday, like Burns's, was 25 Jan., and the year 1772. He was the second of four sons born to Robert Hogg and Margaret Laidlaw, both of old border families. Owing to his father's failure in farming he received, according to his own account, less than a year's education in all, though in that time he was able to read the Bible and the catechism. At the age of seven he began to herd ewes. For several years, in the course of which he fell in love for the first time and learned to play on the violin, he progressed in his calling, till he was fully qualified, in his sixteenth year, to act as shepherd at Willanslee. He now added to his scanty knowledge an acquaintance with Allan Ramsay's

'Gentle Shepherd' and Blind Harry's 'Wallace,' in Hamilton of Gilbertfield's version, regretting that they were not in prose or in the stanza of the metrical psalms.

From 1790 to 1800 Hogg was shepherd to Mr. Laidlaw of Blackhouse, on the Douglas Burn, Yarrow, having as companions the farmer's sons, of whom William Laidlaw [q. v.] became Scott's friend and the author of 'Lucy's Flittin'.' Hogg found books here that stimulated his intelligence, and the intercourse with his young friends was likewise valuable. He began to be known as 'the poeter,' having made songs, as he says in his 'Autobiography,' 'for the lasses to sing in chorus.' In 1793 he first saw the Perthshire highlands, having gone to Strathfillan with sheep, and he retained a lasting impression of their beauty. In 1796 he began with great difficulty to write his verses, his school training having merely introduced him to large text, and soon after Burns's death, in that year, hearing 'a half daft man, Jock Scott by name,' recite 'Tam o' Shanter,' and learning from the reciter that the poem was by the 'sweetest poet that ever was born,' whose place would never be filled, he conceived it possible that he might become Burns's successor as a Scottish singer. His first printed piece was the spirited patriotic song 'Donald M'Donald,' written in reference to Napoleon's project of invasion, and widely popular as soon as printed in 1800.

In this year, owing to his brother's marriage, Hogg settled at Ettrick, with his aged parents, to superintend their farm during the three remaining years of the lease. In 1801, while in Edinburgh with stock, he rashly collected his poetical pieces from memory, and they were roughly printed as 'Scottish Pastorals, Poems, Songs, &c.' In 1802 he made the acquaintance of Scott, who was in quest of further materials for his 'Border Minstrelsy,' of which two volumes had appeared. Both Hogg and his mother supplied him with ballads, the old lady being justifiably jealous of her rich store, and Hogg resolving to produce original material in the old style. When the lease of the farm expired in 1803, Hogg arranged with a neighbouring farmer to settle on a large sheep farm in Harris, writing in the prospect his 'Farewell to Ettrick.' The farm, however, turned out to be a disputed property, and possession was refused. Hogg, who lost much by this transaction, went to Mitchelstacks, Nithsdale, as a shepherd, and first met Allan Cunningham there. In 1807 Constable, through Scott's good offices, published for him his miscellaneous poems (the original ballads suggested by Scott's quest) under the title of 'The Mountain Bard,' and the proceeds of this and a treatise on diseases of sheep, published at the same time, amounted to about 300*l.*, which he straightway lost in unsuccessful farming in Dumfriesshire. Failing to secure a commission in the militia, or a post in the excise, he returned a discredited bankrupt to Ettrick.

Finding himself shunned owing to his misfortunes, and seeing no prospect of occupation in his native district, Hogg determined to try a literary career, and in 1810 settled in Edinburgh. Here he received substantial help from various friends, especially Messrs. Grieve & Scott, hatters, Grieve being an Ettrick man, and an ardent admirer of Hogg. The first literary project was the publication in 1810 of 'The Forest Minstrel,' a miscellany of which he himself contributed about two-thirds—'every ranting rhyme,' he says, 'that I had made in my youth'—the rest being furnished by Thomas M. Cunningham and other friends. The Countess of Dalkeith, to whom the work was dedicated, presented Hogg with one hundred guineas, which was all the money that came of the venture. In September 1810 he started 'The Spy,' a weekly critical journal, which deteriorated after its earlier numbers, and expired at the end of a year. Hogg now joined the Forum, an Edinburgh debating club, to which he attributed a considerable improvement in his literary style. As member of the club he composed several musical dramas and tragedies of no consequence. At Grieve's suggestion he wrote in 1813 his most picturesque and imaginative work, 'The Queen's Wake,' which was at once a great poetical if not financial success. In 1814 the third edition was published by John Blackwood. Hogg was thus brought into contact with Wilson and other literary men of Edinburgh, through whom he afterwards formed lifelong friendships with Wordsworth and Southey. He sent a copy of 'The Queen's Wake' to Byron, who recommended it to John Murray. Murray undertook the publication in England of that and other of Hogg's works, and from 1813 corresponded with the poet on very friendly terms, lending him money and entertaining him in London. In 1815 he published the 'Pilgrims of the Sun,' designed as the first of a series of 'Midsummer Night Dreams' (which he was not encouraged to continue), and in 1816 he issued 'Madoc of the Moor,' a poem in Spenserian stanza, embodying a slender narrative, but of fine descriptive quality, written two years before at Kinnaird House on the Tay, Perthshire. Neither produced much money; Hogg meditated a return to farming, and in an ingenious and charac-

teristic letter endeavoured to enlist the sympathies of the Duchess of Buccleuch, who had patronised him as Countess of Dalkeith. After the duchess's death, five months later, the duke, explaining that he was simply administering her bequest, gave Hogg, at a nominal rent, the farm of Eltrive Lake in Yarrow.

To obtain the funds necessary for settling in Eltrive Lake, Hogg suggested a volume of poems by distinguished living poets. The proposal was unfavourably received by the coadjutors he selected, Scott sharply retorting that 'every herring should hing by its ain head.' Thereupon Hogg produced clever parodies of Wordsworth, Byron, Southey, Coleridge, Wilson, Scott, and himself (Thomas Pringle supplying an epistle in the manner of the 'Marmion' introductions), publishing them, with an ingenious preface, in 1816 as 'The Poetic Mirror, or the Living Bards of Great Britain.' This work is marked by real poetic power and ingenious imitative faculty, though there is an occasional tendency towards burlesque (specially noticeable in the Wordsworth parodies). Hogg followed this with two volumes of unsuccessful dramatic tales, and then Scott, Blackwood, and other friends helped him to produce a handsomely illustrated edition of 'The Queen's Wake,' dedicated to the Princess Charlotte (1818). To increase his reputation Scott sent Gifford in 1818 an article on his poems for the 'Quarterly Review,' but it never appeared (Smiles, *Murray*, ii. 5). Nevertheless Hogg prospered at Eltrive, hospitably receiving numerous visitors attracted by his character and fame, and keeping up his connection with literary circles in Edinburgh. In 1817 he assisted at the inauguration of 'Blackwood's Magazine,' contributing the kernel of the fateful Chaldee MS. He claimed his due credit in connection with this notorious document, though he cautiously admitted that the young lions in Edinburgh 'interlarded it with a good deal of devilry of their own.'

In 1817 Hogg began his prose tales with 'The Brownie of Bodsbeck and other Tales,' in two volumes. This was followed in 1819 and 1820 by the two volumes of 'Jacobite Relics of Scotland,' containing not only poems belonging to the period of the Stuart fall, but many of Hogg's own best lyrics, which are to this day favourite Jacobite songs. Likewise in 1820 he published 'Winter Evening Tales,' drawn from his early experience, and charged with vivid reminiscences of border character and manners. In this year also he married Margaret Phillips, daughter of Mr. Phillips of Langbridgemoor, Annandale; and he presently leased, in addition to Eltrive Lake, the neighbouring farm of Mount Benger, which proved a disastrous venture. In 1822 he published 'The Three Perils of Man: War, Women, and Witchcraft.' This he followed in 1823 with a work in three volumes, entitled 'The Three Perils of Women,' which, though of inferior quality, brought him some money. He produced in 1824 'Confessions of a Fanatic,' weighted at first with the repelling title, 'Confessions of a Justified Sinner.' Strong and original, the work never became popular. In 1826 appeared his somewhat ambitious epic 'Queen Hynde,' which, though not without ingenuity and poetic beauty, was coldly received, and discouraged Hogg from attempting another long poem. By this time he was the recognised ideal 'Shepherd' in 'Blackwood's Magazine,' alternately pleased and offended with Wilson's exuberant delineation.

Meanwhile, being quit of Mount Benger, Hogg settled quietly at Eltrive, manfully wrestling with hosts of visitors (with whom he helped to give fame to St. Mary's Lake and the romantic hostel on it kept by Tibbie Shiels), and rejoicing in his growing family and his literary work. He contributed much under his own hand to 'Blackwood,' and he made a collection of these articles in his 'Shepherd's Calendar' in 1829. Blackwood this year also published a collection of about 140 of his songs, which proved successful. In 1832 Hogg visited London to arrange for a cheap reissue of his works. He was enthusiastically received, and was entertained at a public dinner, with Sir John Malcolm in the chair. After three months he returned, having engaged James Cochrane, Pall Mall, as publisher. Carlyle, observing these doings, characteristically remarks (*Letters of Thomas Carlyle*, ii. 10, ed. Norton): 'It is supposed to be a trick of his Bookseller (a hungry shark on the verge of bankruptcy), who wishes to attract the Cockney population.' When the first volume of 'Altrive Tales' had appeared Cochrane failed, and the enterprise ended. In 1833 Hogg was entertained at Peebles to a public dinner, presided over by Wilson, when he asserted that having long sought fame he had found it at last. He still wrote for periodicals, and in 1834 published a series of 'Lay Sermons' and 'The Domestic Manners and Private Life of Sir Walter Scott;' the latter deeply offended Lockhart, who viewed it as an intrusion upon his special domain. This year also Hogg prepared a fresh series of his stories, to be called 'Montrose Tales,' and Cochrane, who was again in business, published them early in 1835. They were popular and likely to be profitable, when, at the end of the year, Cochrane again became bankrupt.

Throughout the year Hogg had been in weak health, and before the failure of his publisher took place he died, 21 Nov. 1835, and was buried near his birthplace in Ettrick churchyard. His widow received a royal pension in 1853, and on 28 June 1860 a substantial monument to the Ettrick Shepherd was inaugurated, on the slope behind Tibbie Shiels's retreat, and overlooking St. Mary's Lake and the Loch o' the Lowes.

Hogg deserved the approbation he received from his distinguished compeers. Scott probably understood him best, and invariably advised him well, receiving him heartily after a period of alienation owing to the 'Poetic Mirror,' and acting as peacemaker when Hogg became exasperated with Blackwood and the magazine. Wilson had a real and deep affection for the Ettrick Shepherd, as the idealism of the 'Noctes' shows, and it is to be regretted that he did not write Hogg's biography, as at one time he intended. Southey's honest outspoken criticism and commendation were as heartily received by Hogg as they were given, and Wordsworth's memorial tribute strikes a true note of appreciation in crediting him with a 'mighty minstrelsy.' The spontaneity, freshness, and energy of Hogg's verse are readily apparent. Certain of his lyrics, such as 'When the Kye comes Hame,' 'Auld Joe Nicholson's Nanny,' 'Flora Macdonald's Farewell,' and those on Jacobite themes, come as readily to the Scottish peasantry as the songs of Burns. 'The Queen's Wake' is remarkable for its descriptive excellence and imaginative setting. The other poems, and the prose tales, especially those bearing on the people and the superstitions of the Scottish border land, are less known than they deserve.

A water-colour sketch of Hogg by S. P. Denning is in the National Portrait Gallery, London.

[Hogg's Autobiography; Lockhart's Life of Scott, passim; Memoir prefixed to Blackie's edition of Hogg's Works, 2 vols., 1865, by Rev. Thomas Thomson; Mrs. Garden's Memorials of James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd; Mrs. Gordon's Christopher North, i. 197, ii. 215–23; Ferrier's preface to Noctes Ambrosianæ and various notes; Professor Veitch's History and Poetry of the Scottish Border and Feeling for Nature in Scottish Poetry, ii. 229–45; Principal Shairp's Sketches in History and Poetry; Dr. S. Smiles's Life of John Murray, 1891, where much of Hogg's correspondence with Murray is printed; George Saintsbury's Essays, 1890.] T. B.

HOGG, JAMES (1806–1888), publisher, son of James Hogg, was born near Edinburgh on 26 March 1806, and educated under the Rev. Thomas Sheriff, who became minister of Fala, in the presbytery of Dalkeith, in 1828, and died in 1836. On 24 Aug. 1818 Hogg was bound apprentice to James Muirhead, printer, Edinburgh. He subsequently entered the book house attached to the 'Caledonian Mercury,' where the printing of the seventh edition of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica' had been commenced in 1827, and became reader on the 'Caledonian Mercury.' In 1837 he commenced business on his own account as a printer and publisher in Edinburgh. The first publication which bears his imprint is 'The Honest Waterman,' a small tract brought out in 1837. On 1 March 1845 appeared the first number of 'Hogg's Weekly Instructor,' a religious, though unsectarian periodical. In 1849 the title was changed to the 'Instructor;' later on it was known as 'Titan.' The last number is dated December 1859, and the entire work is comprised in twenty-nine volumes. Hogg was his own editor, being in the later part assisted by his eldest son, James. He also published the principal works of George Gilfillan [q. v.] In 1849 he made the acquaintance of Thomas de Quincey. To the 'Weekly Instructor' De Quincey contributed his 'Autobiographic Sketches' and other papers, and then agreed with Hogg to bring out his 'Collected Works' [see under DE QUINCEY, THOMAS]. In 1858 Hogg's printing office was discontinued, and in the autumn of that year his sons John and James, who had been taken into partnership, established a branch publishing office in London, whither Hogg afterwards removed the whole business. Besides other works, including the 'Churchman's Family Magazine,' the firm now published several series of successful juvenile books, and the periodical entitled 'London Society,' which was projected by James Hogg, jun., in February 1862, and attained at one time a circulation of twenty-five thousand monthly.. The firm of James Hogg & Sons was dissolved in July 1867. Hogg died at the residence of his son John, The Acacia, Crescent Road, St. John's, Kent, on 14 March 1888. He married, 13 Nov. 1882, Helen Hutchison (1803–1890) of Hutchiestown Farm, near Dunblane.

[Bookseller, 7 April 1888, p. 363; Nicoll's Landmarks of English Literature, 1883, pp. 454–5; H. A. Page's (i.e. A. H. Japp's) Thomas de Quincey's Life, 1877, i. 396, ii. 1–33, 339; information from John Hogg, esq.] G. C. B.

HOGG, SIR JAMES MACNAGHTEN McGAREL, first LORD MAGHERAMORNE (1823–1890), eldest son of Sir James Weir Hogg [q. v.], was born at Calcutta 3 May 1823. He was educated at Eton. In May 1842 he matriculated at Christ Church, but left Oxford in 1843 to join the 1st life-

guards, of which he became major and lieutenant-colonel in 1855; he retired from the army in 1859. In politics Hogg was a conservative, and sat as member for Bath from 1865 to 1868, and for Truro from 1871 to 1885. In 1885 and 1886 he was returned for the Hornsey division of Middlesex. In 1876 he succeeded his father as second baronet, and assumed, by royal license dated 8 Feb. 1887, the additional surname of McGarel on succeeding to the estates of Charles McGarel of Magheramorne, co. Antrim; in 1887 he was raised to the peerage as Baron Magheramorne.

Hogg was widely known from his connection with the metropolitan board of works, of which he became a member in 1867, and was chairman from 1870 until its abolition in 1889, when its place was taken by the London county council. Throughout this period Hogg was actively engaged in promoting schemes for the improvement of the metropolis, and personally identified himself with the construction of the Thames Embankment, Shaftesbury Avenue, and Charing Cross Road. In 1874, on the completion of the Chelsea Embankment, he was made a K.C.B. In 1887 some London ratepayers alleged that various members and officers of the board of works had fraudulently turned their official position to their own pecuniary advantage, chiefly in connection with the letting of building-sites in the new streets constructed by the board in central London. A royal commission was appointed in 1888 to inquire into the allegations, which affected almost the whole administration of the board. Hogg gave the commissioners every assistance and tendered valuable evidence. The report of the commissioners, which was issued in 1889, entirely absolved him and the majority of his colleagues of all blame beyond that of placing too much reliance on their subordinates. Magheramorne died on 27 June 1890.

He married, 31 Aug. 1857, Caroline Elizabeth Emma Douglas-Pennant, eldest daughter of Lord Penrhyn, and by her had five sons and one daughter.

[Burke's and Foster's Peerages; interim and final Reports of the Commission of Inquiry, 1888 and 1889; Times, 28 June 1890; Men of the Time, 12th ed., p. 537.] W. A. J. A.

HOGG, Sir JAMES WEIR (1790–1876), East India director, elder son of William Hogg of Belmont, co. Antrim, by Mary, daughter of James Dickey of Dunmore in that county, was born at Stoneyford, near Lisburn, on 7 Sept. 1790. He received his early education at Dr. Bruce's academy, Belfast, and was elected a scholar of Trinity College, Dublin, in 1808. There he gained the gold medal for oratory, among the unsuccessful competitors being Richard Lalor Sheil, and graduated B.A. in the spring of 1810 (Todd, *Dublin Graduates*, p. 278). On 20 May 1811 he was admitted a student of Gray's Inn, London, 'for the Irish bar,' to which he is said to have been called, though no record of the fact is now to be found in the books of the King's Inns. He sailed for Calcutta, where his family had influence, in 1814, and practised at the bar there for eight years, obtaining an unprecedentedly large and lucrative business. In 1822 his health showed signs of failure owing to overwork, and he accepted the valuable office of registrar of the supreme court of Calcutta, a post which he held until 1833, when he returned to England with a large fortune (Hansard, *Parliamentary Debates*, 3rd ser. cxxxix. 1999). At the general election in January 1835 he was returned at the head of the poll for Beverley as a conservative and steadfast supporter of Sir Robert Peel, to whose fortunes he closely adhered throughout. He continued to represent Beverley till the dissolution in July 1847. Though he took no prominent part in the debates of the house except upon Indian matters, he seconded the motion (7 May 1841) on the sugar duties, which led to the defeat of the government (*ib.* lviii. 53). On 11 Sept. 1839 he was elected a director of the East India Company (*Asiatic Journal*, new ser. xxx. 166), and from that time forward was practically the representative of Leadenhall Street in the House of Commons. He was elected deputy-chairman of the company for 1845–6, 1850–1, and 1851–2, and chairman for 1846–7 and 1852–3 (Prinsep, *Madras Civilians*, pp. xiii, xxii). In April 1844 W. B. Ferrand's accusation against Hogg and Sir J. Graham of corruption in connection with the Nottingham election petition was declared to be 'wholly unfounded and calumnious' (*House of Commons' Journals*, 1844, p. 239). Hogg, who supported Peel in his free-trade policy, declined, towards the close of 1845, the post of judge advocate-general upon the resignation of Dr. John Nicholl, on the ground that he held the office of deputy-chairman of the East India Company (*Parl. Debates*, 3rd ser., cxxix. 79). Upon the downfall of the ministry he was created a baronet (20 July 1846). At the general election in July 1847 he was returned unopposed for Honiton, which he continued to represent until the dissolution in March 1857. In his capacity as the recognised representative of the India House, Hogg was frequently attacked by Sir Charles Napier, John Bright, and others, who disapproved of

the policy of the directors. A violent attack on him by Napier with reference to the Scinde prize money appeared in the 'Times,' 21–8 Oct. 1848. Hogg was offered, but declined, the post of governor of Bombay in succession to Lord Falkland in 1853. He voted against the government on the motion censuring Palmerston's Chinese policy, 3 March 1857 (*ib.* cxliv. 1847), and at the general election in the same month lost his seat by two votes. He made no attempt to re-enter parliament, but upon the passing of the Government of India Act he was nominated by the East India board as one of the seven directors to sit on the new Indian council (September 1858). He continued a member of the Indian council (acting as vice-president in 1860) till the beginning of 1872, when he retired, and was sworn a member of the privy council, 5 Feb. 1872. He died of paralysis at his residence, 11 Grosvenor Crescent, London, 27 May 1876, and was buried in Kensal Green Cemetery.

Hogg married, 26 July 1822, Mary Claudina, second daughter of Samuel Swinton, B.C.S., of Swinton, Berwickshire, by whom he had seven sons and seven daughters. His wife died 26 June 1874. He was succeeded in the baronetcy by his eldest son, Lieutenant-colonel Sir James Macnaghten McGarel Hogg, afterwards first lord Magheramorne [q. v.] Hogg published his 'Addresses . . . to the Students at the East-India College at Haileybury, and to the Cadets at the Military Seminary at Addiscombe, on the Closing of the Half-yearly Terms, 1846' [London, 1846], 8vo.

[Annual Register, 1876, p. 142; Times, 29 May 1876; Law Times, lxi. 93; Solicitors' Journal, xx. 629; Illustrated London News, 3 June 1876; Sir William Napier's Life of Sir Charles Napier, 1857, ii. 374, iv. 107, 116–17, 147–8, 186, 246, 293, 345; Men of the Time (8th ed.), p. 497; Dod's Peerage, &c., 1876, pp. 373–4; Foster's Baronetage, 1881, p. 320; Official Return of Lists of Members of Parliament, pt. ii. pp. 358, 372, 390, 399, 414; Notes and Queries, 7th ser., ix. 287, 398; London Gazettes.] G. F. R. B.

HOGG, JOHN (1800–1869), classical scholar and naturalist, born in 1800, was second son of John Hogg, and brother of Thomas Jefferson Hogg [q. v.] After passing through Durham grammar school, he entered Peterhouse, Cambridge, as a pensioner in 1818, was chosen Ramsay scholar in 1820, and graduated B.A. in 1822 as junior optime. In 1827 he proceeded M.A., and was elected bye fellow of his college on Lady Ramsay's foundation (*Cambr. Univ. Calendars*); on 8 Feb. 1844 he proceeded M.A. ad eundem at Oxford. On 21 Nov. 1828 he was admitted of the Inner Temple, was called to the bar on 27 Jan. 1832 (*Inner Temple Register*), and chose the northern circuit; he was also a J.P. and D.L. for the county of Durham. He died at Norton House on 16 Sept. 1869 (*Stockton Herald*, 24 Sept. 1869). He married Anne Louisa Sarah (*d.* 1864), second daughter of Major Goldfinch of the Priory, Chewton Mendip, Somerset (*Gent. Mag.* 3rd ser. xvii. 802), by whom he left a son and two daughters (Walford, *County Families*, 1889, p. 524).

Hogg was kind-hearted and popular, though somewhat wanting in practical common sense. He was an excellent classical scholar, antiquary and geographer, and well read in modern languages. His acquirements as a botanist and naturalist were considerable. He travelled frequently, and contributed to the 'Metropolitan Magazine' some pleasantly written 'Letters from Abroad to a Friend at Cambridge,' reprinted separately in 1844. He wrote articles in 'Annals of Natural History,' the 'Transactions and Proceedings' of the Linnean Society, 'Hooker's Botanical Journal,' the 'Museum of Classical Antiquities,' 'Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal,' and the 'Magazine of Natural History.' To the 'Transactions' of the Royal Society of Literature, of which he became a member in 1843 and foreign secretary and vice-president in 1866, he contributed numerous papers, many of which were reissued singly. He was elected F.L.S. in 1823, and F.R.S. on 20 June 1839, and was also fellow of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, fellow and secretary (1849–50) of the Royal Geographical Society, fellow of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquities of Copenhagen, and president of the Tyneside Naturalists' Field Club. He read memoirs at many meetings of the British Association. Besides the papers already alluded to Hogg published: 1. 'A Catalogue of Sicilian Plants, with some Remarks on the Geography, Geology, and Vegetation of Sicily,' 8vo, London, 1842. 2. 'A Catalogue of Birds observed in South-Eastern Durham and in North-Western Cleveland; with an Appendix containing the Classification and Nomenclature of all the Species included therein. From the Zoologist,' 8vo, London, 1845. 3. 'On the Distribution of certain Species of Fresh-water Fish, and on the Modes of Fecundating the Ova of the Salmonidæ. Read before the Tyneside Naturalists' Field Club,' 8vo, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1856. 4. 'Address to the Members of the Tyneside Naturalists' Field Club,' 8vo, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1857. In his various studies Hogg found a ready helper in his elder brother, Thomas Jefferson Hogg [q. v.], of whom he contributed a sympathetic memoir to the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' 3rd ser. xiii. 643.

[Report of Royal Soc. of Lit., 1870; information kindly supplied by the Rev. Philip Rudd; Durham County Advertiser, 24 Sept. 1869; Proc. Royal Geog. Soc. xiv. 298–9.] G. G.

HOGG, THOMAS JEFFERSON (1792–1862), friend and biographer of Shelley, eldest son of John Hogg of Norton House, Stockton-on-Tees, Durham, by Prudentia, eldest daughter of the Rev. Watkin Jones, was born at Norton 24 May 1792. His grandfather had made a fortune as agent to the dean and chapter of Durham. He received his education at Durham grammar school, and in January 1810 proceeded to University College, Oxford, where in the following October he made the acquaintance of Shelley. Two men more dissimilar in most respects could hardly have been found; their bond of union was a passion for uncontrolled speculation and an utter distaste for the ordinary pursuits and general society of Oxford. At the beginning of 1811 they jointly produced a pamphlet of burlesque poetry, humorously attributed to Margaret Nicholson, a mad washerwoman, who had attempted to stab George III—a jeu-d'esprit now among the rarest prizes of Shelley collectors, and which, according to Hogg, was taken seriously by many undergraduates. 'Leonora,' a fiction jointly written by the two friends, is said to have been partly in type when, in March 1811, Shelley's syllabus on the 'Necessity of Atheism' occasioned his expulsion from the university. Hogg generously addressed a remonstrance to the authorities, who summoned him before them, and on his refusing to disclaim all participation in the pamphlet visited him with the like sentence. The proceeding was harsh, but the eccentric behaviour of the two young men must have long made them objects of suspicion. Hogg was now placed with a conveyancer at York, and remained there, 'leading a studious and quiet life,' until in September Shelley, accompanied by his young wife, flashed through the city at midnight in the Scottish mail, leaving a note which brought Hogg after him to Edinburgh. After spending some time at Edinburgh all three travellers returned to York. In October 1811 Shelley departed on a short visit to London, and for a year afterwards there is no extant trace of communication between him and Hogg, the fact being that Hogg's behaviour to Harriet in Shelley's absence had obliged the latter to renounce his acquaintance (Shelley's letter to Miss Hitchener, 14 Nov. 1811, quoted in Dowden, *Life of Shelley*, i. 192). There can be little doubt that the production printed in Hogg's 'Life of Shelley' (ii. 490–7) as 'a fragment of a novel' is in fact a letter of remonstrance addressed by Shelley to himself. In October 1813, however, friendly relations were resumed upon the arrival of the Shelleys in London, whither Hogg had removed from York to continue the study of the law. In the following April Hogg undertook an expedition after Shelley into Ireland, where he failed to find him. Some little time previous he had produced a novel, 'Memoirs of Prince Alexy Haimatoff' (1813), gravely stated on the title-page to be 'translated from the original Latin MS. under the immediate inspection of the Prince by John Brown, esq.' Shelley wrote an enthusiastic notice of this curious production in the 'Critical Review' for December 1814, sagaciously traced to him by Professor Dowden. The book could neither have attracted nor deserved attention while it remained anonymous, but at the present day the identification of the imaginary Haimatoff with the real Hogg is a source of no inconsiderable amusement. Some features in the portrait of Haimatoff are plainly taken from Shelley, and the venerable pedagogue Gotha seems to have been suggested by Shelley's account of Dr. Lind. After Shelley's return from the continent in 1814 his relations with Hogg reassumed much of their former intimacy; the two seem to have been nearly as much together as Hogg's enforced residence in the Temple allowed, and his correspondence with his friend depicts him as about equally divided between studying law and 'Scapulizing Euripides.' He was a zealous Hellenist, and so continued all his life. He was called to the bar at the Michaelmas term of 1817, and went the circuit in Northumberland and Durham, where he obtained some practice, but his reserved manner and lack of fluency were not conducive to forensic success. In 1822 he contributed to the 'Liberal' an essay on Apuleius, written some time previously for an abortive magazine projected by Leigh Hunt. In 1823 his quiet existence was perturbed by his passion for Jane Williams, widow of the Edward Williams who had perished along with Shelley. After considerable delay his suit was accepted on condition that he should qualify himself by a course of foreign travel. He accordingly left England for a tour in Germany and Italy on 3 Aug. 1825, returning on 27 Feb. following, 'having thus actually completed two hundred and nine days without having once had recourse to any one of three things, each of which daily habit had taught me to consider a prime necessary of life—law, Greek, or an English newspaper.' The journal of his tour was published in 1827 under the title of 'Two Hundred and Nine Days,' a record of trivial occurrences, sea-

soned by the strong personality of the writer. It is dedicated to Brougham, who had undertaken to procure him a professorship at the new university of London, but the office was not established for want of funds. An intended but unspoken inaugural lecture was published in 1831. Hogg had in the meantime married, and become a member of the circle grouped around the younger Mill, with whom he quarrelled for some unexplained reason. Peacock and Coulson were among his chief intimates; and Mary Shelley endeavoured to persuade Peacock to procure him an appointment at the India House, from which his breach with Mill would have excluded him, even had he not been entirely unfitted for such employment. In 1832 his reminiscences of Shelley at Oxford, subsequently incorporated with his biography of the poet, appeared in the 'New Monthly Magazine,' under Bulwer's auspices. In the following year Brougham made him a municipal corporation commissioner, and, after the expiration of the commission, he was appointed revising barrister for Northumberland and Berwick. In 1840 and 1841 several chapters of a nondescript performance entitled 'Some Recollections of Childhood,' and defined by the author as a novel, appeared in Bulwer's 'Monthly Chronicle,' so mercilessly ridiculed by Thackeray. In 1844 Hogg inherited 2,000*l.* under Shelley's will, and about 1855, furnished with documents by the Shelley family, he undertook the task of writing the poet's life, for which Mary Shelley had always declared him the only qualified person. The first two volumes, bringing Shelley's history down to the eve of his elopement with Mary Godwin, appeared in 1858, and were at first received with almost universal disfavour. The remarkable merit of his article on Shelley at Oxford, where Hogg's tendency to irrelevance and extravagance had been controlled by Bulwer's 'able editorship,' had raised excessive expectations. Instead of the anticipated model memoir appeared two thick volumes of inconsecutive rodomontade, rather autobiography than biography, with no sign of real insight into Shelley's works or character. It was also soon discovered that Hogg had taken most unwarrantable liberties with his materials. When the writer was at last accepted as an eccentric humorist, disburdening himself of anecdotes, reminiscences, and views on things in general, relevant and irrelevant, it became clear that the book was remarkable and probably unique. Hogg possessed one great qualification of the biographer—the art of conveying a vivid impression of persons and things. Clough said on the appearance of the book: 'It is a great pleasure to see Shelley really alive and treading the vulgar earth—Hogg's transparent absurdity being the only intervening impediment.' Shelley's representatives, however, fearing that the prosecution of the work would result in stereotyping a caricature not only of Shelley but of Mary Shelley, withdrew the materials on which Hogg had depended for continuing it. Whether it was nevertheless continued is not known; no sequel has hitherto been published. Hogg died on 27 Aug. 1862. In addition to the writings mentioned above, he contributed the articles 'Alphabets' and 'Antiquities' to the eighth edition of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' and several essays to the 'Edinburgh Review.'

[Hogg's Life of Shelley; Dowden's Life of Shelley; Dowden's Some Early Writings of Shelley, in Contemporary Review for September 1884; Gent. Mag. 1862; private information.]

R. G.

HOGGARDE, MILES (*fl.* 1556), catholic poet. [See HUGGARDE.]

HOLBEACH or RANDS, HENRY (*d.* 1551), bishop of Lincoln, was a native of Holbeach, Lincolnshire. His surname was properly Rands, but on becoming a monk of Crowland he assumed the name of his birthplace. He entered Cambridge presumably as a student of the Benedictine house called Buckingham College, where, having taken the B.D. degree in 1527, and commenced D.D. in 1534, he became prior in 1535. By the king's command he was chosen prior of Worcester on 13 March 1536; his election, which was not according to custom, but by way of compromission, was confirmed on the 22nd. On 24 March 1538 he was consecrated suffragan, with the title of Bristol, to the see of Worcester, of which Latimer was bishop. He held the priory together with his new office. In October he assisted Latimer in testing the relic called the 'blood of Hales.' On the surrender of the priory of Worcester on 18 Jan. 1540 he was made the first dean of the cathedral church, being also the king's almoner; he resigned the deanery on being translated to the see of Rochester in June 1544, but held *in commendam* the rectory of Bromsgrove with the chapelry of King's Norton, Worcestershire, which had formerly belonged to the priory. In 1545 he was appointed a commissioner to assess the revenue of Eastbridge Hospital, Canterbury, and in February 1547 he attended the funeral of Henry VIII. He was in the same year translated to the see of Lincoln, being elected on 9 Aug., and receiving the temporalities on the 16th, and confirmation on the 20th. He conveyed to

the crown twenty-six or, according to Strype, thirty-four rich manors belonging to his see, though 'not by his fault.' In 1548 he was appointed with others to draw up the Book of Common Prayer, and is said to have done good service. He also served on a commission to consider the question of the remarriage of the innocent party in a divorce, with reference to the case of the Marquis of Northampton. John Hooper [q. v.], afterwards bishop of Worcester, had a high opinion of him; his opinions may be inferred from a letter in which Hooper tells Bullinger that he thoroughly comprehended the doctrine of Christ about the Lord's Supper, adding, however, that he and other bishops were held back from reformation by the fear of losing their property. He was one of the king's visitors for Oxford in 1549, and assisted at the disputation held there in May [see under Cox, Richard], and was appointed on the commissions for the trial of Bishop Gardiner and for the correction of anabaptists and irregular ministers of the sacraments in 1550. In July 1551 he received the young Duke of Suffolk and his brother [see under Brandon, Henry] at his house at Buckden, Huntingdonshire. He died on 2 Aug. 1551 at Nettleham, Lincolnshire, and was buried there. He was married, his wife Joan proving his will on 5 Oct., and left a son named Thomas.

[Cooper's Athenæ Cantabr. i. 105; Strype's Memorials, II. i. 134, 385, ii. 167, 168, 200, Whitgift, iii. 352, 8vo edit.; Latimer's Works, ii. 371, 407, 412, and Zurich Letters, iii. 74, 76, 391, 576 (Parker Soc.); Burnet's Hist. of the Reformation, ii. 117, iii. 203 (Pocock); Godwin, De Præsulibus, p. 300 (Richardson); Tanner's Notitia, p. 54; Wharton's Anglia Sacra, i. 550; Dugdale's Monasticon, i. 581; Rymer's Fœdera, xv. 166; Chambers's Biog. Illustrations of Worcestershire, p. 46.] W. H.

HOLBEIN, HANS (1497–1543), painter, born at Augsburg in Swabia in 1497, was the younger son of Hans Holbein, a painter of that town, and grandson of Michel Holbein, who some time before 1454 came from the neighbouring village of Schönenfeld to settle in Augsburg. The name of Holbein's mother has not been ascertained. His father was a painter of great merit, and has left many pictures and drawings: in some cases his work has been with difficulty distinguished from that of his son. The latter and his elder brother Ambrosius were no doubt educated as painters in Augsburg by their father, and perhaps under their uncle Sigmund, also a painter there. In the elder Holbein's picture of the 'Basilica of St. Paul' (in the Augsburg Gallery), a group of an elderly man and two boys has been conjectured to represent the father and his two sons, and a silver-point drawing by the father (in the print room at Berlin) gives a portrait of the two brothers in 1511, Hans Holbein the younger being then fourteen. Only one unimportant picture by the younger Holbein, a Madonna dated 1514, can be regarded as authentic among the pictures now preserved at Augsburg. He has been credited, however, with a share in the splendid 'St. Sebastian' altarpiece by the elder Holbein (in the Munich Gallery). In or before 1515 the Holbein family left Augsburg. It seems probable that the father removed with his family to Lucerne, where he found a patron in the chief magistrate, Jacob von Hertenstein, but the sons soon appear as resident in Basle. Basle was the centre of the humanist revival in literature, and from its printing-presses the humanists' principal works were issued. Johann Froben, the chief printer of Basle, was the first to draw on classical antiquity for illustrations and title-pages to his books. The third title-page of this description printed by him, that to Leo X's 'Breve ad Erasmum,' 1515, is the first one known to have been designed by Hans Holbein for engraving on wood or metal. Others by him or Ambrosius appear in the works of Froben's press during the next few years. The corrector for Froben's press was Beatus Rhenanus, to whom the employment of Holbein was possibly due. Curious relics of Holbein's work at this time are preserved in the Zürich Library in a painted allegorical table, done for the wedding of Hans Bär in Basle, on 24 June 1515, and in the so-called 'Schulmeisterbild' in the museum at Basle. For another distinguished humanist scholar and reformer at Basle, Oswald Molitor or Myconius of Lucerne, Holbein drew a series of marginal illustrations, or pictorial glosses, in a copy of Erasmus's 'Encomium Moriæ,' published by Froben in 1515; these drawings were done under Myconius's supervision, and probably in his house, and were finished on 29 Dec. 1515. A manuscript note by Myconius states that Erasmus derived much entertainment from them. The book is now in the museum at Basle. Holbein at this time also showed signs of his pre-eminence as a portrait-painter. In 1516 he painted the two portraits of the burgomaster Jacob Meyer 'zum Hasen' and his wife (in the museum at Basle), and the portrait of the painter Hans Herbster (in the Earl of Northbrook's collection). In 1517 he was resident in Lucerne, where he (or his father) was elected into the guild of St. Luke there. On 10 Dec. 1517 he was fined for a brawl, and seems to have quitted Lucerne for a time. He is supposed to have gone to

Italy, and appears to have painted pictures at Altorf; the Italian influence, however, detected in his pictures may be easily traced to the study of engravings. In 1518 he was back in Lucerne and engaged in painting the inside and outside of Jacob von Hertenstein's new house. This house with Holbein's paintings was standing till 1824, when it was destroyed for local improvements; hasty copies of the paintings were made at that time, and are preserved in the town library at Lucerne. Holbein painted a 'Passion' series for the Franciscan convent, made designs for banners, glass windows, and was employed on other local services in Lucerne. In 1519 he was back in Basle, and on 25 Sept. was admitted into the guild 'zum Himmel,' composed of barbers, surgeons, and painters. In October of that year he painted the beautiful portrait of Bonifacius Amerbach, another eminent humanist (in the museum at Basle). On 3 July 1520 he paid the fees for burgher's rights at Basle. He received many commissions for designs for glass windows, and painted the outside of many houses, such as the 'Haus zum Tanz,' some drawings for which are preserved in the museum at Basle. He was soon employed on a more important task, perhaps under the direction of Rhenanus, namely, to paint large mural paintings, with scenes chosen from classical history, in the town hall at Basle. Holbein commenced there in June 1521, but in November 1522 the series was broken off. In most of the paintings mentioned Holbein showed a great sense of humour and skill in treating secular or domestic subjects. He executed, however, some important religious works, such as 'The Last Supper,' the eight 'Passion' pictures, 'The Dead Christ,' and other pictures in the museum at Basle; 'The Nativity' and 'The Adoration of the Magi' at Freiburg-im-Breisgau, 'St. Ursula and St. George' at Karlsruhe, the great 'Madonna and Saints' at Solothurn, and the still greater 'Madonna with the Meyer family' in the picture gallery at Darmstadt. This picture was painted about 1526 for Holbein's patron, the ex-burgomaster Jacob Meyer 'zum Hasen.' The famous picture of the same subject in the Dresden Gallery is now universally acknowledged to be an excellent and possibly contemporary copy, though not a replica, of the picture at Darmstadt. Two portraits of Dorothea Offenburg (in the museum at Basle), as 'Venus' and as 'Lais Corinthiaca,' of a rather different character from the others, belong to this period.

In 1522 Luther's translation of the New Testament into German was published, with woodcut illustrations, at Wittenberg. Numerous reprints quickly followed, and the Basle printers were in the front. At Christmas 1522 Adam Petri published a reprint with a title-page and eight illustrations designed by Holbein, and the edition was frequently reissued. In 1523 Thomas Wolff published another reprint with twenty-one designs to illustrate the 'Apocalypse' by Holbein. These designs and others were cut on the block by Hans Lützelberger, who came to Basle at the time for the purpose. The blocks for the 'Apocalypse' eventually came into the possession of Christoph Froschauer at Zürich, and were used for Tyndale's English translation, published in 1536. Luther's German translation of the 'Pentateuch,' published at Wittenberg in 1523, was reprinted in the same year at Basle by Thomas Wolff, with a title-page and eleven illustrations by Holbein and Lützelberger. Adam Petri, in a later edition of Luther's 'Pentateuch' (1524), printed six new illustrations by the same artists. In all these designs Holbein drew freely from the Wittenberg illustrations as originals. About 1523 the brothers Trechsel, printers at Lyons, planned a new series of illustrations to the 'Vulgate Old Testament.' They employed Lützelberger as cutter and Holbein as designer of the blocks. These were about ninety in number, and the designs were freely adapted from the preceding series. Before, however, the series was complete, Lützelberger died in 1526; the blocks passed into the hands of Trechsel, and were not published for several years.

A similar fate attended the famous series illustrating 'The Dance of Death,' designed by Holbein and cut by Lützelberger between 1523 and 1526. These designs reveal Holbein as one of the leading agents in the spread of the reformed doctrines, to which the humanist culture of the Basle scholars had given notable impetus. The chief of these, Erasmus, may be ranked among Holbein's patrons, though they were not necessarily on such intimate terms as has been supposed. He employed Holbein to paint his portrait in 1523 at least three times; two he sent to England (one now at Longford Castle, and the other in the Louvre at Paris), and the third he sent to Bonifacius Amerbach at Avignon, probably conveyed by the painter himself during a professional visit to the printers at Lyons. Holbein and his brother Ambrosius had also provided designs to illustrate not only the works of Erasmus himself, but also those of his friend and correspondent in England, Sir Thomas More. Holbein about 1520 married a widow, Elsbeth Schmid, with a son, and had a family of his own. In 1526, after Lützelberger's death, and from the general

paralysis of art due to the spread of the new doctrines and to the dissensions which they caused, Holbein found his profession an unprofitable one at Basle, and determined on carrying out a previously conceived plan of visiting England in the hope of making a fortune there. Erasmus provided him with an introduction to Sir Thomas More, and sent him by way of Antwerp with a letter to Petrus Ægidius, and a further introduction to the painter Quentin Matsys, who had painted the double portrait of Erasmus and Ægidius, previously sent by Erasmus as a present to Sir Thomas More. A fine drawing of a ship (in the Städel Institut at Frankfurt) is supposed to be a record of Holbein's journey on this occasion.

Holbein arrived in England in the eighteenth year of the reign of Henry VIII (1526-7). Sir Thomas More was then chancellor of the exchequer, and Warham, another correspondent of Erasmus, was archbishop of Canterbury. Through them Holbein obtained easy access to the leading men of the court. Portraiture was the only form of art open to him, and he made worthy use of it. He painted Sir Thomas More [q. v.] in 1527 (in Mr. Huth's collection, drawing at Windsor), Archbishop Warham [q. v.] (at Lambeth Palace, and another in the Louvre, drawing at Windsor), John Fisher [q. v.], bishop of Rochester (no original known, drawings at Windsor and in the print room, British Museum), Sir Henry Guildford [q. v.] (picture and drawing at Windsor), Lady Guildford (in Mr. Frewen's collection), Thomas and John Godsalve (at Dresden, coloured drawing of Sir John Godsalve [q. v.] at Windsor), Sir Bryan Tuke [q. v.] (at Munich, and another at Grosvenor House), Nicholas Kratzer [q. v.] the astronomer (in the Louvre), Sir Henry Wyat [q. v.] (in the Louvre), and others, including Sir Thomas Elyot [q. v.] and Lady Elyot (drawings at Windsor), whose portraits have perished. He designed, though it is not certain that he ever carried into execution, a large picture of Sir Thomas More among his family and household. Various versions exist, the best being at Nostell Priory, but none can be accepted as Holbein's work. Some large drawings for the heads are in the collection at Windsor; the drawing for the whole (in the museum at Basle) was taken by Holbein on his return to Basle in 1528, and in August 1529 presented at Freiburg-im-Breisgau to Erasmus, who expressed in a letter to Sir Thomas More his delight at seeing it.

Holbein, on returning to his family at Basle, purchased a house on 29 Aug. 1528. He probably painted at this time the portrait of his wife and two children, and also a new portrait of Erasmus (both in the museum at Basle). The reformed religion, however, now held the day in Basle, and the citizens were forced into compliance with it. In 1529 an iconoclastic outbreak took place in which many of Holbein's religious paintings perished. Holbein was, however, employed to complete the series of mural paintings in the town hall, and added the two fine compositions 'The Meeting of Samuel and Saul' and 'Rehoboam,' the memory of which is preserved by drawings in the museum at Basle. He found, however, but inadequate employment, and, in spite of the appeal of his fellow-citizens, returned to England in 1532. Here, however, he also found matters changed. More, who had become lord chancellor, was in disgrace, and Warham was dead. He found his first employment among his compatriots, the merchant goldsmiths (the bankers of the time) of the Steelyard. Several beautiful portraits of them survive, among them being John of Antwerp (at Windsor), Derich Born (at Munich, and another at Windsor), Georg Gyse (at Berlin), Derich Berck (at Petworth), Derich Tybis (at Vienna), and Cyriacus Fallen (at Brunswick). For the Steelyard merchants he designed an allegorical pageant of 'Parnassus' (drawing at Leipzig), on the occasion of Anne Boleyn's coronation procession. He was also employed to paint two large paintings for the walls of their hall, representing 'The Triumph of Riches' (drawing in the Louvre) and 'The Triumph of Poverty.' These pictures, which came into Charles I's collection, were sold into Flanders, and have disappeared; copies were made by Federigo Zuccaro (copies of these in Lady Eastlake's collection), and others by Jan de Bisschop (in the print room at the British Museum). The fine drawing of 'The Queen of Sheba before Solomon' (at Windsor) was probably a design for a similar painting. To this year belongs the portrait of Robert Cheseman, the king's falconer (in the gallery at the Hague). In 1533 Holbein painted the important picture known as 'The Ambassadors' (in the National Gallery, drawing for the principal head at Windsor); it is uncertain who the persons depicted are, but a suggestion (see *Art Journal*, January 1891) has been made (among others) that they represent Jean de Dinteville, Bailli de Troyes, ambassador from France to England in 1533 and 1535, and his friend the poet scholar, Nicholas Bourbon of Vandœuvre, known in many ways as among Holbein's most intimate friends. As a companion to this may be reckoned the 'Morett' portrait (picture and drawing at Dresden), representing Charles de

Solier, seigneur de Morette, frequently ambassador from France, and lastly in 1534 (see S. LARPENT, 'sur le portrait de Morett à Dresde'). Holbein, as a supporter of the Reformation, now victorious in England, designed the title-pages to Coverdale's Bible, published in 1535, and Cranmer's Bible, published in 1540 (2nd edit. 1541, with Cromwell's arms erased from the title-page), a 'Passion' series satirising the monks (etched by Wenzel Hollar), a set of small illustrations to the New Testament, used for Cranmer's 'Catechism' in 1548, and a title-page used for Hall's 'Chronicle' in the same year. Though he painted Thomas Cromwell (at Tittenhanger; the drawing by Holbein at Wilton House is not Cromwell), he does not appear to have painted Cranmer, nor can any authentic portrait of Anne Boleyn by him be traced, except perhaps a miniature at Windsor. It is not till 1536 that any trace is found of his being in the king's service. In that year Bourbon speaks of him in a letter as 'the king's painter,' and in that year he painted the new queen, Jane Seymour (at Woburn Abbey, and another at Vienna, drawing at Windsor). In 1537 Holbein painted the group of Henry VIII with his father and mother and Jane Seymour on the wall of the privy chamber at Whitehall. This perished in the fire of 1698; a small copy by Remigius van Leemput (engraved by Vertue) is at Hampton Court, and the original cartoon for the figures of Henry VII and Henry VIII is at Hardwick Hall. A drawing of Henry VIII at Munich was perhaps done for this painting. Holbein does not appear to have painted in fresco. In October 1537 Jane Seymour died, and Henry VIII sought a new wife. In March 1538 Holbein was sent to Brussels to paint a portrait of Christina of Denmark, the widowed duchess of Milan. The painter, although he had but three hours to do his work in, was thoroughly successful. The portrait done in this way was probably that at Windsor, and not the exquisitely finished full-length portrait at Arundel Castle (on loan to the National Gallery). On Lady-day 1538 the first of a series of payments to Holbein is entered in the accounts of the royal household. In December 1538 he was paid 10*l.* for his services abroad in Upper Burgundy. This may allude to his share in the mission to negotiate for the Duchess of Milan's hand, which dragged on to January 1539. Anyhow he took the opportunity to pay a visit to his family at Basle, where he was entertained at a banquet by the citizens, who voted him an annuity and a separate one to his wife for two years, when he hoped to finally return. Possibly he also paid a visit to his friend Nicholas Bourbon, then resident at Lyons, to see after the publication of the series of illustrations to the Old Testament and to 'The Dance of Death,' which had remained unpublished since 1526, and were now completed and saw the light for the first time (1538). He drew a portrait of Bourbon (drawing at Windsor) which appeared in an edition of Bourbon's 'Nugæ' published at Lyons that year. On his way back he may have taken his son Philip and apprenticed him to Jerome David in Paris. He was back in England by New-year's day 1539, as among the New-year's gifts to the king he gave 'a table of the pictour of the prince's grace,' possibly the portrait of the infant Edward VI at Hanover (another in Lord Yarborough's collection). In August 1539 he was sent on another mission to Düren to paint the portraits of the daughters of the Duke of Cleves. His portrait of Anne of Cleves (perhaps the one now in the Louvre) was sufficiently attractive to decide the king in her favour. Holbein painted a great number of portraits in England at this time. Among them were Thomas, third duke of Norfolk (at Windsor, another at Arundel Castle), his son the Earl of Surrey (picture not traced, drawings at Windsor), Sir Nicholas Carew (at Dalkeith Palace, drawing at Basle), Sir Richard Southwell (in the Uffizi at Florence, drawing at Windsor), Sir John Russell (at Woburn Abbey, drawing at Windsor), Sir William Butts (formerly in Pole Carew collection), Lady Butts (the same, drawing at Windsor), Lady Rich (at Buildwas Park, drawing at Windsor), Lady Vaux (at Hampton Court, another at Prague, drawing at Windsor), Nicholas Poyntz (de la Rosière collection in Paris, drawing at Windsor), John Reskymeer (at Hampton Court, drawing at Windsor), Simon George (in the Städel Institut at Frankfurt, drawing at Windsor), Dr. John Chamber (at Vienna), and the man with a falcon (1542) (at the Hague). Holbein painted a miniature of Queen Catherine Howard (at Windsor, also drawing), but does not appear to have painted Catherine Parr. Many other notable persons appear among the collection of portrait drawings at Windsor, which form a most valuable historical, as well as artistic, record of the time.

In 1542 Holbein commenced the large picture (in the Barber-Surgeons' Hall) of Henry VIII giving the charter to the newly incorporated company of the Barber-Surgeons, which resembled his own guild at Basle. He did not live to finish this. Although the two years were long past after which he had promised to return to Basle,

he had not as yet carried out his intention. In 1543 a pestilence broke out in London, to which Holbein fell a victim between 7 Oct. and 29 Nov. of that year. On the former date he made a hasty will (see *Archæologia*, xxxix. 1), administration of which was granted on the latter date to a legatee, the goldsmith, John of Antwerp. Holbein lived in the parish of St. Andrew Undershaft, and was rated there as a stranger, showing that he was not a permanent resident in England. He is supposed to have been buried in the church of St. Katherine Cree. He mentions in his will two children at nurse, who must have been illegitimate, as he had by his wife Elsbeth two sons, Jakob and Philipp, and two daughters, Margaret and Cunigunde, who were grown up at Basle at the time of his death, while his wife survived him till 1549. Holbein left no pupils, having had no fixed residence, or intention to remain permanently in England.

Holbein has claims to rank as one of the best portrait-painters in the world. He combined artistic beauty and precision of technical execution with extraordinary truth to nature and power of interpretation of character. He was most careful in his treatment of accessories, making free use of real gold, yet they never intrude on the composition; every detail in the hands, ears, &c., was carefully elaborated, yet producing complete unity and harmony in the whole. He usually made an outline drawing in chalk on paper, with notes of costume and accessories; this he traced or copied on to a panel, and then painted the portrait over it, a method which probably saved many sittings. He was fond of a pale greenish blue back-ground, which strengthened the outline of the face. He was very minute in his execution, and painted small medallion pictures to fit into round ivory boxes; hence he became one of the earliest painters of portraits in miniature, which he is said to have learnt from his contemporary, Lucas Horembault. At Windsor there are miniatures of, besides Catherine Howard, the two sons of the Duke of Suffolk, and Lady Audley (also drawing). He also painted Anne of Cleves in miniature. In his miscellaneous drawings, scattered about in public collections, Holbein shows the same general excellence. The drawings of jewellery and other ornaments in the museum at Basle and in the print room at the British Museum show him to have been experienced in the goldsmith's craft, and the two drawings in the latter collection, of a clock (for Sir Anthony Denny) and a chimney-piece for one of the royal palaces, with the design for the so-called 'Jane Seymour' cup in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, show his powers of executing ornamental works on a larger scale. In his drawings of domestic life he shows a sense of humour and of human feeling which appeals to all ages.

Holbein drew his own portrait at various times. A coloured drawing at Basle shows him at the age of twenty-three, and a portrait at the age of thirty-six is in a private collection at Vienna. A circular portrait, done in the last year of his life, cannot be safely traced; there is a drawing of it in the Uffizi Gallery at Florence, and a similar portrait, when in the Arundel collection, was engraved by Hollar and by Vorsterman. A similar portrait was formerly in the Strawberry Hill collection, and is now in the collection of the Duke of Buccleuch; other versions exist elsewhere. The so-called portraits of Holbein and his wife at Windsor have no claim to represent them; they are, moreover, painted on canvas, and signed by Hans Bock, a later painter at Basle. No artist's name has been so frequently and so wilfully misused in England as that of Hans Holbein. Very few authentic portraits by him remain in England. Among the many which bear his name, none can safely be considered authentic, in addition to those already mentioned, except the anonymous portrait of a man in the collection of Sir J. E. Millais, and the exquisite small square portrait of Henry VIII at Althorp.

[Woltmann's Holbein und seine Zeit, 2 vol. edition, 1874; Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie; Wornum's Life and Works of Holbein; P. Mantz's Hans Holbein; Carel van Mander's Livre des Peintres, ed. Hymans, 1884; Th. von Liebenau's Hans Holbein d. J. Fresken am Hertenstein Hause in Luzern; Archæologia, xxxix. 1, xl. 71 sq.; Repertorium für Kunstwissenschaft, ii. 162, 312, v. 179, x. 345; Zahn's Jahrbücher für Kunstwissenschaft, i. 185, iii. 113, iv. 75, 186, 209, 223, 251, v. 54, 141, 193; Zeitschrift für bildende Kunst, vi. 116, vii. 35, x. 315, xvi. 99, xxiii. 302; The Portfolio, xiii. 12, &c.; Gazette des Beaux-Arts, April 1869, December 1871; Cat. of the Tudor Exhibition, 1890; E. His's Dessins d'Ornements d'Hans Holbein.] L. C.

HOLBORNE, ANTHONY (*fl.* 1597), musical composer, was possibly a member of Queen Elizabeth's Chapel Royal. He published: 1. 'The Cittharn Schoole,' printed by Peter Short, London, 1597, with a dedication to Thomas, lord Burgh, baron Gainsburgh, and an address to the 'proficient scholler or lover of the cittharn.' It contains (Grove, *Dict.* i. 743) thirty-two preludes, pavans, galliards, popular song tunes, &c., for the cithern alone, in tablature; twenty-three others for the cithern with an accompaniment, in ordinary notation, for the bass viol; and another two for the cithern with

accompaniments for treble, tenor, and bass viols. These pieces are followed by 'Six short Aers, Neapolitan like, to three voyces without the instrument, the first-fruits of composition done by William Holborne' (brother to Anthony). A copy of this rare volume, once belonging to Evelyn, is now in the library of the Royal College of Music. 2. 'Pavans, Galliards, Almains, and other short Æirs both grave and light, in five parts, for Viols, Violins, or other Musicall Winde Instruments, made by Anthony Holborne, gentleman and servant to her Most Excellent Maiestie. Imprinted at London . . . by William Barley . . .,' 1599. The books contain sixty-five pieces. 'As they are in number many, so they are of a nature variable to please variable natures,' wrote Holborne in a graceful dedication to Sir Richard Champernown. A copy of this work, possibly unique, is in the British Museum Library, where there are also some unpublished single pieces (Lute music, Addit. MS. 31392, and Egerton MS. 2046). A duet, 'My heavy Sprite,' with lute accompaniment, by Holborne, is in Robert Dowland's 'Musicall Banquet,' 1610.

Holborne wrote commendatory lines in Latin for Farnaby's 'Canzonets,' 1598, and in English for Morley's 'Plain Introduction,' 1608; while John Dowland dedicated the first song, 'I saw my Ladye weepe,' of his 'Second Book,' 1600, to the 'most famous Anthony Holborne.' The cithern had before that date become popular, and was not yet superseded by the guitar of foreign design.

[Rimbault's Bibliotheca Madrigaliana, p. 10; manuscript notes in Holborne's Pavans, &c.; State Papers, Dom. (Mary) 1555 vol. v. No. 43, (Elizabeth) 1561 vol. xviii. No. 12; authorities cited.] L. M. M.

HOLBORNE, Sir ROBERT (*d.* 1647), lawyer, was the son of Nicholas Holborne of Chichester. His mother was, perhaps, Anne, sister of John Lane (cp. *Gen. Misc. et Herald.* 2nd ser. i. 179). He was trained for the law, as the custom then was, at Furnival's Inn, before proceeding to Lincoln's Inn, where he entered 9 Nov. 1615, and subsequently became a bencher and reader in English law there. He was early distinguished in practice at the king's bench (cf. *Hist. Mss. Comm.* Ap. to 4th Rep. p. 26), and his opinion was taken by Hampden in regard to ship-money. In the great case he was one of Hampden's counsel, and supplied what St. John [q. v.] had omitted in an elaborate argument which lasted for three days, 2–5 Dec. 1637 (cf. Gardiner, *Hist.* viii. 274). In the Short parliament Holborne sat for Southwark, and in the Long parliament he was elected for St. Michael, Cornwall, but seems to have been soon disabled to sit, and gave place to Lord Carr. While in the house he spoke strongly in favour of the power of convocation to bind the laity, in so far as the canons did not conflict with the law of the land. Holborne separated himself still further from his party by the fight he made against Strafford's attainder. When the king went to Oxford, Holborne joined him there, and on 7 Feb. 1642 was created D.C.L. The king made him attorney-general to the Prince of Wales, and on 19 Jan. 1643 he was knighted; his estate was sequestrated (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* Ap. to 5th Rep. p. 87). He died in 1647, and was buried in Lincoln's Inn Chapel on 16 Feb. of that year.

Holborne wrote: 1. 'The Reading in Lincolnes Inne, Feb. 28 1641, vpon the Statute . . . of Treasons,' Oxford, 1642, 4to; reissued with Bacon's 'Cases' in 1681. 2. 'The Freeholders Grand Inquest touching our souveraigne Lord the King and his Parliament,' London, 1647, 4to; a pamphlet upon constitutional questions. He also edited William Tothill's 'Transactions of the High Court of Chancery,' London, 1649, 8vo.

[Gardiner's History of England; Return of Members of Parliament; Lincoln's Inn Register; Evelyn's Diary, iv. 101; Cal. State Papers; State Trials, ed. Cobbett, iii. 963 &c.; Whitelocke's Memorials.] W. A. J. A.

HOLBROOK, ANN CATHERINE (1780–1837), actress, daughter of Thomas Jackson, a comedian, played with success such characters as Juliet, Roxana, and Alicia before she was eighteen. On her father's death in 1798 she obtained an engagement with a provincial company at Lewes in Sussex. She soon married at Battle an actor named Holbrook, belonging to the same company. They acted together with provincial companies in various towns, and after completing an engagement under Macready in Manchester Mrs. Holbrook published there a pamphlet entitled 'Memoirs of an Actress' (8vo, 1807), in which she gave many details of their varied fortunes. She died in London in January 1837.

Other works from her pen are: 1. 'The Dramatist, or Memoirs of the Stage, with the Life of the Authoress,' Birmingham, 1809. 2. 'Tales, Serious and Instructive,' Uttoxeter, 1821. 3. 'Constantine Castriot, an Historical Tale,' Rugeley, 1829. 4. 'Realities and Reflections. A Series of Original Tales, &c.,' 4th ed. 12mo, Thame, 1834.

[Gent. Mag., May 1837, p. 553; Brit. Mus. Cat.] A. N.

HOLBROOK, JOHN (*d.* 1437), master of Peterhouse, Cambridge, was a native of Suffolk. He was educated at Peterhouse, of which he became a fellow in 1412; during the same year took holy orders, receiving ordination as priest in 1413. In 1418, being then D.D., he was elected master of Peterhouse. His signature is appended to an indenture made on 12 Feb. 9 Hen. VI (1431) between the college and John Wassyngle, mason, of Hinton, Cambridgeshire, for building a library at Peterhouse (Willis and Clark, *Architect. Hist. of Univ. of Cambr.* i. 10). In 1421 he was presented by Henry V to the rectory of South Repps, Norfolk, and held it until his death (Blomefield, *Norfolk*, 8vo edit. viii. 154). He was also appointed chaplain to Henry V and Henry VI successively. In 1428 he was chosen chancellor of the university, and again in 1429, when he continued in office until 1431. During his chancellorship in 1430 the memorable dispute concerning ecclesiastical jurisdiction, known as the 'Barnwell Process,' arose between Philip Morgan, bishop of Ely, and the university (Bentham, *Church of Ely*, p. 168; Mullinger, *Univ. of Cambr.* i. 289). In 1431 he resigned the mastership of Peterhouse, having been instituted the year before to the college vicarage of Hinton. He died on 12 July 1437, and was buried in the chancel of St. Mary the Less, Cambridge (the old college chapel of Peterhouse). In 1446 his executors, according to the instructions contained in his will, made the pavement of the choir and the desks in St. Mary the Less (Willis and Clark, i. 58). Holbrook was reputed a great mathematician, and, according to Leland, was author of: 1. 'Tabellæ mediorum motuum,' also called 'Tabulæ Cantabrigienses,' and extant in Egerton MS. 889 in the British Museum; a part of the preface exists in Bodl. MS. 300, f. 132 *b*. 2. 'De reductione tabularum Alphonsi ad annos Christi menses, dies, et horas,' which Tanner says is ascribed to Holbrook in Norwicensis More MS. 820. The Egerton MS. also contains: 3. 'Tabulæ aliæ' and 4. 'Ars inveniendi figuram concepcionis nati,' which are there ascribed to Holbrook. Pits likewise ascribes to Holbrook 5. 'Canones astronomici,' which he says are in the Bodleian Library. The Egerton MS. is partly in Holbrook's handwriting, and was presented by him to Peterhouse; he also gave another manuscript to his college containing a translation in Latin of Abu Hasen Aly Aben Ragel, 'De Judiciis Stellarum,' which is now at Corpus Christi College, Oxford (*MS.* cli.; Coxe, *Cat. Cod. MSS. Coll. Oxon.*) His portrait is in Peterhouse combination room (Willis and Clark, i. 65).

[Tanner's Bibl. Brit. p. 406; Addit. (Cole) MS. 5871, f. 206; Carter's Univ. of Cambr. pp. 24, 26; Graduati Cantabr. (Luard, 1884), pp. 597, 635; Halliwell-Phillipps's Codex Holbrookianus; Mullinger's Univ. of Cambr. i. 609 *n.*] G. G.

HOLBURNE, FRANCIS (1704–1771), admiral, second son of Sir James Holburne of Menstrie, co. Edinburgh, first baronet, entered the navy in 1720 as a volunteer on board the St. Albans; passed his examination on 28 Jan. 1725–6; on 12 Dec. 1727 was promoted to be lieutenant, and took post from 14 July 1739. In 1740 he commanded the Dolphin frigate in the Channel and North Sea. In 1745–6 he commanded the Argyle in the West Indies, and in December 1747 was appointed to the Kent in the Channel and the Bay of Biscay. In September 1748 he exchanged into the Bristol, but was almost immediately afterwards moved into the Tavistock, a worn-out 50-gun ship, in which he was sent to the Leeward Islands as commodore and commander-in-chief. His principal work was diplomatic rather than naval. By the terms of the treaty of 1684 Tobago was neutralised; but early in 1749 it came to Holburne's knowledge that M. de Caylus, the governor of Martinique, had established a fortified post there. As his whole squadron consisted of one rotten ship of 50 guns and two equally rotten 20-gun frigates, it was impossible for him to prevent this by force. He knew that de Caylus, who was a naval officer, was aware of this; but upon Holburne's remonstrances the fortifications were dismantled and the garrison withdrawn. Holburne returned to England in 1752. On 5 Feb. 1755 he was promoted to be rear-admiral of the blue, and in the following May, with his flag in the Terrible, he sailed with a strong squadron to reinforce Boscawen, whom he met off Louisbourg on 21 June, and with whom he returned to England in November [see Boscawen, Edward, 1711–1761]. In 1756, with his flag still in the Terrible, he commanded in the third post in the fleet under Hawke or Boscawen off Brest and in the Bay of Biscay, and in the following January sat as a member of the court-martial on Admiral Byng. On 24 Feb. 1757 he was promoted to be vice-admiral of the blue, and after many delays sailed from Cork on 7 May with a fleet of ships of war and transports intended for the reduction of Louisbourg, which had been restored to the French by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. It was not, however, till 9 July that the expedition reached Halifax; the French had taken advantage of the delay to strengthen the garrison and collect a numerous fleet, and Holburne, in consultation with

the general, the Earl of Loudoun, decided that nothing could be done without more force. As the season, however, wore on, he determined to parade his fleet before Louisbourg, possibly in the hope that the French would accept his challenge. Their effective strength, however, was terribly reduced by a pestilence, and they remained in port; but while Holburne waited on the coast his fleet was caught on the night of 24 Sept. by a violent storm, which drove some of the ships on shore, and wholly or in part dismasted almost all. After such refit as was possible Holburne returned to England, where he arrived in the beginning of December. A few days later he was appointed to the command in chief at Portsmouth, a charge which he held, either continuously or more probably with a break, for the very unusual term of eight years, the latter part of the time being enlivened by a curious inquiry into an alleged plot in November 1764 to set fire to all the dockyards. The several commanders-in-chief and resident commissioners were ordered to investigate the matter; but this was done with the utmost secrecy, and the report cannot now be found. On 5 Aug. 1767 Holburne attained the rank of admiral of the blue, and of admiral of the white on 28 Oct. 1770; about the same time he was appointed rear-admiral of Great Britain. He was one of the lords of the admiralty from February 1770 to January 1771, when he accepted the post of governor of Greenwich Hospital, in which he died 15 July 1771.

Holburne married at Barbadoes the widow of Edward Lascelles, collector of the island, and by her had one son, Francis, who in 1772, on the death of his cousin, Sir Alexander, the third baronet, and a captain in the navy, succeeded to the baronetcy. A portrait of Admiral Holburne, with his son as a little boy, is in the Painted Hall at Greenwich.

[Charnock's Biog. Nav. v. 33; Beatson's Nav. and Mil. Memoirs; Entick's Hist. of the late War; official correspondence in the Public Record Office; Troude, Batailles Navales de la France, i. 340.] J. K. L.

HOLCOMBE, HENRY (1690?–1750?), musical composer, was born about 1690, probably at Shrewsbury, and was a chorister there. While still a boy he came to London, and took part in the 'Anglo-Italian' operatic performances at Drury Lane. His two recorded impersonations are Prenesto in 'Camilla' in 1706, and again in 1708, and the Page in 'Rosamund,' 1707. He left the stage when his voice broke, and became a successful teacher of singing and of the harpsichord. He died in London about 1750.

He published two collections of songs, 'The Musical Medley; or a Collection of English Songs and Cantatas set to Musick,' London, 1745, and 'The Garland; a Collection of eleven Songs and Cantatas,' London, 1745. He was also the composer of 'Six Solos for a Violin and Thorough Bass, with some pieces for the German Flute and Harpsichord,' London, 1745.

Two of his songs, 'Happy Hour all Hours Excelling' (printed in the 'Musical Miscellany'), and 'Arno's Vale,' enjoyed much popularity.

[Grove's Dict. of Music, i. 743; Fétis's Biog. Univ. des Musiciens, iii. 357; Holcombe's music in British Museum]. R. F. S.

HOLCOT, ROBERT OF (*d.* 1349), divine, is said to have been a native of Northampton, but the statement seems a mere inference from his surname, Holcot being a village in Northamptonshire. It has been conjectured that he was a kinsman of Robert of Holcot, who sat, according to Bridges (*Northamptonshire*, i. 9 *b*), as a knight of the shire in the parliament of 1328–9; but the latter appears in the parliamentary return (*Accounts and Papers*, 1878, vol. xviii. pt. i. p. 88) as 'Hotot,' and the correctness of this name is supported by other evidence (PALGRAVE, *Parliamentary Writs*, 1834, ii. 1024). Holcot's own derivation of his name is given in his commentary on the book of Wisdom (Prælect. i. 4, ed. 1586): 'Sicut enim nomen a *robore* derivatum, ita cognomen habeo a *foramine casæ* datum; et ideo, sicut nomen meum *Robertus* in *robore*, ita *Holkot* cognomen intueor in *foramine petræ*,' in allusion to Cant. ii. 14.

Wood states, without citing his authority, that Holcot was 'primo iusticiarius, postea frater prædicator' (*Antiq. of the City of Oxford*, ii. 320, ed. A. Clark, 1890), which may possibly mean that he was a student of law, or a lawyer, before he entered the Dominican order. He was brought up probably in the house of his order at Oxford, and became a doctor in theology of the university, for the statement cited from two Paris manuscripts by Quétif and Echard (*Scriptt. O. P.* i. 629 *a*, 630 *a*) that he belonged to Cambridge is unsupported by other evidence. On 23 March 1331-2, 'fr. Rob. Holcote ordinis minor.' (if this be the same person) was admitted to hear confessions by the Bishop of Lincoln. Richard of Bury, presumably after his appointment to the see of Durham in 1333, entertained, according to William Chambre, a number of clerks in his household, whom he chose for their theological attainments, and among those named are Bradwardine, Fitzralph, and Holcot. How long Holcot remained in

this learned society we do not know, unless he be, as there are some grounds for believing, the author of Bury's 'Philobiblon,' which bears the date 24 Jan. 1344–5. In the end he returned to the active work of teaching, apparently at Oxford, and made himself a great name among the divines of his century by his expositions of the Bible. In 1349, according to Trithemius, while he was engaged in lecturing on Ecclesiasticus (his commentary on which extends only to the seventh chapter), he was stricken by the plague and died. Since Leland states that he was buried at Northampton (if this be what he means by 'Avonæ mediterraneæ'), it is presumed that he had for some time retired from Oxford to that place, but positive evidence is wanting.

As a divine Holcot held generally to the tradition of his order as laid down by its greatest representative, St. Thomas Aquinas, though in some points (for instance in his doctrine of predestination) he has been observed to deviate from it. He maintained the Dominican view with respect to the immaculate conception so decidedly that his text (in the edition of the commentary on Wisdom, Basle, 1586) was amended by his discreet editor. A special matter on which he differed from his famous contemporary, Bradwardine, was his insistence upon the necessity of free will as an antecedent to merit. In his logical position Holcot followed Ockham, except that he devised a 'logica fidei' (or 'logica singularis'), side by side with the 'logica naturalis,' in order to meet the dialectical difficulties presented by the doctrine of the Trinity, which Ockham placed wholly outside the sphere of logic. Holcot is also interesting as one of the first logicians with whom the doctrine of the 'obligatoria' has grown into a formulated school system ('ars').

Holcot's bibliography is beset with pitfalls. Many of his writings have been cited under more than one title; some (for instance, the commentaries on Wisdom and Proverbs) have been attributed to other authors, and one (the 'Determinationes quarundam quæstionum') is believed to be a compilation by his pupils. It is probable that in consequence of his sudden death his papers were left in disorder, so that even in his commentary on the 'Sentences' the sections appear in some manuscripts (e.g. Merton College, Oxford, No. 113) in a different order from that of the printed texts, which of course follow the arrangement of Peter Lombard. In the subjoined list a large number of duplications and other errors have been set right, but to aim at complete accuracy it would be necessary to collate the very numerous manuscripts and early editions of Holcot's works, which attest the authority he held among students abroad as well as in his own country far into the sixteenth century.

His published works are: 1. Commentaries on Proverbs, Paris, 1510, 1515, &c. 2. On Canticles, s. l. aut a., Venice, 1509. 3. On Wisdom, s. l. aut a., s. l. 1480, with about seventeen later editions; and 4. On Ecclesiasticus, i–vii., Venice, 1509. The last lecture in the commentary on Wisdom is entitled 'De studio sacræ scripturæ,' and has sometimes been wrongly taken for a separate work (cf. PANZER, *Ann. Typogr.* iii. 481). 5. 'Quæstiones' on the 'Sentences' of Peter Lombard, Lyons, 1497, 1510, 1518, to which are generally appended the three following works: 6. 'Conferentiæ' (sometimes entitled 'Super articulis impugnatis'). 7. 'De imputabilitate peccati.' 8. 'Determinationes quarundam quæstionum' (or 'Determinationes quæstionum xv.') 9. 'De origine, definitione, et remedio peccatorum' (probably the work also described as 'De peccatis mortalibus et eorum remediis'), Paris, 1517. 10. 'Moralitates historiarum' (also known as 'Moralizationes'), Venice, 1505; Paris, 1510; Basle, 1586, &c. To these should perhaps be added the well-known 'Philobiblon sive De amore librorum,' usually attributed to Bishop Richard of Bury (printed at Cologne, 1473; Spires, 1483; Paris, 1500, &c.), the authorship of which has been much disputed. Probably the truth is represented by the title found in several manuscripts 'Incipit prologus Philobiblon Ricardi Dunelmensis episcopi, quem librum compilavit Robertus Holcote de ordine predicatorum sub nomine dicti episcopi.' In other words, Holcot wrote the book at the request and in the name of the bishop, apparently to celebrate his fifty-eighth birthday, 24 Jan. 1344–5 (p. 151, ed. Thomas), while the bishop's supervision and co-operation need not be excluded. The form of the title might easily lead to the ascription of the book to Bury, but it is difficult to understand how, if it were Bury's own work, it could have come to be attributed to Holcot. At the same time too much stress should not be laid upon the evidently malicious account of Bury's small literary attainments and great pretensions given by A. Murimuth, 'Continuatio Chronicarum,' p. 171, ed. E. M. Thompson, 1889.

Holcot's unpublished works are: 1. Postils on the twelve Minor Prophets. 2. A commentary on the four Gospels (and perhaps a separate one on St. Matthew). 3. 'Moralizationes scripturæ pro evangelizantibus verbum Dei' (or 'Allegoriæ utriusque Testamenti,' possibly the same work as the 'Exempla scripturæ' said by Tanner to have

been published at Paris in 1500). The manuscript at Magdalen College, Oxford (No. lxviii.), referred to as containing this work really contains the 'Moralitates historiarum' (see COXE, *Cat. of Oxford MSS.*, Magd. Coll., p. 40 *a*), but another manuscript in the same library (No. clviii., clix.) seems to present the text of the former under the title 'Reductorium morale,' with a note that 'in Avinione fuit factum, Parisiis vero correctum et tabulatum, A.D. 1342' (*ib.* p. 74), which suggests that it is a compend by a disciple. 4. 'De prædicatoris officio.' 5. 'De præscientia et prædestinatione' (once preserved at Merton College, see Bale, MS. Selden, supra, 64, f. 208). 6. 'De fautoribus, defensoribus, et receptoribus hæreticorum libri xiv.' 7–10. Four books of sermons. 11. 'Determinatio Oxoniensis.' 12. 'Dictionarium quoddam.' 13. 'De motibus naturalibus.' 14. 'De effectibus stellarum.' 15. 'De ludo scaccorum libri iv.' Of all these the 'incipits' are recorded, and many of them are preserved in known manuscripts. The following have only their titles quoted, with no further means of identification. 16. A commentary on Ecclesiastes. 17. 'De immortalitate animæ.' 18. 'De libertate credendi.' 19. 'Lecturæ scholasticæ.' 20. 'Super quinque universalia.' 21. 'De amore,' which can hardly be other than the 'Philobiblon.'

[Meyer, De illustr. Viris de O. P., printed by Denifle, Archiv für Litt.- und Kirchen-Geschichte des M.A., ii. 191, 1886; Trithemius's Catal. Scriptt. Eccles., f. cxv. *a*, Cologne, 1531, 4to; Leland's Comm. de Scriptt. Brit. cdxi. pp. 370 seq.; Bale's MS. (Bodl. Libr.) Selden, supra 64, ff. 155 *b*, 164 *b*, 208; Scriptt. Brit. Catal. v. 84, pp. 433 f.; Pits, De Angliæ Scriptt. pp. 463 ff.; Quétif and Echard's Scriptt. Ordinis Prædicatorum, i. 629–32; Fabricius's Bibl. Lat. med. et. inf. æt. iii. 254 f., ed. Florence, 1858; Tanner's Bibl. Brit. pp. 407 f.; the Rev. W. E. Buckley in Northamptonshire Notes and Queries, ii. 25–30, 47 f., 1886; C. von Prantl's Geschichte der Logik im Abendlande, iv. 6–9, Leipzig, 1870; The Philobiblon of Richard de Bury, ed. E. C. Thomas, 1888.] R. L. P.

HOLCROFT, FRANCIS (1629?–1693), puritan divine, is said to have been the son of a knight, perhaps Sir Henry Holcroft, and to have been born at West Ham in Essex. Tillotson, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, was his 'chamber-fellow' at Clare Hall, Cambridge, about 1650. While at Cambridge he embraced puritan principles, and became a communicant with the congregation of Mr. Jephcot at Swaffham Priors. He graduated M.A., was elected fellow of his college, took holy orders, and for some years voluntarily supplied the parish of Litlington, Cambridgeshire. About 1655 he accepted the living of Bassingbourne, Cambridgeshire, where he was a successful preacher, and, was assisted by the Rev. Joseph Oddy, fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. Holcroft eventually formed a church on congregational principles, and, after being ejected in 1662 from Bassingbourne, became a bitter opponent of episcopalianism. After his ejectment he formed his late parishioners into congregations at convenient centres, and acted as their minister, with the assistance of Oddy and S. Corbyn, both ejected fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge, who were appointed at a general meeting at Eversden. In 1663 Holcroft was imprisoned in Cambridge gaol, by order of Sir Thomas Chickley, for illegal preaching, but he was occasionally allowed by the warder to visit his congregations. At the assizes he was sentenced to abjure the realm, but on the Earl of Anglesea representing his case to Charles II he was allowed to remain in gaol. He was released at the Declaration of Indulgence in 1672, returned to his labours, and was again imprisoned. By means of a writ of certiorari he was removed as an insolvent debtor to the Fleet prison, London, and frequently preached there to large crowds of people. On discharging his debts he was released. During both these imprisonments he experienced much kindness from Tillotson. Until 1689 Holcroft took general charge of a number of congregations in Cambridgeshire and the adjoining counties. Soon after 1689 his health gave way, and he became a prey to melancholy, 'which was promoted by grief for the headiness of some of his people, who turned preachers, or encouraged such as did so.' His organization quickly came to grief, and he died on 6 Jan. 1692–3 at Triplow, Cambridgeshire, where he was buried. The inscription on his tombstone gives his age as fifty-nine, but a funeral sermon says he was in his sixty-third year. He left 'a small estate' to the poor of his congregations, and a piece of ground at Oakington for a burial-place. Calamy states that there is scarcely a village in Cambridgeshire in which Holcroft did not preach, and he was generally considered to have been the chief promoter of independency in that county. He wrote a tract called 'A Word to the Saints from the Watch Tower,' 1688. It appears to have been written while he was in Cambridge gaol.

[Palmer's Nonconformist's Memorial, i. 259; Wilson's Dissenting Churches, iv. 412; Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, pt. ii. p. 143; Calamy's Baxter, ii. 86.] A. C. B.

HOLCROFT, THOMAS (1745–1809), dramatist, novelist, and translator, was born in Orange Court, Leicester Fields, London, on 10 Dec. 1745 (O.S.), and was baptised at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields; the name is erroneously spelt 'Howlcroft' in the register (*Memoirs*, p. 7). His father, whose christian name was also Thomas, kept a shoemaker's shop in Orange Court, and let out riding horses for hire, but falling into difficulties left London and turned pedlar. Young Holcroft accompanied his parents in their wanderings, and at the age of thirteen became a stable-boy at Newmarket, where he remained nearly three years. Returning to London he worked for some time with his father, who then kept a cobbler's stall in South Audley Street. In 1764 he went to Liverpool, where he taught children to read in a small school, but in less than a year he returned to London, and resumed his trade of a shoemaker. About this time he appears to have written occasionally for the 'Whitehall Evening Post,' and one of his contributions to that newspaper was transcribed into the 'Annual Register.' After an ineffectual attempt to set up a day-school in the country, 'where for three months he lived upon potatoes and buttermilk, and had but one scholar,' he obtained a situation in Granville Sharp's family. From this he was subsequently dismissed in consequence of his constant attendance at 'a reading-room or sporting club,' the members of which indulged in dramatic recitations (*ib.* p. 67). Being now utterly destitute, he resolved to enlist in the East Indian army, but abandoned his intention on securing an engagement as prompter at a Dublin Theatre through a chance introduction to Macklin. He went to Ireland in September 1770, but returned to England in March 1771. After acting with several strolling companies in the provinces for the next six years and a half with little success, Holcroft obtained in 1778 an engagement at Drury Lane Theatre at twenty shillings a week, and here his first piece, called 'The Crisis, or Love and Famine' (not printed), was once performed, on 1 May 1778. In 1780 Holcroft published his first novel, 'Alwyn, or the Gentleman Comedian,' in which some of his own adventures as a strolling actor were described under the character of Hilkirk. His first comedy, called 'Duplicity,' was produced at Covent Garden in October 1781. Though it proved only a first-night success, Holcroft seems to have thought his fame established, and soon afterwards gave up his engagement at Drury Lane. In 1783 he visited Paris as correspondent of the 'Morning Herald,' directing his attention principally 'to the discovery of new publications,' with a view to translating them. In the autumn of the following year he paid a second visit to Paris in order to translate Beaumarchais's 'Mariage de Figaro.' Being unable to obtain a copy of the comedy, and being afraid of taking notes, Holcroft with his friend Bonneville nightly attended the theatre where it was being performed until they had committed the whole of it to memory (*ib.* p. 126). The translation was produced at Covent Garden with great success on 14 Dec. 1784, under the title of 'The Follies of the Day,' Holcroft appearing as Figaro, in the absence of the actor to whom that part had been allotted. Holcroft received 600*l.* for this adaptation, in addition to a considerable sum for the copyright. 'The Road to Ruin,' his best and most successful play, was performed for the first time at Covent Garden on 18 Feb. 1792. The character of Goldfinch, and the admirable impersonation of it by Lewis the comedian, quickly established the play in popular favour. It was acted no less than thirty-eight times during the season, and became a stock piece. But though the play is rich in the traditions of many histrionic triumphs, its literary merits are not high, and it is chiefly remarkable for 'a certain measure of appropriateness in the language, some tolerably ingenious scenes, and one or two effective but conventional characters' (*Athenæum*, 8 Nov. 1873). The play was revived at the Vaudeville in London on 1 Nov. 1873, when it ran for 118 nights, and has been frequently played since. Though opposed to the use of force, Holcroft ardently embraced the principles of the French revolution, and in November 1792 became a member of the 'Society for Constitutional Information.' In company with Thomas Hardy (1752–1832) [q. v.] and ten others Holcroft was indicted for high treason. On 6 Oct. 1794 the Middlesex grand jury returned a true bill against him, and on the next day, having voluntarily surrendered himself at Hicks's Hall, he was committed to Newgate, where he remained until 1 Dec. following, when, in consequence of Hardy's acquittal, he was brought up to the Old Bailey, and discharged without a trial (*Annual Register*, 1794, Chron., p. 39).

In 1799 Holcroft, owing to financial embarrassment, sold his books and pictures and went to Hamburg. Here he attempted to set up a journal called the 'European Repository,' which reached the second number only. He subsequently went to Paris, where he resided for two years. During his absence his 'Tale of Mystery' was produced at Covent Garden on 13 Nov. 1802. This adaptation from the French, the music for which was

composed by Thomas Busby, was pronounced by Genest to be the first and best 'of those melo-drames with which the stage was afterwards inundated' (*Account of the English Stage*, vii. 579). Holcroft returned to England in 1803, and soon afterwards set up a printing business in connection with his brother-in-law, Mercier, which proved a complete failure. Holcroft died after a long illness in Clipstone Street, Marylebone, on 23 March 1809, aged 63, and was buried at Marylebone in the larger parish cemetery on the south side of Paddington Street.

Holcroft was a stern and conscientious man, with an irascible temper, great energy, and marvellous industry. Charles Lamb [q. v.], in his letter to 'R. S., Esq., on the Tombs in the Abbey,' speaks of Holcroft as 'one of the most candid, most upright, and single-meaning men' whom he ever knew (*Life, Letters, and Writings of Charles Lamb*, ed. P. Fitzgerald, 1876, vi. 78), while William Godwin the elder [q. v.], with whom Holcroft was for several years very intimate, numbered him among his 'four principal oral instructors' (C. K. Paul, *William Godwin*, i. 17). As an actor he was harsh and unsympathetic, and he appears to have taken no further part on the stage after his performance of Figaro. In spite of his poverty and many adverse circumstances, Holcroft with great tenacity of purpose contrived to educate himself creditably, and to acquire a competent knowledge of French, German, and Italian. His career, however, was one continuous struggle against misfortune, and owing to his many rash speculations and his 'picture-dealing insanity' his affairs were perpetually in an embarrassed condition. He married four times. His son William (by his second wife) when only sixteen committed suicide while attempting to escape to the West Indies after robbing him of 40*l.* in November 1789 (*Memoirs*, pp. 140–142). His daughter Fanny (*d.* 1844) was the authoress of several novels and translations, while another daughter, Louisa, became the wife of Carlyle's friend Badams (Carlyle, *Reminiscences*, ed. C. E. Norton, 1887, i. 93–95). His widow, whose maiden name was Louisa Mercier, remarried James Kenney [q. v.], the dramatic writer.

One of the three portraits of Holcroft, which were painted at different times by his friend John Opie, is now in the National Portrait Gallery. There are engravings of Holcroft in the 'European Magazine' (vol. xxii. opp. p. 403), the 'Register of the Times' (vol. ii. opp. p. 4), the 'Monthly Mirror' (vol. viii. opp. p. 323), and in the first volume of his 'Memoirs,' 1816.

The 'Memoirs written by himself and continued down to the time of his death, from his Diary, Notes, and other Papers,' were edited by his friend William Hazlitt. Though completed in 1810, they were not published until 1816, London, 12mo, 3 vols. They were reprinted in a slightly abridged form in 1852 as part of Longman's 'Travellers' Library,' London, 8vo. The account of his life down to his fifteenth year (pp. 7–65), and his diary from 22 June 1798 to 12 March 1799 (pp. 190–256) were written by Holcroft himself, while the remaining portion of the 'Memoirs' were compiled by Hazlitt. Some of Holcroft's correspondence is appended to the 'Memoirs' (pp. 269–315). Thomas Moore regarded the 'Memoirs' as 'amongst the most interesting specimens of autobiography we have' (Moore, *Memoirs*, ii. 167). Many of Holcroft's letters to Godwin are printed in Mr. Paul's 'William Godwin.' Two or three of his dramatic pieces were set to music by his friend Shield, who also composed the music for several songs which Holcroft wrote for Vauxhall, some of which became very popular.

Holcroft was a most prolific writer, and appears to have contributed to the 'Westminster Magazine,' the 'Wit's Magazine,' the 'Town and Country Magazine,' and to the early numbers of the 'English Review.' According to Hazlitt, Holcroft also wrote for the 'Monthly Review,' but from an entry in the diary this would seem not to have been the case (*Memoirs*, pp. 184, 199). Owing to the violent political prejudices against him, some of Holcroft's plays were printed without his name. He published the following works in addition to numerous translations from the French of Madame de Genlis, M. Savary, and other writers besides those mentioned: 1. 'Elegies: I. On the Death of Samuel Foote, Esq.; II. On Age,' London, 1777, 4to. 2. 'A Plain . . . Narrative of the late Riots in London, . . . Westminster, and . . . Southwark, . . . with an Account of the Commitment of Lord G. Gordon to the Tower, &c. . . . By William Vincent of Gray's Inn,' London, 1780, 8vo; the second edition, corrected, with an appendix, London, 1780, 8vo. 3. 'Alwyn, or the Gentleman Comedian' [a novel], anon., London, 1780, 12mo. 4. 'Duplicity,' a comedy [in five acts and in prose], &c., London, 1781, 8vo; third edition, London, 1782, 8vo; another edition, Dublin, 1782, 12mo. This comedy was cut down to three acts, and revived at Covent Garden Theatre as 'The Mask'd Friend,' 6 May 1796. 5. 'Human Happiness, or The Sceptic,' a poem in six cantos, London, 1783, 4to. 6. 'The Family Picture, or Domestic Dialogues on Amiable . . . Subjects,' London, 1783, 12mo, 2 vols.

7. 'The Noble Peasant,' a comic opera in three acts [in prose, with songs], London, 1784, 8vo. 8. 'Tales of the Castle, or Stories of Instruction and Delight. Being Les Veillées du Château, written in French by Madame la Comtesse de Genlis. . . . Translated into English,' &c., London, 1785, 12mo, 5 vols.; another edition, Dublin, 1785, 12mo, 4 vols.; third edition, London, 1787, 12mo, 5 vols.; eighth edition, London, 1806, 12mo, 5 vols.; another edition, forming part of Walker's 'British Classics,' London, 1817, 12mo. 9. 'The Follies of a Day, or the Marriage of Figaro, a Comedy [in five acts and in prose] . . . from the French of M. de Beaumarchais,' London, 1785, 8vo; a new edition, London, 1785, 8vo; in three acts [with alterations by J. P. Kemble], London, 1811, 8vo. 10. 'The Choleric Fathers,' a comic opera [in three acts, in prose and verse], London, 1785, 8vo. 11. 'An Amourous Tale of the Chaste Loves of Peter the Long . . . and the History of the Lover's Well. Imitated from the original French' [of L. E. Billardon de Sauvigny], &c.; from the original manuscript of 'Mr. D. C. L. P.,' London, 1786, 8vo. 12. 'Seduction,' a comedy [in five acts and in prose], London, 1787, 8vo; third edition, London, 1787, 8vo. 13. 'The Life of Baron Frederic Trenck, containing his Adventures . . . also Anecdotes, Historical, Political, and Personal. Translated from the German,' &c. ('Anecdotes of the Life of Alexander Schell . . . written as a Supplement to my own History'), London, 1788, 12mo, 3 vols.; another edition, Boston [U.S.] U[nited] S[tates], 1792, 12mo; another edition, London, 1795, 12mo, 3 vols.; third edition, London, 1800, 12mo, 3 vols.; the fourth edition, London, 1817, 8vo, 3 vols.; another edition, London, 1835, 12mo; another edition, forming vols. xxvi. and xxvii. of Cassell's National Library, London, 1886, 8vo. 14. 'Posthumous Works of Frederic II, King of Prussia' (translated from the French), London, 1789, 8vo, 13 vols. 15. 'The School for Arrogance,' a comedy [in five acts, in prose], &c., London, 1791, 8vo; second edition, London, 1791, 8vo. 16. 'The Road to Ruin,' a comedy [in five acts and in prose], &c., London, 1792, 8vo; second edition, London, 1792, 8vo; fourth edition, London, 1792, 8vo; fifth edition, London, 1792, 8vo; sixth edition, London, 1792, 8vo; ninth edition, London, 1792, 8vo. It has been reprinted in a number of dramatic collections, and has been translated into German and Danish. 17. 'Anna St. Ives,' a novel, &c., London, 1792, 12mo, 7 vols. 18. 'Essays on Physiognomy; for the Promotion of the Knowledge and the Love of Mankind. Written in the German Language by J. C. Lavater, and translated into English,' &c., London, 1793, 8vo, 3 vols. A cheap abridgment in one volume was published in the same year, London, 12mo. 19. 'Love's Frailties,' a comedy in five acts [in prose], &c., London, 1794, 8vo. 20. 'The Adventures of Hugh Trevor,' &c., London, 1794–7, 12mo, 6 vols.; third edition, London, 1801, 12mo, 4 vols. 'Traduit de l'anglais par le Cit. Cantwell,' Paris, 1798, 12mo, 4 tom. 21. 'The Deserted Daughter,' a comedy, &c. [in five acts and in prose, founded on Cumberland's 'Fashionable Lover'], anon., London, 1795, 8vo; second edition, London, 1795, 8vo; third edition, London, 1795, 8vo; fourth edition, London, 1795, 8vo; another edition, New York, 1806, 12mo. It has been translated into Danish. 'The Steward, or Fashion and Feeling, a Comedy in five acts (founded upon the "Deserted Daughter"),' &c., was published anonymously in 1819, London, 8vo. 22. 'A Narrative of Facts relating to a Prosecution for High Treason, including the Address to the Jury which the Court refused to hear; with Letters to the Attorney-General . . . and Vicary Gibbs, Esq., and the Defence the Author had prepared if he had been brought to trial,' London, 1795, 8vo, 2 parts. 23. 'A Letter to the Right Hon. W. Windham on the intemperance and dangerous tendency of his public conduct,' London, 1795, 8vo. 24. 'The Man of Ten Thousand,' a comedy [in five acts and in prose], London, 1796, 8vo; third edition, London, 1796, 8vo. 25. 'Knave or not?' a comedy in five acts [and in prose], London, 1798, 8vo; second edition, London, 1798, 8vo. 26. 'The Inquisitor,' a play in five acts [and in prose, taken from a German play called 'Diego und Leonor'], &c., anon., London, 1798, 8vo. Another play founded on the same piece was published in the same year by Pye and Andrews, but was never acted. 27. 'He's Much to Blame,' a comedy in five acts [and in prose], anon., London, 1798, 8vo; fourth edition, London, 1798, 8vo. Though attributed to Holcroft in his 'Memoirs,' the authorship of it has been ascribed to Fenwick (Genest, vii. 360–1). 28. 'Herman and Dorothea,' a poem from the German of Goethe, London, 1801, 8vo. 29. 'Deaf and Dumb, or the Orphan Protected,' an historical drama, in five acts [and in prose], taken from the French of M. Bouilly, and adapted to the English stage, anon., London, 1801, 8vo; fifth edition, London, 1802, 8vo. 30. 'A Tale of Mystery, a Melodrame' [in two acts and in prose], London, 1802, 8vo; third edition, London, 1813, 8vo. 31. 'Hear both Sides,' a comedy [in five acts and in prose], London, 1803, 8vo; third edition, London, 1803, 8vo. 32. 'Travels from Hamburg, through

Westphalia, Holland, and the Netherlands, to Paris,' London, 1804, 4to, 2 vols. The second volume contains translations of two dramatic proverbs by Carmontel, viz. 'The Two Friends' (pp. 58–61) and 'The Play is Over' (pp. 63–9). Another edition, abridged by J. Fulton, Glasgow, 1804, 8vo. A summary of these travels appeared in the second volume of 'A Collection of Modern . . . Voyages.' 33. 'The Lady of the Rock, a Melodrame in two acts' [and in prose], London, 1805, 8vo; second edition, London, 1805, 8vo. 34. 'Memoirs of Bryan Perdue,' a novel, London, 1805, 12mo, 3 vols. 35. 'The Theatrical Recorder. By Thomas Holcroft,' London, 1805–6, 8vo, 2 vols. (with supplement). This came out in monthly parts, and contains a number of translations by his daughter, Fanny Holcroft. 36. 'The Vindictive Man,' a comedy in five acts [and in prose], &c., London, 1806, 8vo. 37. 'Tales in Verse: Critical, Satirical, and Humorous,' London, 1806, 12mo, 2 vols.

Holcroft also appears to have written three afterpieces: 'The Shepherdess of the Alps,' produced at Covent Garden Theatre 18 Jan. 1780, 'The Maid of the Vale,' and 'The Old Clothesman,' produced at Covent Garden for the second time 3 April 1799; two comedies: 'The German Hotel,' produced at Covent Garden 11 Nov. 1790, and 'The Force of Ridicule,' acted but once, at Drury Lane Theatre 6 Dec. 1796, not printed; a tragedy, 'Ellen, or the Fatal Cave;' a musical entertainment, 'The Escapes, or the Water-Carrier,' produced at Covent Garden 14 Oct. 1801, with Fawcett and Incledon in the chief parts, not printed; a prelude, 'The Rival Queens,' acted at Covent Garden 15 Sept. 1794; and 'The Indian Exiles,' from Kotzebue.

[Holcroft's Memoirs, 1852; C. K. Paul's William Godwin, his Friends and Contemporaries, 1876; Letters of Charles Lamb, ed. A. Ainger, 1888; Moore's Memoirs, &c., ed. Lord John Russell, 1853–6; Miss Mitford's Recollections of a Literary Life, 1852, i. 111–40; J. J. Rogers's Opie and his Works, 1878, pp. 110–11; Genest's Account of the English Stage, 1832; Dutton Cook's Nights at the Play, 1883, pp. 218–21, 224–5, 267; Baker's Biog. Dramat., 1812, i. 353–355; Georgian Era, 1834, iii. 385–6; Lysons, Supp. to the first edit. of the Environs of London, 1811, pp. 233–4; Monthly Mirror, viii. 323–6; Register of the Times, ii. 1–5; European Mag. 1782 i. 47–9, 1792 xxii. 403, 1809 lv. 243–244; Gent. Mag. 1809, vol. lxxix. pt. i. p. 286; Notes and Queries, 7th ser. x. 327, 392, 433; Halkett and Laing's Dictionary of Anonymous and Pseudonymous Literature, 1882–8; Watt's Bibl. Brit. 1824; Brit. Mus. Cat.]

G. F. R. B.

HOLDEN, GEORGE (1783–1865), theological writer, only son of the Rev. George Holden, LL.D., head-master of the free grammar school at Horton-in-Ribblesdale, Yorkshire, was born at that place in 1783. He was educated at the Glasgow University, where he graduated. In 1811 he was presented to the perpetual curacy of the village of Maghull, near Liverpool. Living there in seclusion he read and wrote much. He succeeded his father as vicar of Horton in 1821, but resigned that living in 1825, preferring to devote himself to Maghull. He died suddenly at Maghull on 19 March 1865, aged 81. He was not married. His large library and more than half of his property were left for the benefit of clergy of the diocese of Ripon, who had not the means of gaining easy access to books (Howson, *Funeral Sermon*). The library is kept at the Palace, Ripon.

Holden's works prove him to be an accomplished hebraist and an able Christian apologist. Their titles are: 1. 'An Attempt towards an Improved Version of the Proverbs of Solomon,' 1819. 2. 'The Scripture Testimonies to the Divinity of Our Lord Jesus Christ,' 1820. 3. 'An Attempt to Illustrate the Book of Ecclesiastes,' 1822. 4. 'A Dissertation on the Fall of Man,' 1823. 5. 'The Christian Sabbath,' 1825. 6. 'The Christian Expositor or Practical Guide to . . . the New Testament,' 1830. 7. 'The Christian Expositor of the Old Testament,' 1834. 8. 'Scriptural Vindication of Church Establishments,' 1836. 9. 'The Authority of Tradition in Matters of Religion,' 1838. 10. 'A Treatise on Justification,' 1840. 11. 'A Lecture on the Means requisite for the Profitable reading of the Holy Scriptures,' 1842. 12. 'The Anglican Catechist,' 1855. 13. 'An Explanation of some Scriptural Terms, 1856. 14. 'An Essay on the Angels of the Church,' 1862. 15. 'The Ordinance of Preaching Investigated,' 1863.

For many years he compiled the 'Liverpool Tide Tables,' which were begun by his grandfather and continued by his father.

[Gent. Mag. 1865, pt. i. p. 657; Fishwick's Garstang (Chetham Soc.), i. 118; Cox's Literature of the Sabbath Question, ii. 330; Brit. Mus. Cat.]

C. W. S.

HOLDEN, HENRY, D.D. (1596–1662), Roman catholic divine, was the son of Richard Holden, owner of a small estate at Chaigley, near Clitheroe, on the northern slope of Longridge Fell (*Palatine Note-book*, Manchester, 1882, p. 217). He was born in 1596, and on 18 Sept. 1618 he went to Douay, taking there the name of Johnson, and in 1623 he proceeded to Paris, where he gra-

duated D.D. at the Sorbonne, and was appointed a professor. He was naturalised, became confessor to the church of St. Nicolas du Chardonnet, and was one of the vicars-general of the diocese of Paris. In 1633 he took charge, during Thomas Carre's absence on a journey, of the three English Austin nuns, who had just arrived in order to found a convent. He threw himself into the heated controversy between the secular and regular clergy, and shortly after 1631 is said to have gone to Rome to assist Peter Fitton or Fytton (*alias* Peter Biddulph) in averting the dissolution of the English chapter. In 1647 he petitioned the House of Commons for toleration for catholics on condition of taking an oath of allegiance. He apparently expected better terms from the roundheads than from the cavaliers, which would account for his being described by Sir Edward Nicholas in 1651–2 as one of Cromwell's 'pestilent agents' in Paris, as 'a great man with some at the Louvre,' and as doing the royalists much mischief (Nicholas, *Letters*, Camden Soc. 1886). In 1651, moreover, Robert Pugh published in his 'Blackloe's Cabal' (see White, Thomas) private letters written by Holden, in one of which, addressed to Sir Kenelm Digby, he said: 'If the independents do continue to second us, I fear not but Rome will content us; if not we shall find satisfaction elsewhere, and if the pope will not send us bishops it must be done without him.' In 1652 Holden published at Paris 'Divinæ Fidei Analysis,' a concise exposition of catholic articles of faith as distinguished from matters of opinion. A short treatise on schism was appended to it. It was reprinted at Cologne in 1655 and 1782, and at Paris in 1685 and 1767, and in 1658 was translated into English by 'W. G.' A 'Tractatus de Usura' was prefixed to the second edition of this work. In 1656 Holden was engaged in a controversy with Antoine Arnault, the Jansenist, and Feret, parish priest of St. Nicolas du Chardonnet; his letters to Arnault were printed in the later editions of the 'Analysis.' In 1657 he published at Paris 'A Letter to a Friend,' &c., in defence of Blackloe. In 1660 he issued 'Novum Testamentum brevibus annotationibus illustratum;' in 1661 a letter gently criticising Thomas White's treatise on the intermediate state; and in the same year addressed a letter in Latin to an English friend on certain propositions extracted from White's writings. This latter letter was printed in the 'Analysis,' and probably also separately; in 1662 he published 'A Check; or Enquiry into the late Act of the Roman Inquisition,' &c. The manuscript of a treatise on the truth of Christianity, sent for perusal to a friend in England, was lost during the civil war. Du Pin considers Holden one of the ablest controversialists of his time. A rough passage, on returning from a visit to England in 1661, brought on quartan ague, and he died at Paris in March 1662. He appointed Carre his executor, and left most of his furniture, besides a sum of five hundred pistoles, to the English Conceptionist convent, of which he had been director since its removal in 1658 from Nieuport. He made other bequests to English subjects in France. Five years afterwards, when these had been paid, the French crown claimed the money, the droit d'aubaine precluding foreigners from inheriting property. There was a threat of seizing the newly founded St. Gregory's seminary to satisfy the claim, but through the exertions of Edward Lutton, the Austin nuns' chaplain, it was compromised by the payment of three thousand livres, lent by Walter Montagu.

[Manuscript Journal of Austin Nuns at Neuilly; Gillow's Bibl. Dict. of English Catholics; Memoirs of Gregorio Panzani; Plowden's Remarks on ditto; Dodd's Church Hist.; Dupin's Bibl. Auteurs Ecclésiastiques; Cat. Bibliothèque du Roi (National Library, Paris); Butler's Hist. Mem. English Catholics.] J. G. A.

HOLDEN, LAWRENCE (1710–1778), dissenting divine, was born at Bolton, Lancashire, in 1710, and educated for the ministry under Charles Owen, D.D., at Warrington. His first settlement was at Whitworth, Lancashire, whence he removed to Doncaster, West Riding, in 1735, and finally about 1740 to Maldon, Essex. He did not subscribe as required by the Toleration Act, his opinions being unitarian; hence there was a secession from his congregation at Maldon. On his publishing a volume of sermons, Secker offered him preferment if he would conform. Sherlock, bishop of London, stopped a prosecution with which he was threatened when he opened a school at Maldon. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the charge of the English presbyterian congregation at Rotterdam. His visit to Holland however introduced him to the works of foreign divines, of which he made use in his critical commentaries. He died on 4 Aug. 1778. He married first (before 1735) a daughter of A. Whitworth, by whom he had a son and two daughters; secondly (about 1740) a daughter of John Slack of Elmsall, West Riding, by whom he had eight children. His widow died on 7 January 1808, aged 85.

He published: 1. 'Twenty-two Sermons,' &c., 1755, 8vo. 2. 'The Vanity of Crying to God,' &c., 1757, 8vo. 3. 'A Paraphrase on . . . Job, Psalms, Proverbs, and Eccle-

siastes,' &c., 1763, 8vo, 4 vols. 4. 'A Paraphrase on . . . Isaiah,' &c., Chelmsford, 1776, 8vo, 2 vols.

HOLDEN, LAWRENCE, the younger (1752–1844), dissenting divine, son of the preceding, was born at Maldon on 15 Dec. 1752. In 1766 he entered the Hoxton Academy, and went through a six years' course of study for the dissenting ministry under Savage, Kippis, and Rees. While at Hoxton he was much influenced by his father's friend, Caleb Fleming, D.D. [q. v.], whose biography he edited. On 5 July 1772 he entered the ministry at Tenterden, Kent, as assistant to Cornelius Hancock, whom he succeeded as pastor in May 1774. Here he ministered for over seventy-one years, assisted from 1827 by Edward Talbot. He began his ministry at the age of nineteen and continued it to the age of ninety-one. He died at Tenterden on 19 March 1844 and was buried on 26 March. A memorial sermon was preached at Maidstone on 14 April by William Stevens. He married (January 1777) a daughter of James Blackmore, who died without issue many years before her husband. He published a few sermons (1810–14) and lectures on the evidences (1820).

[Monthly Repository, 1806, pp. 561 sq., 1808, p. 59; Christian Reformer, 1844, pp. 263 sq., 780 sq.; Stevens's Character of the late Rev. L. Holden, 1844; Davids's Evang. Nonconf. in Essex, 1863, p. 426; Miall's Congregationalism in Yorkshire, 1868, p. 255.] A. G.

HOLDEN, MOSES (1777–1864), astronomer, was born at Bolton, Lancashire, on 21 Nov. 1777. As a youth he worked in a foundry at Preston, until disabled by an accident. On his recovery he occupied himself first as a landscape gardener, then as a weaver. Early in life he possessed a strong love of astronomy, and he collected a library that was remarkable for one in his station. In 1814–15 he constructed a large orrery and an ingenious magic-lantern. These were made for the purpose of illustrating his astronomical lectures, which were first given in the Theatre Royal, Preston, in 1815, and afterwards in many towns in the north of England. In 1818 he published 'A small Celestial Atlas, or Maps of the Visible Heavens, in the Latitude of Britain,' 3rd edit. 1834, 4th edit. 1840. It was one of the earliest works of the kind published at a low price. He also compiled an almanac, published in 1835 and later. In 1826 he devoted the proceeds of one of his lectures to the erection of a monument in St. Michael's Church, Toxteth, Liverpool, to the memory of Jeremiah Horrocks the astronomer. He assisted in establishing the Preston Institution for the Diffusion of Knowledge, and in 1834 the freedom of the borough was conferred on him. He died at Preston on 3 June 1864, aged 86.

[Preston Guardian.] C. W. S.

HOLDER, WILLIAM (1616–1698), divine, was born in Nottinghamshire in 1616. He matriculated at Cambridge as a scholar of Pembroke Hall on 4 July 1633, and after proceeding M.A. in 1640, was elected a fellow of his college. About 1642 he obtained the rectory of Bletchington, Oxfordshire, and on 21 March 1643 was incorporated M.A. at Oxford (WOOD, *Fasti Oxon.* ed. Bliss, ii. 59). On 25 June 1652 he was collated by Bishop Wren to the third prebendal stall in Ely Cathedral, but was not installed until 22 Sept. 1660 (LE NEVE, *Fasti*, ed. Hardy, i. 357). He gained considerable reputation in 1659 by teaching a deaf-mute, Alexander Popham, son of Colonel Edward Popham, to speak. Popham afterwards relapsing into dumbness was sent to Dr. John Wallis, who restored his speech. At the Restoration Holder proceeded D.D. at Oxford, and on 27 Jan. 1662 was presented by Bishop Wren to the rectory of Northwold in Norfolk (BLOMEFIELD, *Norfolk*, 8vo ed. ii. 220), and also to that of Tidd St. Giles's in the Isle of Ely. On 20 May 1663 he was elected F.R.S. (THOMSON, *Hist. of Royal Society*, App. iv. p. xxii). To the 'Philosophical Transactions' for May 1668 (iii. 665–8) he contributed 'An Experiment concerning Deafness.' In 1669 he published 'Elements of Speech, an Essay of Inquiry into the natural production of Letters; with an Appendix concerning persons Deaf and Dumb.' Burney (*Hist. of Music*, iii. 598–9) commends the book to the perusal of lyric poets and composers of vocal music as pointing out harsh combinations of letters and syllables. In the appendix Holder relates how he taught Popham to speak. As a supplement to the 'Philosophical Transactions' of 3 July 1670 he wrote 'Reflexions on Dr. Wallis's Letter to Mr. Boyle concerning an Essay of Teaching a person Deaf and Dumb to speak and understand a Language.' Wallis had claimed the merit of having taught Popham. Holder was also eminent in music. An evening service in C and two anthems by him are in the Tudway collection (Harleian MSS. 7338 and 7339). He was installed prebendary of Isledon in St. Paul's Cathedral on 16 Nov. 1672, and was also one of the canons residentiary of that Church (NEWCOURT, *Repertorium*, i. 168). On 2 Sept. 1674 he was sworn sub-dean of the Chapel Royal (*Old Cheque Book*, Camd. Soc. p. 16), and was chosen sub-almoner

to the king. He was a great disciplinarian. Michael Wise [q. v.] used to call him 'Mr. Snub-Dean.' For the gentlemen of the Chapel Royal he wrote a very able work entitled 'A Treatise on the Natural Grounds and Principles of Harmony,' 1694 (another edition, with additions by G. Keller, 1731). He was, however, compelled to resign his sub-deanery, according to the 'Old Cheque Book' (p. 19) before Christmas 1689. Luttrell (*Brief Historical Relation*, i. 425) writes that he was 'to be displac't' in December 1687. On 25 May 1687 he was preferred by the dean and chapter of St. Paul's to the rectory of Therfield, Hertfordshire (CLUTTERBUCK, *Hertfordshire*, iii. 589), and during his incumbency he gave the treble and saints' bell, and built the gallery in the belfry (SALMON, *Hertfordshire*, p. 349). His last work, 'A Discourse concerning Time, with Application of the Natural Day, and Lunar Month, and Solar Year as natural; and of such as are derived from them, as artificial parts of time, for measures in civil and common use; for the better understanding of the Julian Year and Calendar,' appeared in 1694 (other editions in 1701 and 1712). Holder died on 24 Jan. 1697–8 in his eighty-second year, at Hertford (*Probate Act Book, P.C.C.* 1698, f. 36b), and was buried by his wife in the undercroft of St. Paul's, where there is a monument to his memory (BENTHAM, *Church of Ely*, p. 248). He married in 1643 Susanna, only daughter of Christopher Wren, dean of Windsor and Wolverhampton, and sister of Sir Christopher Wren (WOOD, *Fasti Oxon.* i. 393). She died on 30 June 1688. Holder had a considerable share in the education of Sir Christopher Wren.

[Wren's Parentalia, pp. 141, 181; Ward's Lives of Gresham Professors, p. 109; Warton's Life of Bathurst, pp. 154–5; Addit. MS. (Cole) 5871, f. 49; Burney's Hist. of Music, iv. 3; Wood's Fasti Oxon. (Bliss), ii. 245; Grove's Dict. of Music, i. 743; Hawkins's Hist. of Music, iv. 504, 541; Letters from Bodleian Library, &c., 1813; Will registered in P.C.C. 39, Lort.]

G. G.

HOLDERNESS, EARLS OF. [See D'ARCY, ROBERT, 1718–1778; RAMSAY, JOHN, 1580?–1626.]

HOLDING, HENRY JAMES (1833–1872), artist, youngest son of Henry Holding, an amateur painter, was born at Salford, Lancashire, in November 1833. At an early age he was employed as a pattern-designer to calico-printers, but soon took to the career of an artist, following the example of three of his brothers. All the members of the family were artists, but none received any regular art training. Before attaining his majority, Holding exhibited in Manchester, Liverpool, and London, his favourite subjects being marine and torrent scenery, which he painted in both oil and water-colours. His last work, 'Bettws-y-Coed,' exhibited in 1872, was considered his best. Another excellent picture is his 'Finding of the Body of Rufus by the Charcoal-burners,' exhibited in 1862. He died on 2 Aug. 1872 in Paris, whither he had gone on a sketching tour and for the benefit of his health. He was buried in the English cemetery at Paris, since demolished.

An elder brother, FREDERICK HOLDING (1817–1874), long resident in Manchester, painted with success in water-colours, showing much skill in figure-drawing. He drew the illustrations for Southey's 'Battle of Blenheim,' Manchester, 1864, and other books, and towards the close of his life was scenic artist at the Theatre Royal and the Prince's Theatre, Manchester.

[Letter in Manchester City News, 3 May 1890, by G. W. Holding; Manchester Royal Institution Exhibition Catalogues.]

C. W. S.

HOLDSWORTH, DANIEL, D.D., LL.D. (1558?–1595?), classical scholar. [See HALSWORTH.]

HOLDSWORTH, EDWARD (1684–1746), Latin poet and classical scholar, son of Thomas Holdsworth, rector of North Stoneham, Hampshire, was born there on 6 Aug. 1684, and baptised on 3 Sept. He was educated at Winchester College, and in 1694 was elected a scholar at the age of nine. On 14 Dec. 1704 he matriculated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, but in July of the following year migrated to Magdalen College, on his election as a demy, graduating B.A. on 22 June 1708, and M.A. on 18 April 1711. For some years he remained at Oxford as tutor of his college, but in 1715, when his turn came to be chosen fellow, he resigned his post and quitted the university, through his objection to recognise the new government by taking the oath of allegiance. During the rest of his life he acted as tutor at the houses of those who shared his political opinions, or travelled abroad with their children. Pope wrote to him (December 1737), asking him to support Harte's candidature for the poetry-professorship at Oxford, (POPE, *Works*, Courthope's ed. x. 226–7). Spence met Holdsworth at Florence in 1732, and in the 'Polymetis' (2nd edit. pp. 174, 277) praises him for understanding Virgil best of any man that he ever knew, and for being 'better acquainted with Italy as classic ground than any man' then living. It was the habit of Holdsworth to study Virgil's works on the

spot where they were written, and he always carried some interleaved editions with him to jot down the observations as they arose in his mind. He was especially fond of the 'Georgics,' and long meditated a new edition with copious notes. Rome and its antiquities were objects of his close study. He visited that city in 1741, in the company of George Pitt, and in September 1742 he paid, in company with the Rev. Thomas Townson, Mr. Drake, and Mr. Dawkins, long visits to France and Italy, returning home with Townson by way of Mont Cenis in the autumn of 1745. While at Rome in 1741, a sketch of Holdsworth, representing him as very handsome, was taken by Carlo Francesco Ponzone Milanese, a copy of which was made for Magdalen College Library. The friends were met on their last visit to Rome by Russell, the reputed author of 'Letters from a Young Painter Abroad,' and painted in a 'conversation piece,' afterwards the property of the Drake family, the likeness of Holdsworth being especially good. In return for this civility some particulars by him and Townson of the newer statues and pictures found at Herculaneum were supplied to Russell (cf. letters 32 and 34). Curiosity led Holdsworth on one occasion into a drain made by Claudius for emptying a lake, when he caught a rheumatism which he never completely shook off. He died of fever at Lord Digby's house, near Coleshill, Warwickshire, on 30 Dec. 1746, and was buried in the church on 4 Jan. Charles Jennens of Gopsall in Leicestershire, to whom he left his notes on Virgil, placed a plain black marble stone above his grave. In 1764 a monument to his memory, with a long Latin inscription, and with a figure of Religion by Roubiliac, was erected in an Ionic temple built by Jennens in the wood at Gopsall known by the name of the Racecourse. The temple fell down in 1835, when the cenotaph was removed into the gardens on the east side of the mansion. The original structure is described at length in the 'Gentleman's Magazine' for April 1791, pp. 305–6, and in Nichols's 'Leicestershire,' iv. pt. ii. 857–8. A poor acrostic on his character was composed by Sneyd Davies, and inserted in the 'Gentleman's Magazine' for September 1793, p. 847, and in Nichols's 'Illustrations of Literature,' i. 533–4.

Holdsworth's most famous production was the 'Muscipula sive Cambro-muo-machia [anon.] Londini, MDCCIX,' which appeared without his consent, and without any printer's name, being 'very full of faults it had no title to.' It was at once published in a correct form by its author, with a dedication to Robert Lloyd, fellow-commoner of Magdalen College, and was immediately reproduced by Curll, all three editions bearing the date of 1709. A rival wit, said to be one Richards of Jesus College, Oxford, resented this ridicule of his Welsh fellow-countrymen, and retaliated in the same year with a Latin imitation of Χοιροχωρογραφία, sive Hoglandiæ descriptio,' a satire on Hampshire, Holdsworth's native county. 'Muscipula,' which was composed at Sacheverell's instigation, and was written, it is said, 'with the purity of Virgil and the pleasantry of Lucian,' obtained and deserved great favour. It was republished in 1712, in Curll's 'Collection of Original Poems,' 1714, in Curll's 'Musæ Britannicæ,' Edward Popham's 'Selecta Poemata Anglorum,' ii. 1–14, Archdeacon Edward Cobden's 'Discourses and Essays,' and in the collections of Holdsworth's works, published in 1749 and 1768. Translations were made by Samuel Cobb [q. v.], a gentleman of Oxford, in 1709 and 1722 (the first being called 'Taffy's Triumph,' and the second 'The Cambro-Britannic Engineer'); by a Cantab in 1709; by an anonymous versifier in that year; by Archdeacon Cobden in 1718 (afterwards included in his 'Discourses and Essays,' with a poetic letter to Holdsworth, his 'chum' at Winchester College); by R. Lewis in 1728; by Dr. John Hoadly in Holdsworth's 'Dissertation,' 1749, and in Dodsley's 'Collection of Poems,' v. 258–68; and by Richard Graves in 1793. Of these versions the author's favourite was that by Hoadly, which he pronounced 'exceedingly well done.'

The other writings of Holdsworth dealt with Virgil. There appeared in his lifetime a volume entitled 'Pharsalia and Philippi; or the two Philippi in Virgil's Georgics, attempted to be explain'd and reconciled to History. In several letters to a friend [i.e. Charles Jennens], and published at his request. By Mr. Holdsworth,' 1742. After his death came out 'Dissertations upon eight verses in the Second Book of Virgil's Georgics [lines 65–72]. To which is added a New Edition of the Muscipula, together with a New Translation,' 1749. Both of these treatises, with several other articles, were embodied in 'Remarks and Dissertations on Virgil, with some other Classical Observations, by the late Mr. Holdsworth. Published, with several Notes and additional Remarks, by Mr. Spence,' 1768, a labour in which the editor obtained the assistance of Lowth, afterwards bishop of London. Many of these notes had previously appeared in the edition of Virgil by Joseph Warton of Winchester (1753 and 1763, in 4 vols.), and several were included in Spence's 'Anecdotes' (ed. Malone, 1820), pp. 256–71, but most of these

were omitted by Singer in his editions of that collection. The substance of the 1768 edition of 'Remarks' was embodied in 'Miscellanea Virgiliana. By a Graduate of Cambridge, editor of the Theatre of the Greeks and Miscellanea Græca Dramatica,' Cambridge, 1825, a collection compiled by Philip Wentworth Buckham.

Holdsworth's plan of rebuilding Magdalen College in the Palladian style was approved of and commenced in 1733, but only a block, called the New Buildings, was executed. To the building fund he bequeathed 100*l.*

[Bloxam's Magdalen College Reg. vi. 164–9; Hearne's Collections, ii. 445–6 (Oxford Hist. Soc.); Nichols's Lit. Anecd. i. 643, iii. 67–9, 123–6; Spence's Anecd. (1858 ed.), pp. 97, 138–45, 154–6; Kirby's Winchester School, p. 213; Churton's Memoir of Townson (Works, i. xi–xiii); Russell's Letters, i. 58, 239–40, 249–56; Notes and Queries, 1st ser. viii. 229, 550; Gent. Mag. 1791 pt. i. 434, 1792 pt. i. 144, 1798 pt. ii. 753.]

W. P. C.

HOLDSWORTH, RICHARD (1590–1649), theologian, was the youngest son of the Rev. Richard Holdsworth, vicar of Newcastle-on-Tyne, where he was born in 1590. His father died in 1596, leaving his child to the care of a son-in-law, the Rev. William Pearson or Pierson, who was curate and lecturer in the parish church of Newcastle (Brand, *Newcastle*, i. 312). Holdsworth was educated at the grammar school of that town, whence he proceeded to Cambridge, and was admitted scholar of St. John's College on 2 Nov. 1607. He took the degree of B.A. in 1610, was elected fellow of St. John's on 20 March 1613, and took holy orders soon afterwards. He shared in the educational work of the college, and among his pupils was Sir Simonds D'Ewes, who speaks of him with admiration (*Autobiography*, i. 107). In 1617 he was incorporated M.A. at Oxford (Wood, *Fasti*, i. 828), and in 1620 was one of the university preachers at Cambridge. Soon after this he became chaplain to Sir Henry Hobart [q. v.], and was presented to a benefice in the West Riding of Yorkshire, which he at once exchanged for the rectory of St. Peter the Poor in Broad Street, London.

Early in 1624 he entered upon his parochial life in London, and gained great credit for the zealous discharge of his clerical duties during the plague of 1625. He soon became one of the most famous preachers in London, and was reckoned as belonging to the moderate puritan party. In consequence of his reputation for learning and eloquence he was appointed on 28 Nov. 1629 professor of divinity in Gresham College, where his Latin lectures were attended by crowded audiences. It is a sign of the repute in which he was held that he was called to the deathbed of Sir Robert Cotton in 1631 (Birch, *Court and Times of Charles I*, ii. 112).

The management of St. John's College under the mastership of Owen Gwynne had not been creditable, and on his death in 1633 the younger fellows, wishing for a man of high character from outside, chose Holdsworth as their candidate. The senior fellows chose the president, Dr. Lane, known as a genial boon companion. Lane sent a friend to Charles I, who wrote from Berwick recommending Lane for election. Each side claimed to have carried its candidate, and both were presented to the vice-chancellor, who refused to admit either, and the matter was referred to the king. Charles I appointed a commission to investigate; and after eight months' dispute, the king, on 20 Feb. 1634, declared against both elections, and issued his mandate for the election of a third person, William Beale (the copious records of this struggle, which is interesting in academical history, are to be found in *Cal. State Papers*, 1633–4, pp. 105, 120, 185, 269, 270, and the MSS. University Library, Cambridge, *Patrick Papers*, pp. 22, 16). Holdsworth, although worsted in the contest, succeeded to the archdeaconry of Huntingdon and prebend of Buckden, which had been held by the late master.

Holdsworth again applied himself to his Gresham lectures, but was elected to the mastership of Emmanuel College on 25 April 1637. The first master, Laurence Chaderton [q. v.], was still alive, though he had been induced to resign his office in 1622 with a view of modifying the rigid puritanism which had marked the early years of the college. He had outlived two successors, and Holdsworth came as the third. It says much for Holdsworth that he treated Chaderton, who lived close by the college, with great respect, and assured him 'that he was still master *in* the college, though he was not master *of* the college.' Chaderton looked with growing approval on Holdsworth's government, and said that he was 'the only master he ever saw in that house.'

Holdsworth retained the confidence of the London clergy, and in 1639 was elected president of Sion College. He continued to hold the position of a moderate puritan, and was one of those who in 1640 protested against the continuance of convocation by royal writ after the dissolution of parliament (Fuller, *Church History*, ed. 1845, v. 163). Although a puritan, however, he was a staunch churchman. He had suffered for his opposition to Laud, but he was still less in favour of any

violent changes in the church. His signature is appended to a suggestion for an amendment of Archbishop Ussher's scheme 'for the reduction of episcopacy into the synodical form of government' (Sylvester, *Reliquiæ Baxterianæ*, pt. i. p. 240). But he soon saw that this scheme was impracticable, and when he grasped the meaning of the issue he became a fervent royalist. He first came into collision with parliament upon an academic question. The original statutes of the founder of Emmanuel provided that a fellow should vacate his fellowship within a year of taking his doctor's degree. The fellows had succeeded in obtaining the king's permission to rescind this rule, but the representatives of the founder in 1640 brought the matter before parliament, which showed a decided willingness to interfere, and annulled an election to a fellowship (Cooper, *Annals of Cambridge*, iii. 307, note 1). Holdsworth joined with his fellows in making representations to parliament (*Baker MS.* Cambridge Univ. Libr., Mm. 2, 23, 95–6), and probably resented its action. He was vice-chancellor, and very influential in the university; it is clear that he was reckoned a formidable person from the care with which parliament watched his proceedings. In a formal speech delivered as vice-chancellor he deplored the prospects of religion and learning, praised the existing state of the church, and extolled the completeness of the reformation settlement (Oratio in Vesperiis Comitiorum, at the end of his *Prælectiones*). Parliament at once took notice of these sentiments, and on 23 July referred the matter to a committee (Rushworth, *Hist. Coll.* vol. i. pt. iii. p. 335). Charles I meanwhile appointed Holdsworth one of his chaplains, and offered him the bishopric of Bristol, which he refused, probably because he thought he could do better service where he was. In March 1642 he entertained the king and the Prince of Wales in Cambridge (Cooper, *Annals*, iii. 321–2), and strangely enough was soon afterwards nominated by the House of Lords as one of the members of the Westminster Assembly of Divines. It does not appear that he ever attended any of the meetings of this body. Indeed he was too much engaged at Cambridge, where he continued to hold the office of vice-chancellor during 1642 and 1643. In this capacity he was instrumental in raising money and plate from the colleges for the king's use. But Cromwell was in August 1642 commissioned by parliament to take charge of the county of Cambridge. When the university printer at the end of 1642 published a royalist pamphlet, 'The Resolving of Conscience,' by Henry Ferne [q. v.], parliament on 2 Feb. 1643 ordered that Holdsworth, as vice-chancellor, should be brought before the bar in custody (*Commons' Journals*, ii. 900, 951). Holdsworth was not deterred, and when in the following month a demand was made by parliament for pecuniary aid from the university, he presided at a meeting of the heads, where it was resolved that 'it was against their religion and conscience to contribute' (*Mercurius Aulicus*, 22 April). In May Holdsworth was taken as a prisoner to London on the charge of having authorised the publication in Cambridge of the king's declaration printed at York (*Querela Cantabr.* p. 7).

Holdsworth was next asked to take oath to the solemn league and covenant; on his refusal his mastership and his rectory of St. Peter's were sequestrated. He was confined first in Ely House, and afterwards in the Tower. It did not help him that he was elected by his friends in Cambridge to the Lady Margaret professorship of divinity, and by a private patron was presented with a living in Rutland. He remained in confinement till 31 Oct. 1645, when he was released on bail, on condition that he did not go further than twenty miles from London (*Commons' Journals*, iv. 328). Perhaps it was some consolation to him to know that at Cambridge his library was spared by Manchester, on the ground that he intended to leave part of it to the college, and in his confinement he was anxious about the safety of the college plate, which was in his possession. He never seems to have returned to Cambridge, where Anthony Tuckney took his place as master of Emmanuel. His only interest seems to have been to cheer the king among his troubles. He applied for leave to visit him at Holmby House, but was refused. In September 1647 he was allowed to see him at Hampton Court, when Charles conferred on him the deanery of Worcester. It was an empty honour, for Holdsworth died of jaundice on 22 Aug. 1649. As he lay on his deathbed his friends consoled him that he was being taken from the evil to come. 'No,' said the dying man, 'from the good to come,' and in later days his hopefulness was regarded as a prophecy. He was buried in his former church of St. Peter the Poor, where his friend Bishop Brownrigg wrote an elaborate epitaph in his honour (see Stow, *Survey of London* (ed. 1720), bk. ii. p. 114).

Holdsworth shrank from literary fame. The only work published in his lifetime was 'The People's Happinesse; a Sermon preached in Marie's, Cambridge, upon Sunday, May 27,' Cambridge, 1642, and this was published only in consequence of a thrice-repeated request

of the king. In 1649 there appeared in London 'An Answer without a Question; or the late Schismatical Petition for a Diabolical Toleration; written by that reverend divine, Dr. Holdsworth, a little before his death;' this, however, is not mentioned by Pearson, is not worthy of Holdsworth's learning, and must be rejected as spurious. In 1651 was published (London) 'The Valley of Vision; in twenty-one Sermons, by Dr. Richard Holsworth.' This included 'The People's Happinesse'; Pearson says that the other sermons were printed from shorthand notes, which were so badly taken that the book contains nothing of Holdsworth's genius and spirit. In 1661 Holdsworth's nephew, Richard Pearson, published his 'Prælectiones Theologicæ habitæ in Collegio Greshamensi,' two courses of Latin lectures, dealing with such questions as the training of the clergy, the relations of the Old and New Testament, and points of church order arising out of the controversies of the time. Among the manuscripts in Emmanuel College Library is a little book, 'Directions for Students in the University,' which shows his practical care for education.

Holdsworth left behind him a large and valuable library, the possession of which was for some time a subject of dispute between the university and Emmanuel College. Ultimately the university paid the college 220*l.* and acquired it. The rough catalogue, which occupied three masters of arts for three months, is in the Cambridge Library MSS., Dd. viii. 45, and accounts for 10,095 volumes, of which 186 were in manuscript.

[The chief authority is a short Latin life by his nephew, Richard Pearson, prefixed to the Prælectiones Theologicæ. Besides this, Baker's Hist. of St. John's College, ed. Mayor, pp. 213–15, 623–7; Lloyd's Memoirs of Excellent Persons, pp. 457–61; Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, ii. 79, 80; Querela Cantabr. p. 7; Ward's Lives of the Professors of Gresham Coll. pp. 56–65; Cooper's Annals of Cambridge, vol. iii.; Fuller's Worthies, p. 305; D'Oyly's Life of Sancroft, i. 29–32; Proceedings in Kent, 1640 (Camd. Soc.), pp. 52–3.] M. C.

HOLE, HENRY FULKE PLANTAGENET WOOLICOMBE (*d.*1820), wood-engraver, was son of an officer in the Lancashire militia, who belonged to an old Devonshire family. He resided in Liverpool, and was one of the pupils of Thomas Bewick [q. v.] He cut some of the water-birds in 'The British Birds.' A book-plate cut by him is dated 1798. He cut eight designs by Thurston for McCreery's poem 'The Press,' published at Liverpool in 1803; others for Mrs. Hemans's 'Poems,' 1808; some of the designs by Thurston for Ackermann's 'Religious Emblems,' 1809; 'Six Views in the Neighbourhood of Liverpool' in Gregson's 'Portfolio,' 1817, &c. He was a member of the Liverpool Academy, and in 1814 contributed to their exhibition 'An Attempt to restore the Old Method of Cross-lining on Wood,' by himself. Hole subsequently inherited from an uncle the estate of Ebberley Hall, Devonshire, and retired from the profession. He died in 1820.

[Dobson's Bewick and his Pupils; Linton's Masters of Wood-engraving; Redgrave's Dict. of Artists.] L. C.

HOLE, MATTHEW (*d.* 1730), divine, was entered as servitor at Exeter College, Oxford, on 18 March 1657–8, and took the degrees of B.A. on 15 Oct. 1661, M.A. 14 June 1664, B.D. 13 Oct. 1674, and D.D. 1 June 1716. He was elected to a Devonshire fellowship on 30 June 1663, and became full fellow on 2 July 1664. Having taken deacon's orders in the English church, he was holding a lectureship at St. Martin's Carfax, Oxford, in December 1668. In June 1669 he was ordained priest at Christ Church Cathedral, and was vicar of Bishops Lavington, Wiltshire (1673–4). Henry Godolphin [q. v.], then fellow of Eton, was his friend, and through this influence Hole was appointed in January 1687–8 to the vicarage of Stogursey, Somersetshire, in the gift of Eton College, and held it until his death. By this appointment he vacated his fellowship at Exeter College in February 1688–9, but on 8 March 1715–16, when the friends of two opposing candidates for the rectorship of that college were unable to seat the man whom they wished, Hole was elected to the post, and in 1718 was readmitted to a fellowship. On 1 March 1687–1688 he was inducted in the second prebendal stall of Wedmore in Wells Cathedral, and from 1708 to 1711 he enjoyed the rectorship of Fiddington, Somersetshire. He died in his lodgings at Exeter College, Oxford, on 19 July 1730, and was buried in the college chapel on 21 July, an inscription to his memory being placed on a stone in the chancel (Wood, *Colleges and Halls*, Gutch, p. 120). Hole was unmarried, and left his money to two nieces who lived with him in his declining days. He gave the sum of 100*l.* for the completion of the church of St. Peter-le-Bailey, Oxford, and he left 100*l.* for building new lodgings for the rector of his college, and 200*l.* to two charity schools in the city. Among the papers at Exeter College is a small quarto volume, in the handwriting of Bishop Conybeare, containing copies of all the documents relating to the dispute between the rector

and some of the fellows in 1720. Mr. C. W. Boase calls him 'a weak man.'

Hole's chief writings dealt with the English liturgy. He issued: 1. 'Antidote against Infidelity,' 1702, written under the disguise of 'A Presbyter of the Church of England.' A 'Second Part of the Antidote' came out under his own name in 1717. 2. 'A Practical Exposition of the Church Catechism,' 1708, in three parts; reissued in 1715. 3. 'Practical Discourses on all the Parts and Offices of the Liturgy of the Church of England,' vol. i., 1714, vols. ii. and iii. in one, 1715, and vol. iv. in three parts, 1716, and to the set was prefixed his portrait, engraved by Vander Gucht. 4. 'Practical Discourses upon the Communion Service,' vol. v., 1717. 5. 'Practical Discourses on the Offices of Baptism, Confirmation, and Matrimony,' vol. vi. in three parts, 1719. Six of the discourses in these two collections were embodied in 'The Family Chaplain,' 1775, and the whole of them were republished, under the editorship of Dr. J. A. Giles, in 1837–8. Hole delighted in preaching throughout his life. A large number of his discourses, many of them preached in the churches of Somerset, and others before the university, were printed. One of them, a visitation sermon, preached at Bridgwater in 1695, on a fixed form of liturgy, led to the appearance of 'A Correct Copy of some Letters written to J. M., a Nonconformist Teacher, concerning the Gift and Forms of Prayer,' 1698, and to a second series in 1699, as well as to a rejoinder from J. M.

[Memoir of Hole in reprint of Practical Discourses by Dr. Giles; Boase's Reg. of Exeter College, pp. xxxv, lxiv, 75, 90, 213; Weaver's Somerset Incumbents, pp. 369, 446; Le Neve's Fasti (Hardy), i. 183–4; Sir T. Phillipps's Instit. Clericorum Wilts, ii. 32; Wood's Oxford (Peshall), p. 170; Hist. MSS. Comm. 2nd Rep. App. p. 127.] W. P. C.

HOLE, RICHARD (1746–1803), poet and antiquary, was the son of William Hole, archdeacon of Barnstaple and canon of Exeter Cathedral, who died in 1791. He was born at Exeter in 1746 and educated at its grammar school, where he was famed for his dry humour and for his skill in acting. On 23 March 1764 he matriculated at Exeter College, Oxford, and graduated B.C.L. on 3 May 1771. While at the university he wrote humorous pieces, and proposed entering the army; but after taking his degree he was ordained in the English church, where the influence of his father could secure him preferment. For some time he served the curacy of Sowton, near Exeter, and continued to hold it after his presentation, in 1777, to the neighbouring vicarage of Buckerell, which was without a parsonage. In 1792 he was promoted by the Bishop of Exeter to the rectory of Faringdon in the same district, and took a dispensation to retain with it the benefice of Buckerell. He afterwards became rector of Inwardleigh, near Okehampton, which he enjoyed with Faringdon until his death. After a painful illness, Hole died at Exmouth on 28 May 1803. He married, in 1776, Matilda Katencamp, daughter of a merchant at Exeter, who survived him.

Hole dabbled in literature from his youth. Very soon after the appearance of Macpherson's volume of the epic poem of 'Fingal' by Ossian, he began turning it into verse, and his 'Poetical Translation of Fingal' was published in 1772 with an 'Ode to Imagination,' which was much admired. At the request of Samuel Badcock, he rendered into English verse the poem known as 'Homer's Hymn to Ceres,' and the translation was published at Exeter in 1781. It was subsequently reprinted in Anderson's 'Collection of the Poets,' xii. 845–57; Whittingham's edition of the 'British Poets;' 'Works of the Greek and Roman Poets translated,' iv. 19–57; Wakefield's edition of Pope's version of the 'Odyssey,' ii. 457–96; and in the 'Minor Poems of Homer,' New York, 1872, pp. 149–70. One expression in Hole's translation was sharply criticised by a correspondent in the 'Gentleman's Magazine' (1782, pp. 234, 278), and in the same periodical (*ib.* 1788, pt. ii. p. 788) is a letter from him explaining the circumstances of its publication and the character of the assistance which he had received in the translation. In 1789 he issued his poetical romance of 'Arthur, or the Northern Enchantment. In seven books,' a flowing poem, pronounced by the critics as 'from the school of Ariosto.' The notes displayed much knowledge of Scandinavian mythology. Hole was one of the first members of the Exeter Literary Society, and addressed to it 'Remarks on the Arabian Nights' Entertainments; in which the Origin of Sindbad's Voyages and other Oriental Fictions is particularly considered,' which were published in an expanded form in 1797. The inquiry was begun in a sceptical mood, but the belief gradually seized him that the narratives had a basis of truth. For some time before his death Hole was engaged on a work to be entitled 'Remarks on the Voyages of Ulysses as narrated in the Odyssey,' but the part which was designed as an introduction was alone completed. This was in 1807 edited by his friend Bartholomew Parr, M.D., of Exeter, under the title of 'An Essay on the Cha-

racter of Ulysses as delineated by Homer,' in which the mental excellence and moral virtue of Ulysses are commended. In the volumes of 'Poems chiefly by Gentlemen of Devonshire and Cornwall,' which were edited by the Rev. Richard Polwhele in 1792, there appeared (i. 78–103) numerous poems by Hole, including two of his odes. His contributions, numbered 2, 11, 18, and 26, in the 'Essays by a Society of Gentlemen at Exeter,' 1796, included ironical vindications of the characters of Iago and Shylock. A review in the 'European Magazine' for 1796, p. 190, which was erroneously attributed to Polwhele, led to many angry communications, some of which are in the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' 1796, pt. ii. pp. 738–9, 896, 1017, and to a savage letter from Hole to the supposed critic (Polwhele, *Traditions and Recollections*, i. 238–9, 271, ii. 362–3, 444–5, 475–83). Hole assisted Badcock in his contributions to the 'Monthly Review,' and was induced by him to render occasional aid to the 'London Magazine,' the chief of his articles consisting of 'dialogues between ideal personages.' He wrote also for the 'British Magazine' and the 'Gentleman's Magazine.' The common-place book which he left at his death showed abstruse reading, and among its contents was part of a translation into the Exmoor dialect of the first eclogue of Virgil. There was inserted in 'Blackwood's Magazine,' iv. 530–41, part of 'The Exmoor Courtship . . . with Notes Critical, Historical, Philosophical, and Classical; to which is added a Paraphrase in modern English Verse.' In a subsequent volume (*ib.* v. 65–71) it was intimated that the paraphrase was by Hole, and some account of him, extracted from an unpublished memoir by Bartholomew Parr, was then given. This memoir was 'A slight Sketch of the Life of the late Rev. Richard Hole, LL.B., read to the Society at the Hotel on their Anniversary, August 4, 1803. Printed at their expense,' Exeter, 1803.

[Gent. Mag. 1803 pt. i. 599–600, 1816 pt. i. 228–9; Censura Literaria, vi. 215–16; Foster's Oxford Reg.; Nichols's Lit. Anecd. viii. 92–4.] W. P. C.

HOLE or **HOLLE**, WILLIAM (*fl.* 1600–1630), engraver, one of the earliest English engravers, is notable as the earliest engraver of music on copperplates in this country. He engraved and published 'Parthenia, or the Maydenhead of the first Musicke that ever was executed for the Virginalls composed by those famous Masters, William Byrd, Dr. John Bull, and Orlando Gibbons, Gentlemen of his Ma^ties^ most illustrious Chappell.' This book, engraved for Dorothy Evans, and printed in London by G. Lowe, appears to have been published in 1611, with a title-page, and a fresh edition in 1613 with the title-page slightly altered. A much later edition has a new title-page by Hollar. Hole also engraved in 1613, with a dedication to Robert Carr, earl of Somerset, 'Prime Musiche nuove di Angelo Notari a una, due, et tre Voci, per Cantare con la Tiorba et altri Strumenti, Nouamente posti in luce.' A volume entitled 'Fantasies of Three Parts, by Orlando Gibbons. Cut in copper, the like not before extant,' was probably also engraved by Hole at an earlier date. These books are excessively rare; copies of them all are in the library at the British Museum. Hole also engraved throughout Martin Billingsley's 'The Pen's Excellencie,' with a portrait of the author. Among the portraits engraved by Hole were Henry, prince of Wales, with a lance (copied from Simon Passe's print) in Drayton's 'Poly-Olbion;' the same prince's effigy on his funeral car for George Chapman's 'Epicede;' George Chapman, prefixed to his 'Iliad,' 1616; Thomas Coryat [q. v.], and another plate for his 'Crudities,' 1611; Michael Drayton, for his 'Poems,' 1619; George Wither, for his 'Poems,' 1617; John Florio, for his Italian and English dictionary, 1611; Sir John Hayward, Thomas Egerton, viscount Brackley, John Clavell (a penitent thief), and others. He also engraved title-pages, and some of the maps for Camden's 'Britannia,' 1607. On 29 May 1618 he received a grant for life of the office of head-sculptor of the iron for money in the Tower and elsewhere (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. James I. vol. xcvii.)

[Dodd's manuscript Hist. of English Engravers, Brit. Mus. Addit. MS. 33402; information from Mr. W. Barclay Squire, F.S.A.] L. C.

HOLFORD, Miss MARGARET. [See Hodson, Mrs. Margaret.]

HOLGATE or **HOLDEGATE**, ROBERT (1481?–1555), archbishop of York, youngest son of Thomas Holgate and Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Champernowne, came of a Yorkshire family entitled to armorial bearings, and was born probably at Hemsworth, near Pontefract, in or about 1481, being, according to his own statement, sixty-eight years old in 1549. He was a canon of the order of St. Gilbert of Sempringham, and was probably educated in the house belonging to his order in Cambridge, though it has been supposed from insufficient evidence that he was a member of St. John's College (*Cole MS.* xlix. 249). He was a preacher of the university in 1524, and became master of the order of

St. Gilbert of Sempringham, prior of Watton, Yorkshire, and vicar of Cadney, Lincolnshire. At Cadney he had some dispute with Sir Francis Ascough, which caused him to go to London, where he became one of the chaplains of Henry VIII. In after years, when he was president of the council of the north, it is said that he had to decide a suit in which Ascough was concerned, and that he upheld the cause of his former adversary, as justice required, remarking that he was beholden to him, for had he not been driven to go to London he had lived a poor priest all his days. Being elected bishop of Llandaff, on the resignation of George de Athequa in 1537, he was consecrated on 25 March in the lady chapel of the Blackfriars church by the Bishop of Rochester, receiving the king's license to hold the mastership of Sempringham and the priory of Watton *in commendam*. In this year he commenced D.D. by special grace. As bishop of Llandaff he took part in composing 'The Institution of a Christian Man.' He was one of the council of the north, and much assisted Cuthbert Tunstall, bishop of Durham, the president. In July 1538 he succeeded Tunstall as president of the council; he resided at York in the house pertaining to his office, was fully employed in secular business, and especially in the transactions between England and Scotland in 1540 and the following years. He signed the surrender of Watton 9 Dec. 1540, and in exchange for the income accruing to him as 'sole master and prior' of the twenty-four Gilbertine houses received a grant for life of all the lands of Watton with the patronage of its benefices, the clear income being assessed at about 360*l.* (*MS. State Papers*, Mary, 1555, vi. 84; *Monasticon*, vi. 954). On 29 June 1541 he had a special grant of arms, viz. or, a bend between two bulls' heads couped sable, on a chief argent, two bars gules surmounted of a crutch staff in bend azure (the arms given by Drake appear to be those of Robert Waldby, archbishop of York, 1397–8). On 10 Jan. 1545 he was translated to York, taking the oaths of renunciation and supremacy, and receiving the pall at the hands of Archbishop Cranmer in Lambeth Chapel, a special service being performed at this unique ceremony. Immediately after his translation he alienated to the king sixty-seven manors belonging to his see, receiving in exchange thirty-three impropriations and advowsons which came to the crown by the dissolution of the northern monasteries. While by these and other like measures he much impoverished his see, he became personally the wealthiest prelate in England. On 24 Oct. 1546 he received letters patent for the foundation of three grammar schools at York, Old Malton, and Hemsworth, each to be a separate corporation with a master and usher, the statutes to be framed by the archbishop, who ordained that Latin, Greek, and Hebrew should be taught free; the parents paid a quarterly sum for instruction in English, writing, and arithmetic. On 15 June 1549 Holgate was married after banns to Barbara, daughter of Roger Wentworth. It was said that they had been privately married at an earlier date (Drake). The insurrection in Yorkshire gave him some trouble, but (he afterwards asserted to the king, Edward VI) it was put down by the local forces without charge. Eight persons were executed (*MS. State Papers*, Mary, u.s.) About this time he had some disputes with the Earl of Warwick, afterwards Duke of Northumberland [see Dudley, John], for, according to his own account, he refused to 'forbear the order of justice' in the case of 'dyvers light persons offenders,' and also thwarted Dudley with respect to some property which he desired to acquire. These disputes cost him the loss of the presidency of the council, which he held for twelve years. In 1551 one Anthony Norman complained to the privy council that Holgate's wife had previously been married to himself, and claimed that she should be restored, and on 12 Nov. the council appointed three commissioners to inquire into the matter and report accordingly (*Council Book*, Harl. MS. 352, 206). It appears that their report was in the archbishop's favour, for in a grant from the crown, dated 27 May 1553, Barbara is described as his wife. This grant directed that the manor of Scrooby, in the northern part of Nottinghamshire, which Holgate purchased for about 630*l.*, was to be added to the property of his see after the deaths of himself and his wife. He favoured the doctrines and practices of the foreign reformers, and on 15 Aug. 1552 issued injunctions to the chapter of York ordering the delivery of divinity lectures for the instruction of the inferior officers of the cathedral, and the reading and learning by heart of the scriptures by the vicars choral, who were to be examined constantly in them, and to have each an English testament. He further arranged a cycle of Sunday preachers, and forbade the playing of the organ during service, and all singing except plain song. All the canopy work containing images of saints was to be removed, the carving and images behind the high altar were to be pulled down and texts painted up instead. The library was to be furnished with the ancient fathers, together with works by Calvin and Bullinger (Ornsby). In May 1553 Holgate was sent for to attend the king

on the occasion of the coming of the admiral of France (Antoine de Noailles). He went up to Hampton Court, he says, with about seventy horse, and stayed there over the death of the king until Michaelmas, spending on this occasion 1,000*l.* On 4 Oct. he was committed to the Tower 'upon pretence of treason or great crimes' (STRYPE), and his rich stores, money, plate, and other goods at his houses at Cawood and Battersea and elsewhere were seized. (For the inventory of his effects see *Gent. Mag.* 1825, pt. i. p. 595.) On 16 March 1554 he was deprived of his bishopric for being married. He wrote to Sir Richard Southwell, one of Queen Mary's privy council, claiming his private estates and movables not belonging to the see, and petitioning to be released and 'restored to celebration.' He declared that he repented of marrying, to which, he said, he had been persuaded by the Duke of Somerset, having married for fear that Northumberland should call him a papist, that he was willing to act in his vocation as should be provided from time to time, to obey the queen's laws, and to make amends for his offence. He urged that his case was different from that of the other bishops in confinement, 'they beinge moche further gone amisse in religion than he was, and with obstynacie,' and finally offered the queen 1,000*l.* for his release, which he obtained on 18 Jan. 1555. It has, however, been ascertained that he died on 15 Nov. following his release at the house called the master of Sempringham's head house in Cow Lane in the parish of St. Sepulchre's, London (copy of a letter of Joseph Hunter referring to an inquisition on his death held at the Guildhall on 11 May 1556). He is said to have had two children by his wife (*Gent. Mag.* 1800, pt. i. pp. 321, 322 *n.*), but of this there seems to be no proof. By his will, dated 27 April before his death and proved 4 Dec. 1556, in which he makes no mention of wife or child, he, being then sick, directs that he should be buried in the church of the parish where he shall die, and leaves all his lands for the erection and endowment of a hospital at Hemsworth for a master and twenty brethren and sisters, of the age of sixty, or blind or lame, belonging to Hemsworth and three adjacent parishes. This bequest was duly executed. There is a portrait of Holgate in his hospital at Hemsworth, which has been engraved by J. Stow.

[Many materials for the above have been supplied by Mr. Wyndham Holgate of Chelmsford. See Drake's Ebor. p. 452; Cooper's Athenæ Cantabr. i. 164, 549; Hunter's South Yorkshire, ii. 430; Browne Willis's Cathedrals, i. 44; Collier's Eccl. Hist. vi. 23, 84, ed. Lathbury; Strype's Memorials, II. ii. 77, 165, Cranmer, pp. 77, 440, 8vo ed.; Grnsby's York, pp. 290–3, 321–30 (Diocesan Hist. Ser.); Dugdale's Monasticon, vi. 954; Machyn's Diary, pp. 46, 58, 80 (Camden Soc.); Gent. Mag. 1800, pt. i. pp. 321, 322, an untrustworthy sketch of life, 1860, pt. ii. p. 522, by Bishop Stubbs, on the investiture with the pall; State Papers, Hen. VIII, v. Nos. 340, 345; MS. State Papers, Mary, Dom. vi. f. 84 sq.; on Holgate's marriage, MS. Harl. 352, f. 206; Cole MS. xlix. ff. 249, 345; manuscript extract of grant of arms from the Records of the College of Arms by Bluemantle Pursuivant, 30 Jan. 1888. For Holgate's work on council of the north (1540–4) see Brit. Mus. Addit. MSS., Transactions between England and Scotland, 32646–55 passim, containing numerous letters signed by him with others on public affairs. For his foundations, Carlisle's Endowed Schools Report, ii. 817, 821, 858, 919, and for suit before the privy council relating to removal of Hemsworth Grammar School, Times, 7 March 1887, p. 3.] W. H.

HOLINSHED or **HOLLINGSHEAD**, RAPHAEL (*d.* 1580?), chronicler, is said to have been son of Ralph Holinshed or Hollingshed of Cophurst in the township of Sutton Downes, Cheshire, but the pedigree of the Holinsheds or Hollingsheds of Cophurst cannot be traced authoritatively. Hugh Holinshed or Hollingshead of Bosley, Cheshire, has been claimed as the chronicler's uncle. Hugh purchased the estate of Heywood, Cheshire, in 1541, and the frequent appearance of the christian name Ralph or Raphael among his immediate descendants supports the theory of kinship. Hugh's second son, Ralph, who died before 1577, had a son Ralph (*d.* 1635?) and three grandsons of the name (EARWAKER, *East Cheshire*, ii. 617). Tanner states that the chronicler was educated at Cambridge, but the only Holinshed known there at a possible date was Ottiwell, son of Hugh, Holinshed (possibly Raphael's first cousin), who graduated B.A. in 1540–1, and M.A. in 1544, became fellow of Trinity College on 19 Dec. 1546, and canon of Windsor on 24 Sept. 1550; was, after Mary's accession, described as of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and married Margaret, daughter of Henry Harden of Ascot. Baker assumed that the chronicler was a student of Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Wood doubtfully asserts that he was educated in one of the universities and became 'a minister of God's word' (*Athenæ Oxon.* i. 713). All that seems certain is that he came to London early in Elizabeth's reign, and obtained employment as a translator in the printing-office of Reginald Wolfe. To Wolfe he writes that he was 'singularly beholden' (*Chron.* 1577, ded.)

About 1548 Wolfe designed a universal

history and cosmography, with maps and illustrations. He had inherited Leland's notes, and he himself began the compilation of the English, Scottish, and Irish portions. Holinshed worked for some years under his direction, and had free access to Leland's manuscripts. 'After fiue-and-twentie yeares travell spent therein,' Wolfe died in 1573. No part of the great project was then ready for publication, but three well-known publishers, George Bishop, John Harrison, and Luke or Lucas Harrison, determined to persevere with it, and Holinshed continued his labours in their service. Alarmed at the size the work seemed likely to assume, Wolfe's successors resolved to limit their plan to histories and descriptions of England, Scotland, and Ireland only, and to omit maps. William Harrison [q. v.] was engaged to assist Holinshed in the descriptions of England and Scotland, and Richard Stanihurst to continue from 1509 to 1547 the history of Ireland, which Holinshed had compiled, chiefly from a manuscript by Edmund Campion [q. v.] At length on 1 July 1578 a license for publishing 'Raphael Hollingesheds Cronycle' was issued to John Harrison and George Bishop, on payment of the unusually high fee of 'xx^{s} and a copy.' A fortnight later the widow of Luke or Lucas Harrison, the third publisher interested in the venture, was allowed to sell her copies to Thomas Woodcock (*Reg. Stationers' Comp.* ed. Arber, ii. 329, 332). The work appeared in two folio volumes, and was admirably illustrated with portraits, battle-pieces, and the like. The title of vol. i. ran: 'The firste volume of the Chronicles of England, Scotlande, and Irelande, conteyning the description and chronicles from the firste inhabiting unto the Conquest. The description and chronicles of Scotland . . . till . . . 1571. The description and chronicles of Irelande . . . untill . . . 1547, faithfully gathered and set forth by Raphael Holinshed.' The engraved title-page bears 1577 in an upper panel, and 'God saue the Queene' in the lower. The arms of William Cecil, lord Burghley, to whom Holinshed dedicated the book, are at the back of the title-page. 'The Historie of Scotland,' which Holinshed dedicated to Leicester, has a new title-page, and is followed by an exhaustive 'table of the principall matters,' occupying twenty-four pages, each divided into four columns. The 'Historie of Ireland,' which is dedicated to Sir Henry Sydney, has a third title-page, and is followed by a 'table.' The title of vol. ii., which fills 1876 pages, ran: 'The laste volume of the Chronicles . . . conteyning the Chronicles of England from the Norman Conquest until this present time.' The latest event recorded is the burning of anabaptists in 1575, but a long list of English authors of Elizabeth's time precedes the 'faultes escaped' and one more elaborate 'table.' Perfect examples of these volumes, especially with the folding plate of the siege of Edinburgh, between pages 1868 and 1869, and a duplicate page, 1593, are extremely rare. Some copies bear the imprint of John Harrison, others of George Bishop, Luke or Lucas Harrison, and John Hunne (cf. *Notes and Queries*, 6th ser. xi. 269, 351). All copies were printed by Henry Bynneman. A few passages (pp. 74–8 and pp. 90–1) in the 'Historie of Ireland' dealing with the rebellion of Gerald Fitzgerald, ninth earl of Kildare [q. v.], or reflecting on the character of John Alen or Allen [q. v.], archbishop of Dublin (1528–34), offended the queen and her ministers, and were ordered to be cancelled and replaced by others omitting the offending sentences. Heber possessed an original unexpurgated copy, which was purchased by Thomas Grenville (1755–1846) [q. v.], and the cancelled pages were excised and inserted in an admirable copy of the revised version already in Grenville's collection. This copy is now in the British Museum.

Holinshed's 'Chronicle' met with immediate success, but the compiler did not long survive its publication. He made his will on 1 Oct. 1578, and there describes himself as steward to Thomas Burdet of Bramcote, Warwickshire. Wood says that he died at Bramcote about the end of 1580. By his will, which was proved on 24 April 1582, all his property passed to his master, Burdet, who thus, according to Wood, became possessor of Holinshed's 'notes, collections, books, and MSS.' The only manuscript of Holinshed known to be extant is a translation, prepared for the 'Chronicle,' of Florence of Worcester, which is now in Brit. Mus. MS. Harl. 563.

After Holinshed's death the publishers of his 'Chronicle,' Harrison and Bishop, joined with themselves Ralph Newberie, Henry Denham, and Thomas Woodcock to prepare a new edition. They employed John Hooker, *alias* Vowell [q. v.], as editor. He continued the work till 1586, inserting many new passages on topics insufficiently treated of in the early edition, and employing Francis Thynne [q. v.] on the Scottish continuations, and Thynne, Abraham Fleming [q. v.], and John Stow [q. v.] on other portions of the book. The new edition, which was printed in 1586, appeared in three folio volumes in January 1586–7, and was without illustrations. The freedom with which Hooker and his colleagues wrote of nearly contemporary events led the privy council to order extensive cas-

trations immediately after its publication. In the 'Historie of Scotland' (vol. ii.) four sheets (pp. 421–4, 433–6, 443–50), chiefly dealing with contests of political parties in Scotland in 1577, and with Elizabeth's negotiations with the two sides, were excised. In the 'Historie of England,' in vol. iii. pp. 1328–1331 and all between pp. 1419 and 1538, were cancelled. The censures passed on Leicester, Cecil, Bromley the chancellor, and other statesmen, which were described by the council as 'malevolentes seu nimium subtiles,' account for most of these castrations. The later passages chiefly treated of Leicester's proceedings in the Netherlands (by Stow), Babington's conspiracy, and Drake's return to England, and they included lives of the archbishops of Canterbury and accounts of the Lords Cobham, both by Francis Thynne. The living Lord Cobham [see under Brooke, Henry, eighth Lord Cobham] is incorrectly said by Bishop Nicolson to have been then out of favour at court, and to this circumstance Nicolson attributes the council's objections to the 'treatise' on his ancestors. No other explanation has been suggested, and the grounds of the council's censure are not obvious. Whitgift took an active part in the expurgation of the volumes, and Abraham Fleming, after offering explanations, conducted the typographical revision. Original uncastrated copies are extremely rare. One is in the Grenville collection; another is at Britwell. In castrated copies of vol. iii. new passages were introduced to supply the excisions on pp. 1328–1331, but the space between 1419 and 1538 is filled by four new leaves, paged respectively 1419–20, 1421–90, 1491–1536, and 1537–8. The title of the uncastrated vol. iii. begins 'The Chronicles of England from Will. the Conqueror,' and ends 'Cum privilegio regiæ majestatis.' The title of the castrated vol. iii. begins 'The Third Volume of Chronicles, beginning at Duke William the Norman,' and ends 'Historiæ placeant nostrates et peregrinæ' (see Tanner, *Bibl. Brit.*, and Thynne, *Animadversions on Speght's Chaucer*, Early Engl. Text Soc., ed. Dr. Furnivall, 1865, pp. lxiv–xc.)

Fleming's manuscripts contained copies of letters and papers dealing with the council's action, and in 1732 these were in the possession of Francis Peck, who printed the titles at the end of the first edition of his 'Desiderata Curiosa,' vol. i. (1732), and promised to print them all in full in a second volume, together with an historical and bibliographical account of the mutilations of the chronicles. But this purpose was not fulfilled, and the papers are not now known to be in existence.

In February 1722–3 three London booksellers (Mears, Gyles, and Woodman) published in a thin black-letter folio the castrated pages, so that possessors of castrated copies might perfect them. The volume was carefully edited by John Blackbourn [q. v.], and the publishers at the time warned the public against a rival (and, as they declared, a very careless) reprint of the pages, 'secretly handed about' by less reputable booksellers (Nichols, *Lit. Anecdotes*, i. 249–51). Another folio volume containing the castrated sheets is said to have been edited by Dr. Drake, and to have appeared in 1728.

The uncastrated edition was reprinted by a syndicate of the chief London booksellers in six volumes, 4to, in 1807–8.

The 'Chronicles' form a very valuable repertory of historical information. The enormous number of authorities cited attests Holinshed's and his successors' industry. The style is clear, although never elevated, and the chronicler fully justified his claim 'to have had an especial eye unto the truth of things,' although his protestant bias is very marked throughout and his treatment of early times is very uncritical. The patriotic tone of the book led Holinshed's assistants to insist so strenuously on the rights of the English sovereigns to exact homage from the Scottish rulers, that Sir Thomas Craig [q. v.] was moved to write a reply, entitled 'De Hominio,' in 1605. The Elizabethan dramatists drew many of their plots from Holinshed's pages, and nearly all Shakespeare's historical plays (as well as 'Macbeth,' 'King Lear,' and part of 'Cymbeline') are based on Holinshed's 'Chronicles.' At times (as in the two parts of 'Henry IV') Shakespeare adopted not only Holinshed's facts, but some of his phrases (cf. Collier's *Shakespeare's Library*, ed. Collier, and T. P. Courtenay's *Commentaries on Shakespeare's Historical Plays*). Many extracts from Holinshed's work have been printed by the editors of Shakespeare's historical plays, to illustrate the sources of his information. The dramatist seems to have used the edition of 1586–7.

[Cooper's Athenæ Cant. i. 430–1, 568; Biog. Brit.; Ames's Typ. Antiq. ed. Herbert; Brit. Mus. Cat.; Tanner's Bibl. Brit.; Hearne's Curious Discourses; Hearne's pref. to his edition of Camden's Annales; Nicolson's Historical Library, i. 110, iv. 109; arts. Harrison, William, 1534–1593; Hooker, *alias* Vowell, John; Stow, John; and Thynne, Francis.] S. L.

HOLKER, JOHN (1719–1786), Jacobite, was the son of John Holker of Stretford, Manchester, by Alice, daughter of John Morris. The founder of the family, Alexander Holker, is said to have been presented by

James I with lands at Monton, Eccles. John's father, a yeoman, died shortly after his son's birth, and his widow about 1740. Young Holker sold his patrimony in order to erect a cotton-mill, and spent two years at Manchester to acquire the necessary knowledge. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Hilton or Hulton, a Manchester tradesman. Brought up an ardent catholic and Jacobite, Holker was with difficulty dissuaded by his wife from joining the Young Pretender in Scotland in 1745. When the prince entered Manchester, Holker joined his forces with the rank of lieutenant, and was captured with the other Manchester volunteers at Carlisle. He was sent to Newgate in February 1746 in company with Peter Moss, whose friends bribed a turnkey to admit tools and a rope. He escaped (26 June 1746) with great difficulty on account of his size, and was concealed for six weeks by a woman who kept a green stall. Holker, about thirty years afterwards, gave Dutens a minute but inaccurate account of their escape (*Memoirs of a Traveller*). Even the moonlight alleged to have facilitated the exploit will not bear the test of the almanac. He seems also to have told his family that he was at Falkirk and Culloden, whereas he was never in Scotland. After hiding in England he made his way by Holland to Paris, and in February 1747 became lieutenant in Ogilvie's, also called the Irish Brigade. He served till 1751, when, on his failure to obtain a pardon from the English government, he determined on erecting a cotton-mill at Rouen. The rudeness of Norman processes induced him to submit a paper to Machault, comptroller-general of finance, who commissioned him to go to England to enlist workmen and study the latest improvements. In 1754 he accordingly went in disguise to Manchester, visited the factories, and engaged twenty-five hands. On his return he was assigned a military pension of six hundred livres, and was appointed inspector-general of manufactures. Holker ceased to enforce the old vexatious regulations, introduced improvements, revived or stimulated the velvet and corduroy manufacture, established spinning schools, and promoted pottery works. His salary was raised from 320*l.* to 480*l.*, and in 1769, on starting the first vitriol factory in France, he was encouraged by a subsidy and bounties. In 1770 he was made a knight of St. Louis, and in 1775, backed by a pedigree from the London Heralds' College and by testimonials from Jacobite refugees, he obtained *lettres de noblesse*. A widower in 1776 he married the widow of Jean Testart. He retired about 1780 to the village of Montigny, died 27 April 1786, and was buried at Rouen. The Young Pretender, whom he accompanied to London on his secret visit of 1750, presented him with a sword of honour damasked with gold, which is still preserved by his descendants.

His only son, John Holker (1745–1822), was in 1769 appointed deputy-inspector, went to England to study Hargreaves's and Arkwright's processes, and in 1777 was sent by the French government to America to report on the prospects of the war, and dissuade the Americans from submitting to England. Appointed consul-general at Philadelphia, he equipped and victualled French men-of-war in American ports. He settled at Springburg, Virginia, bought twenty thousand acres of land in Indiana and Illinois, visited France in 1800, and died in America in 1822. His wife, Elisabeth Julie Quesnel, had remained at Rouen. Their son, Jean Louis Holker (1770–1844), discovered the method of continuous combustion in the vitriol manufacture, which he carried on, first at Rouen and afterwards at or near Paris.

[Information from M. Henri Holker, Paris; Palatine Note-book (Manchester), April and July 1884; Nouvelle Revue de Paris (a considerably embellished sketch); Ernouf's Hist. de Trois Ouvriers; Mem. of Archibald Rowan Hamilton (who knew Holker at Rouen); Doniol's Hist. participation de la France à l'étab. États-Unis, 1886; Hale's Franklin in France (Mrs. Holker sent Franklin apple jelly at Paris, 1779); Gent. Mag. 1786, i. 441; Universal Mag. 1786.]

J. G. A.

HOLKER, Sir JOHN (1828–1882), lord justice, son of Samuel Holker, a manufacturer, of Bury, Lancashire, by Sarah, daughter of John Brocklehurst of Clitheroe in that county, was born at Bury in 1828. He was educated at the Bury grammar school, and, though at first destined for holy orders, was eventually articled to Mr. Eastham, solicitor, of Kirkby Lonsdale, Westmoreland. After some years he entered as a student at Gray's Inn, was called to the bar there in 1854, subsequently became a bencher, and in 1875 treasurer of his inn. After a short time spent in London he joined the northern circuit, and settled at Manchester. Here for some time he got but little practice, and from his appearance was called 'sleepy Jack Holker.' He was all his life a 'tall, plain, lumbering Lancashire man, who never seemed to labour a case nor to distinguish himself by ingenuity or eloquence, but through whom the justice of his cause appeared to shine as through a somewhat dull but altogether honest medium.' After ten years of growing and miscellaneous practice he distinguished himself, when left alone by no less than three leaders, in a parliamentary committee in the Staly-

bridge and Ashton Waterworks Bill, and removed to London in 1864. He obtained the rank of queen's counsel in 1866, and at once stepped into a leading position on his circuit; he was so successful in a patent case (his first) upon his first assize after 'taking silk' that patent cases formed thenceforward the larger part of his practice. In 1872 he successfully contested a by-election in the conservative interest at Preston. The election, the first under the Ballot Act, attracted much attention. At the same time the Tichborne case, absorbing many of the best known leaders at the bar, left an opening, of which Holker, hitherto little known in London, was able to avail himself. At the general elections in 1874 and in 1880 he was re-elected for Preston; was appointed solicitor-general by Mr. Disraeli and was knighted (1874). On the appointment of Sir Richard Baggallay to the court of appeal in November 1875 Holker became attorney-general. His practice became enormous, and his income during two consecutive years was 22,000*l.* a year. Persuasiveness, shrewdness, and tact made him extraordinarily successful in winning verdicts. In the House of Commons he proved a successful law-officer; he opposed Bass's bill to abolish committals for contempt in county courts, vigorously attacked Mr. Gladstone's Eastern policy in 1877, introduced the Criminal Code Bill and Bankruptcy Bill, and carried the Summary Procedure Act and Public Prosecution Act in 1879. It was known that he was anxious to obtain the post of lord chief baron, but Sir Fitzroy Kelly was unwilling to vacate it, and he returned to private practice on the fall of Lord Beaconsfield's administration in 1880. While absent for his health's sake on the Riviera, he was appointed by the government of Mr. Gladstone, who personally appreciated his close powers of reasoning, a lord justice of appeal in January 1882. He sat in that court only a few months, though long enough to display great judicial powers, was compelled by failing health to resign his office on 19 May, died at his house in Devonshire Street, Portland Place, on 24 May, and was buried 30 May in his mother's grave at Lytham, Lancashire. Lord Coleridge, in a panegyric upon him in the court of appeal on 26 May, said of him that 'he filled with applause the offices of solicitor-general and attorney-general, and at the time of his death stood by universal consent in the very first rank of his profession.' Many acts of unostentatious kindness to members of his profession are ascribed to him. He married, first, Jane, daughter of James Wilson of Eccles, Lancashire; and, secondly, Mary Lucia, daughter of Patrick McHugh of Cheetham Hill, Manchester, but left no issue.

[Times, 25 May 1882; Law Magazine, Law Journal, and Solicitors' Journal, 26 May 1882.] J. A. H.

HOLL, FRANCIS (1815–1884), engraver, fourth son of William Holl the elder [q.v.], the engraver, by his wife Mary Ravenscroft, was born 23 March 1815 at Bayham Street, Camden Town. Francis learned his profession wholly from his father, and soon achieved marked success as a line engraver. He was engaged for twenty-five years in engraving pictures belonging to the queen, and he illustrated the 'Life of the Prince Consort' by Sir Theodore Martin. He was celebrated for his beautiful engravings of chalk drawings, and engraved many of Mr. George Richmond's portraits. His principal works were: 'The Stocking Loom,' by A. Elmore, R.A., 'The Coming of Age in the Olden Time,' and 'The Railway Station,' by Mr. W. P. Frith, R.A. He exhibited seventeen engravings in the Royal Academy between 1856 and 1879, and was elected an associate of the Academy in January 1883.

Holl was an admirable amateur actor, and belonged to a company called 'The Histrionics,' who played at the St. James's Theatre. His part of Mungo in the 'Padlock,' played in 1842, was a very marked success. He often played comic characters for the benefit of the Artists' General Benevolent Fund, in company with George Cruikshank, F. W. Topham, Mr. John Tenniel, and others. He sang well, and was an excellent player on the violoncello. He lived for many years at 30 Gloucester Road, Regent's Park, and retired about 1879 to Elm House, Milford, Surrey. He died of peritonitis on 14 Jan. 1884, and was buried at Highgate cemetery on the 19th.

On 23 Sept. 1841 he married Alicia Margaret, daughter of Robert Dixon, a naval officer, who was wounded at the battle of Trafalgar. By her Holl had two sons and two daughters. His eldest son, Francis Montague, usually called Frank Holl, the painter, is separately noticed.

Holl's portrait was twice taken by his son Frank Holl. The first, a chalk drawing, was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1868, and the second, an oil painting, in 1884, and again in the winter exhibition, 1889. It is the property of his widow.

[Private information; Royal Academy Books and Catalogues; Times, 17 and 18 Jan. 1883, also 17 and 19 Jan. 1884; playbills of the Histrionics, 5 Aug. and 19 Oct. 1842; prints at the British Museum.] G. A–N.

HOLL, FRANCIS MONTAGUE, known as FRANK HOLL (1845–1888), painter, born on 4 July 1845, at No. 7 St. James's Terrace, Kentish Town, was the eldest son of Francis Holl [q. v.], engraver. He was a delicate boy, and was not at first sent to school. Descended from a family of engravers he showed almost from infancy a passion for drawing. His chief amusement as a child was to draw and colour in the engraving studio of his father, who overlooked and corrected his work. At the age of nine he was sent to a school at Heath Mount, Hampstead, kept by Mr. Ray, and spent his half-holidays in drawing the scenery round the playground. He was afterwards sent to University College School, and remained there till he was fifteen. He still devoted his half-holidays to drawing, and thus prepared a chalk drawing for the probationership at the Royal Academy, which proved successful. After his admission as a student in 1861 he regularly attended the Royal Academy schools. He gained two silver medals there, one for a drawing from the antique in 1862, and one in 1863 for a study from the life, and in 1863 he also obtained the gold medal for historical painting.

Holl had previously painted his first picture, 'A Flower Girl sitting under the columns of Hanover Church, Regent Street, London.' It was undertaken for Mr. Schofield of Manchester, who gave him a commission to paint another called 'Turned out of Church.' Holl first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1864, when he sent 'Turned out of Church' and a portrait of himself. He was henceforth until his death a regular exhibitor each year, except in 1875. During 1866 he passed his autumn at Bettws y Coed, North Wales. Interiors of Welsh peasants' cabins are found in several of his later pictures. While yet a youth his genius was discerned by the older artists who were friends of his father, Paul Falconer Poole, R.A., Francis William Topham, Thomas Danby, William Wood Deane, and others, and he was admitted into a little private club of theirs. Devoted to music, he was an excellent amateur performer on the piano.

In 1868 he gained the travelling studentship at the Royal Academy by his picture of 'The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord.' The picture was exhibited in 1869, and made a great impression on the public. The queen wished to buy it, but it was already sold to another collector, Mr. F. C. Pawle. He spent a few months of the spring of 1869 abroad, but his sympathy was entirely with home subjects, and, returning to England, he resigned his travelling studentship.

In 1871 Holl exhibited 'No Tidings from the Sea,' a commission from the queen. On 10 Feb. 1872 he produced, as a double-page illustration for the 'Graphic,' 'At a Railway Station—A Study.' He subsequently painted this subject both in oil and water-colour, and called it 'Leaving Home.' The oil-painting was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1873, and is now the property of Mrs. Hill. In 1873 he painted 'Want—the Pawnbroker's Shop,' a young woman with an infant in her arms pawning her wedding-ring; a replica of the woman and child only was painted for Mrs. W. W. Deane. From 1874 to 1876 he was regularly engaged on work for the 'Graphic,' and on the twenty-four illustrations for Anthony Trollope's 'Phineas Redux' (London, 1874).

Holl virtually began portrait-painting in 1876 with a portrait of Mr. G. C. Richardson. He had undertaken the work on condition that if it proved unsatisfactory to himself the sitter should allow him to destroy it. The picture was exhibited in 1878 with one entitled 'Newgate—Committed for Trial,' which is now in the Royal Holloway College, Egham. In the same year he was elected A.R.A., and his election was largely due to the merits of his portrait. John Prescott Knight, R.A., recommended him to turn portrait-painter, and his father confirmed Knight's view. At his father's suggestion he painted a portrait of Samuel Cousins, R.A., the celebrated engraver. Cousins did not like the portrait, but when it was exhibited in 1879 its excellence was appreciated by the public, and from that time forward Holl, although he did not altogether abandon subject-painting, was inundated with commissions for portraits. On 26 March 1883 he was elected an associate of the Royal Society of Painters in Water-colours, and exhibited at their summer exhibition 'Leaving Home,' the only water-colour picture he is known to have exhibited. On 29 March 1883 he was elected R.A.

From 1879 until his death, in 1888, Holl painted 198 portraits, including almost all the celebrated men of the day. His portraits of the Prince of Wales (two), the Duke of Cambridge, his father, Cousins, Captain Sim, Sir James Bacon, the Duke of Cleveland, Signor Piatti, Sir Horace Jones, Sir W. Jenner, Sir Henry Rawlinson, Lord Spencer, and Sir George Stephen, are all admirable; the last, which was exhibited at the Grosvenor Gallery in 1888, is perhaps the best example of his art. His only female portraits, besides that of his daughter Madeline in the picture called 'Did you ever kill anybody, Father?' 1884 (now the property of Mr. F. C. Tonks);

were those of Miss Tonks and Miss Harvey. The latter picture (now the property of the Rev. Alfred J. Harvey) was exhibited at the Royal Academy in the winter of 1889.

Holl was of an anxious temperament, and the strain of continuous work told upon his health. He lived chiefly in London, but spent much time in his favourite county of Surrey, and at Gomshall Mr. Norman Shaw, R.A., built a house for him in 1885. In April 1888, after his pictures were painted for the exhibitions, he went, on medical advice for a few weeks to Spain, but his health was not permanently improved. On 14 July he was taken ill with disease of the heart, and died on 31 July, at his house in Fitzjohn's Avenue, London (designed for him by Mr. R. Norman Shaw in 1881–2). He was buried at Highgate cemetery on 7 Aug.

Velazquez and Rembrandt were Holl's favourite old masters, but he was sensible of the grace and refinement of Vandyck, whom in a few portraits, like those of Lord Spencer and Sir George Stephen, he approached. He held the first place among contemporary portrait-painters, and probably no portrait-painter of any age has executed so much first-rate work in so short a time. His pictures gained medals at Philadelphia and Melbourne, and he was asked to paint his own portrait for the Uffizi gallery at Florence, but did not live to undertake it.

Holl's subject-pictures illustrate his strong religious feeling and his deep sympathy with the miseries and sorrows of the poor. In private life he was always ready to do all he could to relieve distress. Wealthy in later life, and courted by the leaders of society, the cordiality of his relations with early and less fortunate friends never changed.

Holl married, in 1867, Annie Laura, daughter of Charles Davidson, the well-known water-colour painter, whom he met during his stay in Wales in 1866. His widow and four daughters, Ada, Olive, Madeline, and Phillis, survived him. The portrait of himself which he painted in 1884 for Mr. J. Macdonald of Aberdeen, is too frowning. An excellent sketch of him at work by M. Renouard was given in the 'Universal Review,' 15 Aug. 1888.

Holl exhibited ninety-one pictures in all at the Royal Academy. These include, besides those already mentioned, in 1865 'A Fern-gatherer;' in 1866 'The Ordeal' (the property of Mrs. Harry Stewart); in 1867 'Convalescent' and 'Faces in the Fire' (the property of Miss Gertrude Agnew); in 1868 'Francis Holl, Esq.;' in 1870 'Better is a dinner of herbs where love is, than a stalled ox and hatred therewith' (Proverbs, xv. 17); in 1871 'Winter;' in 1872 'A Milkmaid' and 'I am the Resurrection and the Life' (the property of Mr. John Akroyd); in 1873 'Leaving Home;' in 1874 'Deserted;' in 1876 'Her First-born;' in 1877 'Going Home;' in 1879 'The Gifts of the Fairies' (the property of Mr. F. C. Pawle), 'Signor Piatti,' 'The Daughter of the House,' and 'Absconded;' in 1880 five portraits and 'Ordered to the Front' (the property of Sir Thomas Lucas, bart.); in 1881 'Home Again' (also the property of Sir T. Lucas), and four portraits, including Major-general Sir Henry Rawlinson, K.C.B., and the Rev. Edward Hartopp Cradock, D.D. (now at Brasenose College, Oxford); in 1882 seven portraits, including Lieutenant-general Sir Frederick Sleigh Roberts, painted for the queen; in 1883 eight portraits, including Lord Wolseley, the Duke of Cambridge, and John Bright; in 1884 seven portraits, including the Prince of Wales (for the Middle Temple) and Viscount Cranbrook; in 1885 eight portraits, including Viscount Hampden, as speaker of the House of Commons, William Connor Magee, bishop of Peterborough (afterwards archbishop of York), and the Marquis of Dufferin); in 1886 six portraits, including the Duke of Cleveland, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P., and Sir J. E. Millais, bart., R.A.; in 1887 eight portraits; and in 1888 eight portraits, including the Prince of Wales, as an elder brother of the Trinity House, Earl Spencer, Sir William Jenner, bart., and Mr. W. E. Gladstone. Twenty-four of Holl's portraits were exhibited at the Grosvenor gallery between 1880 and 1888. Holl's portrait of John Bright, painted in 1887, is at the Reform Club.

Fifty-four of Holl's chief pictures were exhibited at the Royal Academy in the winter of 1889. A committee was formed in January 1889 to place a memorial-tablet to Holl's memory in St. Paul's Cathedral, and to purchase some of his works for the National Portrait Gallery.

[Private information; books of the Royal Academy, Royal Society of Painters in Water-colours, and University College School; Royal Academy and Grosvenor Gallery Catalogues (esp. Cat. of Royal Academy Winter Exhibition, 1889); articles in the Times, 7 Jan. 1889; Daily Telegraph, Standard, Pall Mall, 1 and 2 Aug. 1888; Illustrated London News and Graphic, 4 and 11 Aug. 1888; Hampstead and Highgate Express, 4 Aug. 1888; Universal Review, 15 Aug. 1888; Athenæum, 4 Aug. 1888.] G. A–N.

HOLL, WILLIAM, the elder (1771–1838), engraver, born in 1771, was apparently of German origin. He was a pupil of Benjamin Smith, the engraver, and practised in

the stipple method. He was especially noted for his engraved portraits, which were very numerous, some being executed for Lodge's 'Portraits' (1821); was employed in engraving Corbould's drawings of the antique marbles in the British Museum, and engraved, among other subjects, 'The Boar which killed Adonis brought before Venus,' after R. Westall. Holl was a man of retiring disposition, and his work often appeared under the name of others. He was an advanced liberal in politics, and at the time of the Spa Fields riots in December 1816 exposed himself to great risk by concealing the ringleader, Watson. Holl died in London, 1 Dec. 1838. He had four sons, Benjamin, who practised engraving for a short time; William [see below]; Francis [q. v.], A.R.A.; and Charles (*d.* 1882), who also practised as an engraver.

Holl, William, the younger (1807–1871), second son of the above, born at Plaistow, Essex, in February 1807, learnt engraving from his father, whose stipple method he adopted for some time, though he subsequently became a line-engraver on steel. He engraved numerous portraits for Lodge's 'Portraits,' Knight's 'Gallery of Portraits,' Finden's 'Portraits of the Female Aristocracy,' &c. He also executed plates for Blackie's 'Bible,' T. Moore's 'Poems,' and other works. He engraved after W. P. Frith, R.A., 'An English Merrymaking,' 'The Village Pastor,' 'Ruth in the Field of Boaz,' &c.; pictures after J. Absolon, C. Baxter, J. Faed, A. Elmore, B. West, and others; and a number of portraits of members of the 'Grillion Club,' drawn by G. Richmond, R.A. At the time of his death he was engaged on an engraving for the Art Union of 'Rebekah,' after F. Goodall, R.A., which was completed by his brother Charles Holl, and his assistant F. A. Roberts. Holl died in London, 30 Jan. 1871, after a long illness. He was an industrious worker, and his engravings are highly esteemed. He frequently worked in conjunction with his brother Francis Holl, A.R.A.

[Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Dodd's manuscript Hist. of Engl. Engravers (Brit. Mus. Add. MS. 33402); Art Journal, 1871, p. 102; private information.] L. C.

HOLLAND, Earl of (1589?–1649). [See Rich, Henry.]

HOLLAND, Lords. [See Fox, Henry, 1705–1774, first Lord; Fox, Henry Richard Vassall, 1773–1840, third Lord.]

HOLLAND, Lady (1770–1845), wife of the third lord. [See Fox, Elizabeth Vassall.]

HOLLAND, ABRAHAM (*d.* 1626), poet, a son of Philemon Holland [q. v.], was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1616–17 (*Camb. Univ. Reg.*) He published in 1622 'Naumachia, or Hollands Sea-Fight. Non equidem invideo,' 4to, with a dedication to George, lord Gordon, son and heir to the Marquis of Huntly, and commendatory verses by Michael Drayton and others. 'Naumachia' gives a description of the battle of Lepanto; it is preceded by an amusing 'Caveat to his Muse.' Appended to the 1625 edition of John Davies of Hereford's 'A Scourge for Paper-Persecutors' is 'A Continued Inquisition against Paper-Persecutors by A. H.,' undoubtedly by Abraham Holland, and very similar in character to the 'Caveat.' He died 18 Feb. 1625-6. In 1626 appeared 'Hollandi Posthuma. . . . The Posthumes of Abraham Holland, sometimes of Trinity College in Cambridge,' &c., Cambridge, 4to, edited by his brother, Henry Holland [q. v.], who dedicated the volume to George, lord Gordon. The collection consists of elegies on King James and Henry, earl of Oxford, a poem on the plague of 1625, a poetical epistle to Philemon Holland, a 'Resolution against Death,' prose meditations and prayers, and his own epitaph composed by himself. The poem on the plague was appended in 1630 to 'Salomon's Pest-House or Towre-Royall. . . . By I. D.' In Ashmole MS. 36-7, fol. 157, is a poem by Holland 'To my honest father, Mr. Michael Drayton, and my new, yet loved friend, Mr. Will. Browne.'

[Hunter's Chorus Vatum, Addit. MS. 24488, f. 262; Corser's Collectanea.] A. H. B.

HOLLAND, CHARLES (1733–1769), actor, the son of John Holland, a baker, was born in 1733 in Chiswick, and apprenticed to a turpentine merchant. As Oroonoko, on 13 Feb. 1755, to the Imoinda of Mrs. Cibber, the Daniel of Yates, and the Blandford of Palmer, he made at Drury Lane his first appearance on any stage. Acting under Garrick he took at once to imitating his master, for which he was scourged by Churchill in the 'Rosciad,' ll. 322–336. In his first season he played Dorilas in 'Merope,' George Barnwell, Hamlet, and Chamont, and was the original Florizel in the 'Winter's Tale, or Florizel and Perdita,' Garrick's alteration of Shakespeare. He remained at Drury Lane until 1769, playing Jaffier, Romeo, Ferdinand in the 'Tempest,' Young Norval, Hotspur, Juba, Iago, Iachimo, Bajazet, Macbeth, Oakley, Faulconbridge, Prospero, and very many characters of primary importance. His original parts included Hamet in Murphy's 'Orphan of China,' 21 April

1759; Aboan in Hawkesworth's alteration of 'Oroonoko,' 1 Dec. 1759; Colonel Medway in Mrs. Sheridan's 'Discovery,' 3 Feb. 1763; Manly in Bickerstaffe's alteration of the 'Plain Dealer,' 7 Dec. 1765; Sir John Melvil in the 'Clandestine Marriage' of Garrick and Colman, 20 Feb. 1766; Moody in the 'Country Girl,' Garrick's adaptation of the 'Country Wife,' 25 Oct. 1766; Warwick in Dr. Franklin's 'Earl of Warwick,' 13 Dec. 1766; General Melmoth in Kenrick's 'Widow'd Wife,' 5 Dec. 1767; Colonel Rivers in Kelly's 'False Delicacy,' 23 Jan. 1768; Teribazus in Murphy's 'Zenobia,' 27 Feb. 1768; Timur in Dow's 'Zingis,' 17 Dec. 1768; and Sir William Evans in the 'School for Rakes' of Mrs. Griffiths, 4 Feb. 1769. In his final season he was Richard III in Garrick's 'Jubilee' pageant, 14 Oct. 1769, and on the 27th of the following November as Timur in 'Zingis' made his last appearance. He died of small-pox on 7 Dec. 1769, and was buried on the 15th in a vault in Chiswick Church. Dr. Doran tells, after James Smith, a highly coloured narrative of Holland's betrothal to Miss Pope (*Annals of the Stage*, ed. Lowe, iii. 306).

Holland was a good-looking, manly actor, with a strong, resonant, well-toned voice, and great power of application. He was, however, led away by the public, and under the influence of applause became loud and extravagant. Davies, who praises his Iago and his Iachimo, says that he was illiterate, and that his spirit degenerated into vulgarity (*Life of Garrick*, ii. 95). Gentleman describes Holland in Iago 'hunting after a meaning he never found' (*Dramatic Censor*, i. 152). His performances at Bristol, where he first appeared in 1767, won him the warm praise of Chatterton, who spoke of nature as but a copy of his art, and said, 'No single part is thine, thou'rt all in all' ('To Mr. Holland,' *Works*, i. 265, Boston, 1864). Holland and Powell were of nearly the same age, were the closest of friends, and lived in the same house. Powell was introduced by Holland to Garrick. Their close friendship was derided by Foote, and many stories are current as to the shock caused to Holland by the death of Powell, whom he survived less than a year. On hearing while on the stage of Powell's death, he broke down, and had to apologise for inability to act. In some of Garrick's favourite characters, Chamont, Hastings, and Tancred, he was favourably received. Garrick speaks of him with uncustomary warmth. Dibdin, in his 'History of the Stage,' v. 121, praises very highly his private character, says that 'his company was coveted by the wise and the celebrated. . .' that 'he was free, good, natural, cheerful, and generous, nor had he an unkind wish to any human creature,' and states that he left his family 6,000*l*. Foote, according to the same authority, had an unfeigned regard for Holland, and went to his funeral, but did not refrain from calling the family vault the family oven, in allusion to Holland's origin as a baker, which Holland never sought to conceal. His monument in Chiswick Church, removed from its original place in the chancel to the north wall of the inside of the church tower, has a highly eulogistic inscription by Garrick. A portrait of Holland is in the Garrick Club.

[Genest's Account of the Stage; Victor's Hist. of the Theatres of London and Dublin; Jenkins's Memoirs of the Bristol Stage, 1826; O'Keeffe's Recollections; Davies's Life of Garrick; Victor's Letters; Notes and Queries, 7th ser. viii. 489, ix. 66, 138, 341; Garrick Correspondence.]

J. K.

HOLLAND, CHARLES (1768–1849 ?), actor, son of Thomas Holland of Chiswick, was a nephew of Charles Holland (1733–1769) [q. v.] After playing for some time in the country he appeared at Drury Lane, 31 Oct. 1796, as Marcellus in 'Hamlet.' At this theatre he remained until the season of 1819–1820, getting few chances and failing to improve his position. Some notice was taken of his opening performance, and his Trueman in the 'London Merchant,' in which character he supported Mrs. Siddons as Milwood, is said to have been 'a chaste, manly, and feeling performance' (*Monthly Mirror*, ii. 499). On the death of Palmer, who was replaced by Barrymore, he took, 15 Feb. 1798, the character of Count Wintersen in the 'Stranger,' and during the illness of Charles Kemble he performed Alonzo in 'Pizarro,' in which piece he was the original Centinel, 24 May 1799. He essayed also Palmer's character of Sydenham in the 'Wheel of Fortune,' and was said to have proved 'that his talents were entitled to more attention and encouragement from the managers.' He acted at Drury Lane many subordinate parts in unimportant dramas by Whalley, Cherry, S. Sotheby, Cumberland, and others. On 15 June 1800 he played Cassio, and on 20 Nov. 1800 the Dauphin in 'King John.' On 25 April 1801 he was the original Infirmier in 'Julian and Agnes,' by Sotheby. On 6 June 1809, as Steinfort in 'The Stranger,' he made his first appearance at the Haymarket, where, 25 July 1810, he was the original Henry Mortimer in Eyres's 'High Life in the City.' He accompanied the Drury Lane company in its migration to the Lyceum, and on the opening of the new theatre, 10 Oct. 1812, was Horatio to Elliston's Hamlet. Holland supported Kean in

many plays, was York to Kean's Richard II, the original Hassan to his Selim in the 'Bride of Abydos,' the original Mendizabel to Kean's Manuel in Maturin's play of 'Manuel,' 8 March 1817, and Buckingham to Kean's Richard III, 8 Nov. 1819. He was the Earl of Angus in 'Flodden Field,' an adaptation of 'Marmion,' and Cedric in the 'Hebrew,' Soane's adaptation of 'Ivanhoe.' On 24 April 1820 he played Gloucester to Kean's Lear, repeating the character on several succeeding nights. Gilliland speaks of him as having a delicacy of nerve that interfered with his success, says his intellect was under the direction of a refined education, and adds that his figure was not ungraceful and his deportment not inelegant. A contributor to 'Notes and Queries' recalls him as a fine-looking man, and says 'he died in 1849.' His sister Elizabeth married Joseph Constantine Carpue [q. v.]

[Genest's Account of the English Stage; Thespian Dictionary; Memoirs of the Green Room, no date; Monthly Mirror, various parts; Gilliland's Dramatic Mirror, 1804; Notes and Queries, 7th ser. viii. 486, ix. 66, 138, 341.]

J. K.

HOLLAND, CORNELIUS (*fl.* 1649), regicide, is said by Noble to have been a native of Colchester, and there is good reason to believe that he was a son of Ralph Holland, who settled in the parish of St. Laurence Pountney, London. Cornelius Holland, born 3 March 1599, entered Merchant Taylors' School in January 1609–10. He matriculated at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge (as 'gentleman'), in 1614, and graduated B.A. in 1618. The register of St. Laurence Pountney records the baptism (17 Feb. 1627–8) of 'James, son of Mr. Cornelius Holland, gent., and Sybell.' Soon after this date Holland was in the service of Sir Henry Vane, but in 1635 was clerk-comptroller in the household of the Prince of Wales. He had also an office under the board of green cloth, and amassed a considerable fortune, but 'when the court wanted assistance he deserted it, refusing to contribute to the expenses of the Scotch war in 1639' (Noble). In 1640 (22 Oct.) he was elected M.P. for New Windsor, and again in December of the same year, the previous election having been declared void. He took no prominent part in the debates of the Long parliament, and seems to have acted generally under the guidance of his old master, Vane. In 1643 he signed the solemn league and covenant, and three years later was chosen one of the commissioners for settling the treaty of peace with Scotland. He became a member of the council of state in 1649, and had, it is said (*Clarendon Papers*), the chief hand in drawing up the charges against the king, but he was not present when the sentence was pronounced, nor does his name appear upon the warrant for execution. His services to the parliament were rewarded by grants of land both in England and in the Bermudas, while lucrative offices, including the keepership of Richmond Park, were bestowed upon him. Noble says that he had ten children, and gave one of them (possibly Elizabeth, wife of John Shelton of West Bromwich) a marriage portion of 5,000*l.* At the Restoration he was excepted absolutely, both as to life and estate, from the Bill of Indemnity, but managed to escape to Holland, and join, it is said, his fellow-exiles at Lausanne, where he ended his days. The date has not been traced.

[Robinson's Reg. of Merchant Taylors' School, i. 63; Wilson's Parish of St. Laurence Pountney, p. 132; Noble's Regicides; Cal. State Papers, Dom. Ser. 1641; Heraldic Visitation of Staff.; Tighe and Davis's Annals of Windsor, vol. ii.]

C. J. R.

HOLLAND, GEORGE CALVERT (1801–1865), physician, was born at Pitsmoor, Sheffield, 28 Feb. 1801. He had practically no early education, and his father, a respectable artisan, apprenticed him to a trade. When about sixteen years old he suddenly discovered that he had a facility for writing verses. He thereupon studied the poets, and learned Latin, French, and Italian. On the completion of his apprenticeship his friends, under the advice of Dr. Philipps of the Upper Chapel, Sheffield, placed him with a unitarian minister with a view to his joining the unitarian ministry.

After a year he determined to enter the medical profession, and went to Edinburgh, where he graduated M.D. in 1827 with high honours, and, joining the Hunterian and Royal Physical Societies, became president of both. He spent a year in Paris, taking the degree of bachelor of letters, and after another year in Edinburgh began practice in Manchester. Here he made for himself a distinguished position, but a fierce controversy, in which his advocacy of the new discoveries of Gall and Spurzheim involved him with his professional brethren, led to his finally removing to Sheffield. His career in his native town was from the first a success. He at once took a prominent and important position in the Literary and Philosophical Society, Mechanics' Library, and Mechanics' Institution, and an active part in promoting the return of liberal members during the first and second elections for Sheffield under the Reform Act of 1832. His works, 'An Experimental Enquiry into the Laws of Animal Life,' Edinburgh, 1829, 8vo, and 'The

Physiology of the Fœtus, Liver, and Spleen,' 1831, added much to his professional reputation, and he was appointed one of the honorary physicians to the Sheffield General Infirmary. Holland was an enthusiastic student of the new science of mesmerism. In the struggle for the repeal of the corn laws he turned his back on his old principles and actively defended protection. Although his new friends rewarded his efforts with a purse containing five hundred guineas, his action cost him in practice and position more than ten times the amount. Practically giving up his profession, Holland became provisional director of many of the railway projects at the time of the railway mania, and was also a director of the Leeds and West Riding Bank and of the Sheffield and Retford Bank. Disaster overtook these latter companies, and involved him in utter ruin. He retired to Worksop, where he wrote 'Philosophy of Animated Nature,' 1848, which he regarded as his best work. After an unsuccessful attempt to establish himself in London, he returned again to Sheffield in 1851, and having changed his views on medical science began practice as a homœopathist. He was elected a member of the town council, but lost his seat in 1858, owing to his advocacy of a Local Improvement Act. In 1862, however, he was made an alderman of the borough, and that position he held until his death at Sheffield on 7 March 1865.

Holland's principal works are, besides those mentioned above: 1. 'Essay on Education,' 1828, 8vo. 2. 'Inquiry into the Principles and Practice of Medicine,' 2 vols. 1833 and 1835. 3. 'Corn Law Repealing Fallacies,' &c., 1840, 8vo. 4. 'Millocrat,' 1841, 8vo. 5. 'The Abuses and Evils of Charity, especially of Medical Charitable Institutions.' 6. 'The Vital Statistics of Sheffield,' 1843. 7. 'The Philosophy of the Moving Powers of the Blood.' 8. 'Diseases of the Lungs from Mechanical Causes,' 1844. 9. 'The Nature and Cure of Consumption, Indigestion, Scrofula, and Nervous Affections,' 1850. 10. 'Practical Suggestions for the Prevention of Consumption,' 1850. 11. 'Practical Views on Nervous Diseases,' 1850. 12. 'The Constitution of the Animal Creation as expressed in Structural Appendages,' 1857. 13. 'The Domestic Practice of Homœopathy,' London, 12mo, 1859. He also edited a new edition of the poetical works of Richard Furness of Dore, with a sketch of his life, 1858.

[Annals of Yorkshire, p. 453; medical directories, 1864; Cat. of the Manchester Free Ref. Library.] A. N.

HOLLAND, GUY (1587?–1660), jesuit, who sometimes assumed the name of HOLT, was born in Lincolnshire in or about 1587, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1605. On being converted to Roman catholicism he retired to Spain, and entered the English College at Valladolid on 26 Nov. 1608. He was ordained priest, and in May 1613 was sent to England, where he joined the Society of Jesus in 1615. He was arrested, with other fathers, in March 1627–8, at the London residence of the society. On 14 July 1628 he was professed of the four vows. For forty-five years he laboured on the English mission, chiefly in the London district, and in the 'residence of St. Mary,' or Oxford district, of which he was at one time superior. He died in England on 26 Nov. 1660, aged 73.

He is author of: 1. 'Exceptions' made against the 'Discourse of the Infallibility of the Church of Rome,' by Lucius Cary, lord Falkland, which appeared at Oxford in 1645, 4to. Lord Falkland replied in 'A View of some Exceptions made against the Discourse,' &c., Oxford, 1646, 4to. Bishop Barlow distinctly declares that Holland wrote the answer to the 'Discourse' (WOOD, *Athenæ Oxon.*, ed. Bliss, ii. 569), but in the British Museum Catalogue the authorship is ascribed to the Rev. Thomas White, *alias* Blackloe. Another reply to the 'Discourse' was written by Hugh Paulinus or Serenus Cressy [q. v.] 2. 'The Grand Prerogative of Humane Nature. Namely, the Souls naturall or native immortality, and freedome from corruption, shewed by many arguments, and also defended against the rash and rude conceptions of a late presumptuous Authour, who hath adventured to impugne it. By G. H., Gent.,' London, 1653, 8vo, pp. 134. Other works, left ready for the press, are said to have been stopped by the censors owing to one or two points in which the author deviated from the common opinion of the doctors.

[Addit. MS. 5871, f. 174; De Backer's Bibl. de la Compagnie de Jésus; Dodd's Church Hist. iii. 309; Foley's Records, i. 700, vii. 365; Gillow's Bibl. Dict.; Lewis's Lives of Lord Clarendon's Friends, i. 166; Nichols's Discovery of the Jesuits' College at Clerkenwell (Camden Society's Miscellany, vol. ii.), p. 48; Oliver's Jesuit Collections, p. 117; Southwell's Bibl. Scriptorum Soc. Jesu, p. 311; Wallace's Anti-Trinitarian Biography, i. 157; Watt's Bibl. Brit.] T. C.

HOLLAND, HENRY (*d.* 1604), divine, educated at Magdalene College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1579–80, was instituted to the vicarage of Orwell, Cambridgeshire, on 21 Nov. 1580. In 1583 he commenced M.A., and on 13 Feb. 1593–4 was instituted to the vicarage of St. Bride, London, on the presentation of the dean and chapter of Westminster. This benefice was

vacant by his death before 13 Feb. 1603–4. A son, Henry, entered Merchant Taylors' School in 1613 (Robinson, *Merchant Taylors' School Reg.* i. 76).

Holland was the author of the following works: 1. 'A Treatise against Witchcraft; or A Dialogue, wherein the greatest doubts concerning that sinne are briefly answered. . . . Herevnto is also added a Short Discourse, containing the most certen meanes ordained of God, to discouer, expell, and to confound all the sathanicall inuentions of Witchcraft and Sorcerie,' Cambridge, 1590, 4to; dedicated to Robert Devereux, earl of Essex. 2. 'Spirituall Preseruatiues against the Pestilence: chiefly collected out of the 91 Psalme,' London, 1593, 16mo; 1603, 4to; dedicated to the lord mayor, sheriffs, and aldermen, and Thomas Aldersey, citizen, of London. To the second edition is added 'An Admonition concerning the use of Physick,' which was reprinted with 'Salomon's Pesthouse' (1630), by I. D. 3. 'Aphorisms of Christian Religion: or a verie compendious abridgement of M. I. Caluin's Institutions, set forth in short sentences methodically by M. I. Piscator: And now Englished according to the Authors third and last edition,' London, 1596, 8vo, with dedication to Dr. Goodman, dean of Westminster. 4. 'Christian exercise of Fasting, Private and Publick: whereunto is added certain Meditations on the 1st and 2d chapters of the Book of Job,' London, 1596, 4to.

Holland edited (London, by Felix Kyngston, 1603, 4to) 'Lectures upon the Epistles of Paul to the Colossians,' by Robert Rollok of Edinburgh, and the works of Richard Greenham [q. v.] (1599; 5th ed. 1612).

[Ames's Typ. Antiq. (Herbert), pp. 1255, 1257, 1268, 1294, 1358, 1419; Baker's MS. 30, p. 247; Cooper's Athenæ Cantabr. iii. 8; Newcourt's Repertorium, i. 317; Strype's Annals, ii. 5, fol.; Wood's Ath. Oxon. (Bliss), ii. 386.] T. C.

HOLLAND, HENRY (*d.* 1625), Roman catholic divine, a native of Daventry, Northamptonshire, was brought up at Worcester, and afterwards sent to Eton College, whence he proceeded to St. John's College, Oxford, of which he was nominated a scholar by the founder, Sir Thomas White, in 1565. He was admitted B.A. on 1 Dec. 1569 (*Oxf. Univ. Reg.*, Oxf. Hist. Soc., i. 275). Having been converted to Roman catholicism, he withdrew to the English College at Douay in 1573. He applied himself to the study of theology, was ordained deacon on 6 April 1577, and graduated B.D. in the university of Douay in 1578. In the latter year the college was removed to Rheims, where Holland was engaged, with Gregory Martin and other scholars, in translating the Bible into English. He accompanied Dr. William Allen to Paris in April 1579, returned to the college in the following month, and on 19 March 1579–80 was ordained priest. In 1582 he was sent to the English mission, where he laboured for several years. On returning to Douay he resumed his studies, and was created by the university a licentiate of theology on 22 Sept. 1587 (*Douay Diaries*, p. 274). When Pits wrote his work, 'De Angliæ Scriptoribus,' he described Holland as being then (in 1611) very old, having for some years been divinity reader in the monastery at Marchiennes in Hainault. It would appear that he was afterwards appointed to a similar office in the monastery of Anchine (Aquicinctum), near Douay, where he remained till his death on 28 Sept. 1625. He was buried in the cloister of the monastery, and a monument was erected to his memory with a quaint Latin epitaph, which has been printed by Wood (*Hist. et Antiq. Univ. Oxon.* ii. 307).

He wrote: 1. 'Urna Aurea, vel in Sacrosanctam Missam, maximeque in divinum Canonem Henrici Hollandi Expositio,' Douay (Laurence Kellam), 1612, 12mo. 2. 'Vita Thomæ Stapletoni,' in 'Opera quæ extant omnia Stapletonii,' 4 vols., Paris, 1620, fol., a work probably edited by Holland. 3. 'Carmina diversa,' and also, says Wood, 'other things printed beyond the sea which seldom or never come into these parts.' A translation of a Latin letter by Holland, describing the perils to which priests were exposed in England, is printed in the appendix to part i. of Challoner's 'Missionary Priests.'

[Wood's Athenæ Oxon. ed. Bliss, ii. 385, Fasti, i. 183; Records of the English Catholics, i. 427; Dodd's Church Hist. ii. 382; Pits, De Angl. Script. p. 808; Gillow's Dict. Engl. Cath.; Duthillœul's Bibl. Douaisienne, p. 186.] T. C.

HOLLAND, HENRY (1583–1650?), compiler and publisher, son of Philemon Holland [q. v.], was born at Coventry on 29 Sept. 1583. Although he proved in later life a good classical scholar, and was clearly well educated, he cannot be the Henry Holland of Lancashire who matriculated from Brasenose College, Oxford, 24 Oct. 1600, aged 16, and graduated B.A. 20 July 1604. He came to London as a youth, and usually designated himself 'Londonopolitanus.' He was made free of the Stationers' Company 5 Dec. 1608 (Arber, *Transcript*, iii. 683). The first book published by him was Thomas Draxe's 'Sicke Man's Catechisme,' London, 1609, 8vo, which was licensed to Holland and John Wright jointly on 4 Feb. 1608–9. In 1610 he published from a previously unprinted manuscript 'A Royal Elegie' on Edward VI, by Sir John Cheke; the book is

now of great rarity. In 1613 he accompanied John, first lord Harington [q. v.], whose family had been on friendly terms with his father, to the Palatinate, when Harington accompanied the Princess Elizabeth to the home of her husband, the elector palatine. In 1614 Holland published, in conjunction with M. Laws, a compilation by himself, which bore the title 'Monumenta Sepulchraria Sancti Pauli. The Monuments . . . of Kings, Nobles, Bishops, and others buried in the Cathedrall Church of St. Paul, London, untill this present yeare . . . 1614, and a Catalogue of all the Bishops of London . . . untill this present. . . . By H. H.,' London, 4to [1614]. A reissue, entitled 'Ecclesia Sancti Pauli illustrata,' and continued to 1633, was published (J. Norton . . . sold by H. Seyle) in 1633, with a dedication by Holland, addressed to Laud, then bishop of London, and to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral.

Holland's reputation as a bookseller was chiefly made by the issue of two elaborately illustrated antiquarian works, with letterpress from his own pen. The earlier venture was 'Baziliωlogia. A Booke of Kings. Beeing the true and liuely effigies of all our English Kings from the Conquest vntill this present. With their seuerall Coats of Armes, Impreses, and Devises. And a briefe Chronologie of their Liues and Deaths. Elegantly graven in Copper. Printed for H. Holland, and are to be sold by Comp. [i.e. Compton] Holland ouer against the Xchange, 1618,' fol. Compton Holland was probably Henry's brother, and a few of the plates were cut by him. The engravers employed included R. Elstracke, Simon Pass, and Francis Delaram; to the last the fine portraits of Queens Mary and Elizabeth and Princes Henry and Charles are due. Perfect copies include thirty-one portraits besides the title-page engraved with portraits of James I and Queen Anne. The copy in the British Museum wants the portraits of John of Gaunt, Henry IV, Anne Boleyn, and Mary Queen of Scots. The title-page is sometimes found with portraits of Charles I and Henrietta Maria in place of James I and Queen Anne, and the plate was used with fresh lettering for the title of Biondi's 'Civil Wars of England' (1641), translated by Henry Carey, second earl of Monmouth [q. v.] The work is of the utmost rarity. Book-collectors have often inserted additional portraits, and Lowndes gives a list of twenty-three which are often found in addition to the original thirty-two. A copy belonging to the Delabere family, which included 152 portraits in all, was sold piecemeal by Christie, 29 March 1811, and fetched 601*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

Holland's second and more famous illustrated publication appeared in 1620 in two folio volumes, the first dedicated to James I and the second to the universities of Cambridge and Oxford. Holland's letterpress is in Latin throughout. The title runs: 'Herωologia Anglica, hoc est, Clarissimorum et doctissimorum aliquot Anglorum qui floruerunt ab anno Cristi M.D. usque ad presentem annum M.D.C.XX. Viuæ effigies, Vitæ, et elogia. Duobus tomis, Authore H. H., Anglo-Britanno. Impensis Crispini Passæi Calcographus [*sic*] et Jansoni Bibliopolæ Arnhemiensis.' The work opens with a portrait of Henry VIII, and closes with one of Thomas Holland (*d.* 1612) [q. v.] There are sixty-five portraits in all, and two engravings of monuments (of Prince Henry and Queen Elizabeth respectively). In one copy in the British Museum there is inserted an old manuscript list of the pictures whence the engravings were made. This was printed in 1809 for insertion in other copies. A presentation copy from Holland to Sir Thomas Holland is in the Grenville collection at the British Museum; another copy, with an inscription addressed by Holland to Robert Sidney, earl of Leicester, is described by Lowndes.

Until 1630 Holland seems to have carried on his publishing business. His less elaborate publications included 'Newes from Frankfort,' 1612, 4to; 'Newes from Gulick and Cleve,' 1615 (jointly with G. Gibbs). In 1626 he printed at his own expense and published at Cambridge his brother Abraham's posthumous works as 'Hollandi Posthuma.' To 'Salomon's Pest House,' by I. D., which he published with T. Harper in 1630, he added 'Mr. Hollands Admonition,' a poem by his brother Abraham. Holland helped his father with his later publications. He wrote the dedication to Charles I of his father's 'Cyropædia' of Xenophon (1632), and edited after Dr. Holland's death his Latin version of Bauderon's 'Pharmacopœia' in 1639, and his 'Regimen Sanitatis Salerni' in 1649.

Holland's last days were spent in great poverty. On 26 June 1647 was issued a broadsheet addressed 'to men, fathers, and brethren,' appealing for charitable aid. He had been, the paper stated, 'a grandjury-man, and a subsidy-man, and one of the trained band charged with a corslet,' and had acted as a commissioner under the great seal against bankrupts. His credit had been good, and he had rented a house in the parish of St. Mary-le-Bow. During the plague in London in 1625 he and his wife, Susannah, had worked hard among the poor.

Mrs. Holland had since died 'of a wolfe' (10 Dec. 1635) 'at the Black Raven in Cheapside' (Smyth, *Obit.* Camd. Soc. p. 11). As 'a zealous hater and abhorrer of all superstition and Popery and prelaticall innovations in church government' he had incurred the wrath of Laud, and had been imprisoned by order of both the high commission court and Star-chamber. He declared himself adverse to 'all late sprung-up sectaries.' In 1643 he served in the life-guards of Basil Feilding, earl of Denbigh, the parliamentary general, and was 'eldest man' of the troop, being sixty years old. Subsequently his eyesight and hearing had much decayed, he was crazy in his limbs, impotent in body, and so 'indigent in estate' owing to lawsuits that he had had to plead in a chancery suit *in forma pauperis*. The facts are attested by four persons, including William Gouge [q. v.], the puritan divine; but the facts that Holland dedicated his book about St. Paul's Cathedral to Laud in 1633, and that his imprisonment has not been corroborated, throw some doubt on the details. The title-page of his father's posthumously published 'Regimen' shows that Holland was still alive in 1649.

[Authorities cited; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. ed. Bliss, ii. 387; Thomas Sharp's Illustrations of the Antiquities of Coventry; Holland's Works; Holland's broadside petition, 1647 (Brit. Mus. press-mark 669, f. 11, No. 34); Lowndes's Bibl. Man.; Brit. Mus. Cat. of Books before 1640.]

S. L.

HOLLAND, HENRY (1746?–1806), architect, was a relative of Lancelot Brown [q. v.] (see marriages between the families in *Register of St. George*, Hanover Square, Harl. Soc., i. 142, 228), to whose influence he probably owed his first architectural employment. In 1763–4 he designed Claremont House, near Esher, Surrey, for Lord Clive (elevations in Richardson, *New Vitruvius Britannicus*, vol. i. plates 61–3; Watts, *Seats*, plate vi.), and about the same time made alterations to Trentham Hall, Staffordshire, for the Duke of Sutherland (plates in Ackermann, *Repository of Arts*, 3rd ser. 1824, iv. 1; Watts, *Seats*, plate xxxi.; Neale, *Seats*, vol. iv.; Morris, *Seats*, i. 59). In 1771–2 he directed the construction of Battersea Bridge, and in 1777–8 designed Brooks's Club House, No. 60 St. James's Street (opened October 1778), the front of which has since been altered. About 1780 he entirely re-erected Wenvoe Castle, Glamorganshire, in the 'grand old castle taste' of the period (*Gent. Mag.* 1785, p. 937), and in 1786 designed the vestibule and portico entrance of Featherstonhaugh House, Whitehall (the work of Payne), which was afterwards called Melbourne House, and later Dover House (plate in Malton, *London and Westminster*, xxvi.) In 1787 he was employed in designing the Marine Pavilion at Brighton for the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV, which consisted mainly of additions to the original villa (views by C. Middleton, 1788; by Gardiner, engraved by Newton, 1801; *Brighton New Guide*, 1800, p. 15; Brayley, *Palace at Brighton*, plate i.; plans and elevations in Richardson, *New Vitruvius Britannicus*, vol. i. plates 6–7; Repton, *Designs for the Pavilion at Brighton*). Fresh additions were made in 1801–2 by P. F. Robinson, a pupil of Holland, and the whole was subsequently remodelled by J. Nash and W. Porden.

In 1788 Holland began his principal work, the alteration and enlargement of Carlton House, Pall Mall, as a residence for the Prince of Wales. He renewed the façade and added the Roman Corinthian portico and the open colonnade in front of the court-yard (plates in Britton and Pugin, *Public Buildings*, ii. 193–201 (5); Pyne, *Royal Residences*, iii. 11–92 (21); Papworth, *Select Views*, pp. 7 seq. (3); Ackermann, *Repository of Arts*, 1809 i. 398, 1812 vii. 29, 1822 xiv. 189). The Gothic conservatory, erected later, was the work of Thomas Hopper [q.v.] On the motion of R. B. Sheridan, Holland's account of expenses was laid before the House of Commons on 3 June 1791, when a committee of inquiry was appointed (*Gent. Mag.* 1791, p. 921). The house was pulled down in 1827, and the columns of the portico were removed to the National Gallery in Trafalgar Square. The stabling and riding-house, after having been used as a record office, were taken down in 1858. In 1789 Holland made some improvements at Woburn Abbey, Bedfordshire (the house having been designed in 1747 by H. Flitcroft), including the conservatory (now sculpture gallery), the Canaletti room, the library, the entrance to the park from London, the Chinese dairy, tennis court, and riding-school (plates in Robinson, *Vit. Brit.*; view of dairy by Morris, 1803). In 1791 he designed Drury Lane Theatre for R. B. Sheridan. The house was opened on 12 March 1794. Holland had much difficulty in obtaining a settlement of his accounts with Sheridan (cf. the *Builder*, 1855, p. 424; plan and views of the building in Wilkinson, *Londina Illustrata*, vols. i. and ii.; north-west view in *European Magazine*, 1793, xxiv. 364; cf. in Malton, i. 48). The theatre was destroyed by fire on 24 Feb. 1809. He altered Covent Garden Theatre, which was opened on 15 Sept. 1794 and destroyed by fire on 20 Dec. 1808 (view of interior in Wilkinson, vol. i.) In

1795 he designed Southill House, Bedfordshire, for Samuel Whitbread, esq. (views in NEALE, *Seats*, 2nd ser. vol. v.; ACKERMANN, *Repository*, 3rd ser. 1825, vi. 63), and was engaged in the design of the New East India House, Leadenhall Street, a work which is frequently attributed to R. Jupp, the surveyor to the company at the time (cf. in MALCOLM, *Lond. Rediv.* i. 82–5; BRITTON and PUGIN, ii. 82–9; front view published by Laurie & Whittle, 1800; MALTON, plate 73; north view in PAPWORTH, *Views*, plate 56; Holland's description of the decoration of the pediment of the portico in *Gent. Mag.* 1803, p. 430). The building with the site was sold in 1861, and was pulled down in the following year. In 1801 he completely re-erected the mansion at Wimbledon Park, Surrey, on a different site to the former building (view in ACKERMANN, *Repository*, 3rd ser. 1825, v. 64). His last work was probably the colonnade, screen wings, and pavilions to the Assembly Rooms, now the Athenæum, Ingram Street, Glasgow (erected in 1796 by R. Adam), which were not completed till 1807.

About 1780 Holland purchased a hundred acres of land in Chelsea, as a building speculation; laid out Sloane Street, erecting the white brick houses there, Cadogan Place, and Hans Place, and erected a villa for himself in Hans Place (three drawn plans of the estate and two elevations of the villa, dated 11 Aug. 1790, in the King's Library; the particulars of the sale of the villa, dated 1807, in the library of the Royal Institute of British Architects). Part of the ground was afterwards occupied by Prince's Club, and the property has recently been almost entirely rebuilt. Another scheme of his was the erection of Albany Chambers, which was carried out in 1804, on the gardens of York House, Piccadilly, behind the main house, which was the work of Sir William Chambers.

Holland was district surveyor of Hatton Garden Liberty, Ely Rents, Saffron Hill, St. Mary-le-Strand with the Duchy of Lancaster, and precincts of the Savoy. On 17 July 1789 he, with nine other architects, including Robert Adam, George Dance, and John Soane, was appointed by a committee of the House of Commons to inspect and report upon the buildings of the houses of parliament with the offices attached. The report was presented 20 July (*Annual Register*, 1790, pp. 247–8). He succeeded R. Jupp as surveyor to the East India Company in 1799 (*Gent. Mag.* 1799, p. 539), and at the time of his death was justice of the peace for the county of Middlesex. He was probably a member of the firm of Holland, Copland, & Rowles, timber merchants; Rowles was a relation and pupil. It is said that Sir John Soane studied under him before he gained the gold medal of the Royal Academy in 1776 and became a pupil of George Dance. Holland was the developer of the Anglo-Greco-Roman style, his decorations resembling those of the Adams, and he introduced into the works at Carlton House the art of graining and marbling from Paris. Some of his designs have been accused of over-decoration (*Penny Cyclopædia*, Suppl.; DALLAWAY, *Anecdotes of the Arts*, p. 155). His practice of charging 1, 2, or 2½ per cent. for measuring buildings, in addition to the usual architect's charge of 5 per cent., was severely censured by Sir John Soane, who considered it 'highly unwarrantable' (SOANE, *Letter to Earl Spencer*, 1799, pp. 3–12). He was made F.S.A. in 1797.

For the Association of Architects, of which he was a member, Holland acted on a committee, appointed 1 March 1792, to inquire into the causes of the frequent fires in the metropolis, and drew up the 'Report' in the same year. Accounts of the experiments made in the various methods of securing buildings from fire are given in the appendix to the 'Report,' pp. 57, 67, 75, 81. He contributed to the 'Communications' of the board of agriculture, 1797, pp. 97–102, a paper on 'Cottages,' with a design (plate xxxv.), and in the Appendix for the same year an account with plates of 'Pisé, or the Art of Building Strong and Durable Walls, to the Height of several Stories, with nothing but Earth, or the most Common Materials.' The account was extracted from a work on the subject by Francis Cointeraux, architect (Paris, 1791).

Holland died at his house in Hans Place on 17 June 1806, aged about sixty. A marble bust of him by Garrard is placed at the entrance to the sculpture gallery at Woburn Abbey. He married, on 11 Feb. 1773, Bridget Brown of Hampton (*Registers of St. George*, Hanover Square, i. 228, Harl. Soc.), by whom he had two sons, Henry and Lancelot, and five daughters.

[Authorities quoted; Dict. of Architecture; Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Penny Cyclopædia, Supplement; Builder, 1855, pp. 423–4, 437; Cunningham's Handbook of London, 1850; Brayley's Surrey, iii. 454, 502–3; Manning and Bray's Surrey, iii. 329; Glasgow Past and Present, p. 129; Daily Advertiser, 19 June 1806; will at Somerset House; Cat. of King's Prints and Drawings in Brit Mus.; List of Soc. Antiq. London.] B. P.

HOLLAND, SIR HENRY (1788–1873), physician, son of Peter Holland, medical practitioner, was born on 27 Oct. 1788 at Knutsford in Cheshire, where his father prac-

tised. His maternal grandmother was a sister of Josiah Wedgwood the potter [q. v.] A cousin was Mrs. Gaskell the novelist. He spent the four years 1799–1803 at Newcastle-on-Tyne, under the tuition of the Rev. W. Turner; a fifth year he spent at Bristol, under the Rev. John Prior Estlin [q. v.] In 1804 he became articled clerk to a Liverpool merchant, with liberty to study at Glasgow University for two sessions. At the end of the second session he obtained a release from business, and entered upon medical study. In his eighteenth year he drew up an official statistical report on the agriculture of Cheshire. He afterwards proceeded to Edinburgh University, but besides pursuing his medical studies there he devoted two winters to studying at Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals in London. In 1810 he visited Iceland with Sir George S. Mackenzie, bart., and Dr. Richard Bright [q. v.], and contributed to Mackenzie's 'Travels in Iceland' the accounts of the 'History and Literature, Government, Laws, and Religion of Iceland,' and of the 'Diseases of the Icelanders.' He took the degree of M.D. at Edinburgh in 1811, and spent the following year and a half (1812–13) in European travel. Of his travels in south-east Europe he published an interesting account in 1815. In the summer of 1814 he returned to the continent as medical attendant on the Princess of Wales (afterwards Queen Caroline). In his evidence at the parliamentary inquiry held in 1820 with a view to divorcing her from George IV, Holland testified that the princess's conduct with Bergami was, so far as he had seen, free from impropriety. Returning to London, he became a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians in 1816. He soon entered upon fashionable practice in Mount Street, and in his fourth year made an income of 1,200*l*. He then removed to Brook Street, Grosvenor Square, where he remained during the rest of his life. In 1816 he was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1828 a fellow of the College of Physicians. In a few years he resolved not to let his professional income exceed 5,000*l*., and to spend all his leisure in study, recreation, and travel. He became one of the best known men in London society, the friend and adviser of almost every man of note. In 1837 he was appointed physician extraordinary to Queen Victoria, in 1840 physician in ordinary to the prince consort, and he declined a baronetcy offered by Lord Melbourne in 1841. He was made physician in ordinary to the queen in 1852, and accepted a baronetcy in 1853. He was for many years president of the Royal Institution. In his later years he retired from practice, but continued to make long tours. His last excursion was to Russia; on his way back he attended the trial of Marshal Bazaine at Versailles on 24 Oct. 1873, returned to London the next day, and died in bed on 27 Oct., the eighty-fifth anniversary of his birth.

As a physician, Holland's work was more fashionable than scientific. The 'frequent half-hour of genial conversation' was one of his favourite therapeutic agents. He took no part in the medical societies, and although twice a vice-president of the College of Physicians, declined to be nominated for the presidency. His few scientific writings are easy and clear in style, and always interesting, and he wrote with much care many reviews for the quarterly reviews. His 'Chapters on Mental Physiology' show considerable insight into the relation between mind and body. Notwithstanding his wide experience, gathered in long and frequent foreign tours and in intercourse with notable persons, his 'Recollections' are not as interesting as might be expected. Their defects are, however, due to his scrupulous regard for the feelings of others. In person, Holland was of middle height and very spare. He married, in 1822, Miss M. E. Caldwell, daughter of James Caldwell of Linley Wood, Staffordshire; she died on 2 Feb. 1830, leaving issue Henry Thurstan Holland, created in 1888 Lord Knutsford; Francis James, canon of Canterbury; and two daughters. In 1834 he married Saba, daughter of the Rev. Sydney Smith, who died on 2 Nov. 1866, and by whom he had three daughters. Saba, lady Holland, inherited much of her father's wit, and wrote a memoir of her father, which was published in two volumes in 1855.

Holland wrote: 1. 'Travels in the Ionian Isles, Albania, Thessaly, Macedonia, &c., during 1812 and 1813,' London, 1815, 4to; 2nd edit., 2 vols., 1819, 8vo. 2. 'Medical Notes and Reflections,' London, 1839; 3rd edit., 1855. 3. 'Chapters on Mental Physiology,' London, 1852; founded chiefly on chapters in No. 2; 2nd edit., enlarged, 1858. 4. 'Essays on Scientific and other subjects contributed to the "Edinburgh" and "Quarterly" Reviews, London, 1862; German translation by B. Althaus, Hamburg, 1864. 5. 'Recollections of Past Life,' London, 1872. 6. 'Fragmentary Papers on Science and other Subjects,' edited by his son, the Rev. F. J. Holland, London, 1875.

[Holland's Recollections; A. Hayward's review of the Recollections, Quarterly Review, cxxxii. 157–93; Times, 31 Oct. 1873; Medical Times and Gazette, 1873, ii. 498, 509; Lancet, 1873, ii. 650; Brit. Med. Journ. 1873, ii. 532; Munk's Coll. of Phys. iii. 144–9.] G. T. B.

HOLLAND, HEZEKIAH (*fl.* 1638–1661), puritan divine, was probably born in Ireland, as he styles himself 'Anglo-Hibernus' in his 'Exposition,' and is supposed to be the Ezekias Holland who graduated B.A. at Dublin in 1638. He became rector of Sutton Valence, Kent, in 1653 (HASTED, *Kent*, ii. 416), and as puritan minister there and by his writings exercised a considerable influence. The following is a list of his works: 1. 'A Christian Looking-glass,' 8vo, London, 1649. 2. 'An Exposition, or a Short but full, plain, and perfect Epitome of the most choice Commentaries upon the Revelations of St. John,' London, 1650, 4to. This was for the most part delivered by way of exposition in his parish church of Sutton Valence. 3. 'Adam's Condition in Paradise discovered; also a Treatise of the Lawful Ministrie,' &c., 1656, 4to. A portrait is prefixed to the 'Exposition.'

[Information from the Rev. J. J. Dredge; Ware's Writers of Ireland, p. 158; Granger's Biog. Hist.; Bodleian Lib. Cat.; Brit. Mus. Cat.; Watt's Bibl. Brit.] A. N.

HOLLAND, HUGH (*d.* 1633), poet, a native of Denbigh, son of Robert Holland, was a queen's scholar at Westminster School, under Camden, was elected to Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1589, and became fellow there. On leaving Cambridge he went abroad, travelling as far as Jerusalem. It was insinuated that he was made a knight of the Sepulchre; he certainly embraced the Roman catholic faith, and suffered in some way at Rome for indulging in free expressions concerning Queen Elizabeth. On his return to England he expected to receive preferment; not getting it, 'he grumbled out the rest of his life in visible discontentment' (FULLER). Wood says that he spent some years at Oxford after his return. From the dedicatory address before his 'Cypres Garland,' 1625, we learn that he had been patronised by George Villiers, duke of Buckingham, who had introduced him to King James. In the course of that poem he alludes to his own troubles and bereavements, and the deaths of his mother, whose maiden name was 'Payne,' of 'Ursula, his wife, the widow of Robert Woodard of Burnham, Buckinghamshire, and of 'Phil my daughter.' Holland died in 1633, and was buried in Westminster Abbey (23 July). Aubrey states, on the authority of Sir John Penruddock, that he found a patroness in Lady Elizabeth Hatton, second wife of Sir Edward Coke.

Holland is chiefly remembered as the author of an indifferent sonnet prefixed to the first Shakespeare folio (1623). He was a member of the Mermaid Club, and may have been personally acquainted with Shakespeare. Edward Phillips ('Theatrum Poetarum') speaks of him as 'a poetical writer thought worthy by some to be mentioned with Spenser, Sidney, and other the chief of English poets; with whom nevertheless he must needs be confessed inferior both in poetic fame and merit.' Joseph Hunter pointed out that Phillips here refers to the exaggerated estimate of Holland entertained by John Lane (the friend of Milton and Phillips), set forth in 'Triton's Triumph,' a poem preserved in manuscript both in the British Museum and Cambridge University Library. Lane also commends Holland's critical ability.

In 1603 Holland published 'Pancharis: the first Booke. Containing the Preparation of the Love between Owen Tudyr and the Queene, long since intended to her Maiden Majestie: and now dedicated to the Invincible James,' 8vo (Bodleian); and in 1625 'A Cypres Garland. For the Sacred Forehead of our late Soveraigne King James,' 4to, which he dedicated to the Duke of Buckingham. He contributed commendatory verses to Farnaby's 'Canzonets,' 1598; Ben Jonson's 'Sejanus,' 1605; Bolton's 'Elements of Armory,' 1610 (he was nominated a member of Bolton's projected Academ. Royal); Coryate's 'The Odcombian Banquet,' 1611; 'Parthenia,' 1611; Sir Thomas Hawkins's translation of selected odes of Horace, 1625; and Alabaster's 'Roxana,' 1632. In Lansdowne MS. 777 is preserved an epitaph on Henry, prince of Wales, and he has verses in Harleian MSS. 3910 and 6917. Letters to Sir Robert Cotton are in Cotton MS. Julius, C. iii. (15). In Raymond's 'Itinerary. Containing a Voyage made through Italy,' 1648, are some Latin verses by Holland on Sannazaro, and in Hacket's life of Archbishop Williams is an epitaph on Archbishop Mountaigne of York. Fuller states that Holland left in manuscript 'Verses in Description of the Chief Cities of Europe,' chronicles of Queen Elizabeth's reign, and a life of William Camden.

Care must be taken to distinguish Hugh Holland from Henry Holland (1583–1650?) [q. v.]

[Fuller's Worthies; Wood's Athenæ, ed. Bliss, ii. 559–61; Corser's Collectanea; Hunter's Chorus Vatum (Addit. MS. 24488, ff. 256–9); Welch's Alumni Westmonasterienses, pp. 61–2.] A. H. B.

HOLLAND, JAMES (1800–1870), water-colour painter, was born at Burslem, 17 Oct. 1800, where his father and other members of his family were employed at the pottery works of William Davenport. He was himself employed at an early age in painting

flowers on pottery and porcelain, and came to London in 1819 to practise as a flower-painter, and to give lessons in drawing landscape, architecture, and marine subjects. He first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1824, and in 1830 he visited France and made studies of its architecture. In 1823 he exhibited a picture of 'London from Blackheath.' In 1835 he became an associate exhibitor of the (now Royal) Society of Painters in Water-colours, but he left the society in 1843, and joined the (now Royal) Society of British Artists, of which he remained a member till 1848. He rejoined the Water-colour Society in 1856, and was elected a full member two years afterwards. He was much employed in drawing for the illustrated annuals, and for this purpose he visited Venice, Milan, Geneva, and Paris in 1836, and Portugal in 1838. In 1839 he exhibited at the Royal Academy a fine painting of Lisbon. In 1845 he went to Rotterdam, in 1850 to Normandy and North Wales, in 1851 again to Geneva, and in 1857 again to Venice. In the South Kensington Museum are a series of sketches in Portugal dated 1847, from which it would appear that he visited that country a second time. In the course of his life he exhibited, in addition to his contributions to the Water-colour Society, thirty-two pictures at the Royal Academy, ninety-one at the British Institution, and one hundred and eight at the Society of British Artists. Though generally classed as a water-colour painter, he was equally skilful in oils. He was one of the finest colourists of the English school, and his pictures, especially those of Venice, though neglected in his lifetime, are now eagerly sought for and fetch large prices. He appears to have ceased to exhibit in 1857. He died 12 Dec. 1870. At Greenwich Hospital there is a picture by him of Greenwich, and at the South Kensington Museum are two small oil pictures and a few water-colours, but there is no fine example of his work in the national collections.

[Redgrave's Dict.; Bryan's Dict. (Graves); Graves's Dict.; Catalogues of South Kensington Museum.] C. M.

HOLLAND, JOHN, Duke of Exeter and Earl of Huntingdon (1352?–1400), born about 1352, was third son of Thomas Holland (*d.* 1360), first earl of Kent [q. v.], by Joan, daughter of Edmund of Woodstock [q. v.], earl of Kent. His mother afterwards became the wife of Edward the Black Prince; Holland was consequently half-brother to Richard II.

Dugdale wrongly places his first military service in 1354–5, and supports his statement by a reference to a contemporary document which, however, contains no mention of him. In 1381 he was made a knight of the Garter; on 6 May in the same year justice of Chester. On the rising of the commons in 1381 he was with the king in the Tower, but like his brother, Thomas Holland [q. v.], he did not go out to Mile End. In the following December he was appointed one of those sent by the king to receive his bride (Anne of Luxemburg) at Calais, and escort her to England. In 1384 he is charged—on the authority of Walsingham, unsupported by any contemporary record—with a cold-blooded murder. A Carmelite friar had informed the king of an alleged plot on the part of the Duke of Lancaster to dethrone him. The duke soon convinced the king of his innocence, and advised the friar's detention in Holland's custody. The night before the date fixed for the inquiry into the matter, Holland and Sir Henry Green caused the friar to be butchered in prison (*Hist. Angl.* ii. 113–14).

During 1385 Holland was undoubtedly guilty of a crime which illustrates the violence of his temper. In that year he accompanied Richard on his way to Scotland. While the army was near York an archer of Ralph, eldest son of Hugh, earl Stafford, quarrelled with and slew one of Holland's esquires. According to Froissart on the evening after the occurrence, Ralph rode to visit Holland in order to appease him for the outrage; at the same time Holland was riding out to demand an explanation of Stafford. They passed each other in the dark, and Holland asked who went by; on receiving the answer 'Stafford,' he gave his own name, plunged his sword into Ralph's body, and rode off. Earl Stafford demanded vengeance, and on 14 Sept. 1385 the king ordered Holland's lands to be seized; he had taken sanctuary in the house of St. John of Beverley. Most of the chroniclers of the time state that his mother implored the king's pardon, and died from grief at its refusal. The exact date of the murder is unknown, but Joan died 8 July 1385, two months before the king issued the extant writ to seize Holland's lands. It is possible that the extant writ is not the earliest issued. In February 1386, it was arranged that Holland should find three chaplains to celebrate divine service for ever for the repose of Ralph Stafford's soul; two of these chaplains were to be stationed at the place where the youth had been slain, and the third at the place of his interment. The king afterwards directed that the three chaplains should be established at Langley, the place of Ralph's burial. Holland soon obtained the restitution of his property, and

married Elizabeth, second daughter of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, sister of the future Henry IV, receiving at the time a considerable grant of lands from the king. In 1386 he went—accompanied by his wife—into Spain as constable to his father-in-law; before starting he gave evidence at Plymouth in the Scrope and Grosvenor controversy. Throughout the campaign in Spain—where he held the post of constable of the English army—he performed numerous acts of valour in battle and deeds of skill in tilting, which won the highest praise from Froissart.

On his return from Spain he was, on 2 June 1387, created Earl of Huntingdon by the request of the commons of the 'Admirable Parliament;' an immense grant of lands was also made to him. In 1389 he was made chamberlain of England for life; and soon after admiral of the fleet in the western seas, and constable of Tintagel Castle and Brest. On 13 Sept. in the same year he is spoken of as a privy councillor. In 1390 he crossed to Calais in order to engage in further tournaments, and on returning distinguished himself in one at Smithfield.

In 1392 he accompanied an expedition into the northern parts of the kingdom, and later on in the same year went with the Duke of Lancaster to negotiate a truce with France. In 1394 he was made constable of Conway Castle, and in the same year undertook a pilgrimage to the Holy Land; in passing through Paris he learned that war had been proclaimed between Hungary and Turkey; he therefore, according to Froissart, determined to return from his pilgrimage by a road which would bring him to the scene of action. He probably abandoned this intention, as we find him with Richard II at Eltham in 1395, during the visit of Peter the Hermit. The same year he was made governor of the castle and town of Carlisle, of the west marches towards Scotland, and commissary-general of the same marches 16 Feb. 1396. In 1397 he took an active part with the king against Thomas of Woodstock [q. v.], duke of Gloucester, and Richard Fitzalan [q. v.], earl of Arundel. Richard seems to have heaped honours upon him in quick succession. On 29 Sept. in that year he was created Duke of Exeter. He obtained a grant of the furniture of the castle of Arundel, which the Earl of Arundel had forfeited; and the office of chamberlain of England, of which he had previously received a grant for life, was in 1398 given to him and his heirs in tail. At this time, his London residence was at Pultney House, where he gave sumptuous entertainments.

In 1399 he accompanied Richard on his unfortunate expedition into Ireland, and on his return to Pembroke counselled the king to go to Conway. He was one of those sent by Richard to Henry IV with orders to seek a *modus vivendi*; at the meeting Holland seems to have been the chief spokesman. Henry after hearing his messages detained him about his person.

After Richard's deposition in October 1399, Holland was called on in parliament to justify his action against the Duke of Gloucester. He and the other appellants of 1397 answered that they acted under compulsion of the late king, but that they were not cognisant of, nor did they aid in, Gloucester's death. They were condemned to forfeit their dignities and lands granted to them subsequently to Gloucester's arrest, so that Holland again became Earl of Huntingdon. Soon after this, in January 1400, Holland entered, with Thomas le Despenser [q. v.], his nephew, Thomas Holland, earl of Kent (1374–1400) [q. v.], and others, into a conspiracy against Henry IV for the restoration of Richard II. According to one account (*Traison et Mort*, p. 86) he was present in the fight at Cirencester, and was captured there. Walsingham, more probably, states that he remained near London to watch the progress of events. When he saw his cause was lost, he fled through Essex, but was captured at Pleshey by the Countess of Hereford, who had him beheaded in the presence of Thomas Fitzalan [q. v.], earl of Arundel and Surrey, son of the Earl of Arundel whose death he had helped to bring about. The execution took place on 16 Jan. 1400 (*Inquisitio ad quod damnum*, 1 Henry IV, No. 29 *a*). His head was afterwards exposed, probably at Pleshey, till the king, at the supplication of Holland's widow, directed its delivery to the 'master or keeper of the college of the church of Plessy,' in order that it might be buried there with his body. His estates were declared by parliament to be forfeited on 2 March following. By his wife Elizabeth, daughter of John of Gaunt, he left issue three sons; his second son, John (1395–1447) [q. v.], was afterwards restored in blood, and to the family honours.

[Walsingham's Historia Anglicana (Rolls Ser.); Froissart's Chroniques; Chronique de la Traison et Mort du Roy Richart (Engl. Hist. Soc.); Wallon's Richard II; Wylie's Hist of Engl. under Henry IV, vol. i.; Beltz's Memorials of the Garter; Account of the Deposition of Richard II, printed in Archæologia, vol. xx.; Doyle's Official Baronage; Waurin's Chronicle (Rolls Ser.); Stubbs's Const. Hist. iii. 19, 26.] W. J. H–y.

HOLLAND, JOHN, Duke of Exeter and Earl of Huntingdon (1395–1447), was second son of John Holland, duke of Exeter (1352?–1400) [q. v.] His elder brother

Richard died 3 Sept. 1400, prior to the reversal of his father's attainder. He was born at his father's residence at Dartington in Devonshire on 18 March 1395, and baptised the same day in the parish church there. He was made knight of the Bath in 1413. In 1415 he took part in the trial of Richard, earl of Cambridge, and accompanied Henry V on his expedition into France. He was one of the leaders in the reconnoitre before Harfleur, and distinguished himself by his valour at Agincourt (*Political Songs*, ii. 125, Rolls Ser.) In 1416, probably in recognition of his services, he was restored in blood, and to the earldom of Huntingdon. On 4 May 1416 he was made a knight of the Garter, and next day was appointed lieutenant of the fleet (*Fœdera*, ix. 344), and in that capacity accompanied Bedford on his expedition for the relief of Harfleur in the following July. Exactly a year later he was in command of the fleet which completely defeated the Genoese off Harfleur, and so cleared the way for Henry V's second expedition. He again took part in the siege of Caen, and in the spring of 1418 was given a separate command, and captured the towns of Coutances and Avranches. At the siege of Rouen in the autumn he held the chief command on the left bank of the Seine. He displayed conspicuous bravery at the surprise of Pontoise on 30 July 1419, and was afterwards made captain of Gournay and Gisors. On 1 Dec. in that year he was commissioned to carry out the destruction of hostile castles and other dangerous strongholds in Normandy, and obtained a grant of forfeited lands in Normandy. In 1420 he defeated the French at Fresney, and, in company with Sir John Cornwall, laid siege to Fontaines-la-Vagant, and also to the castle of Clermont; in the latter place his efforts at subjection were unsuccessful. During the autumn he served at the siege of Melun, and on its capture he was made governor; in further reward for his services on this occasion he was appointed constable of the Tower of London for life on 20 Aug. 1420. After this he accompanied Henry V on his triumphal entry into Paris. Here Henry appointed him a resident custodian of King Charles of France, with a retinue of five hundred men. In 1421 he fell into the hands of the Dauphinists, when Clarence was defeated at Beaujé on 22 March. He remained in captivity until 1425, when he was exchanged for the Count of Vendôme (*Rot. Parl.* iv. 300), but he was forced to pay a very heavy ransom for his release, in consideration of which Henry VI granted him an annuity of 123*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* in 1428. On 24 Oct. 1429 he obtained license to marry Anne, widow of Edmund Mortimer, earl of March. In the following April he again visited France with the English army, and proceeded to the Duke of Burgundy's aid at Compiègne. He remained some time in the duke's company, being with him at the surrender of Gournay. Subsequently the duke left him before Compiègne, and from that place he retreated with John of Luxemburg to Noyon (see a letter from Burgundy in *Letters and Papers, Henry VI*, ii. 158 sqq. Rolls Ser.) He was present at Henry VI's coronation at Paris in 1431. His first wife must have died soon after the birth of his son and heir Henry, as in 1432 he obtained license to marry Beatrice, a natural daughter of John, king of Portugal, widow of Thomas, earl of Arundel, who had taken an active part in obtaining his father's execution at Pleshey. She died 14 Nov. 1439, and Huntingdon subsequently married Anne, eldest daughter of John de Montagu, third earl of Salisbury.

In 1432, after receiving a grant of the office of marshal of England, to hold during the minority of the Duke of Norfolk, he returned to France, and next year was in command in Normandy. In July 1435 he was one of the English representatives at the conference of Arras to treat for peace with the French; after this he seems to have returned to England, and was a commissioner for guarding the east and west marches towards Scotland. Later on in the same year he was appointed admiral of England, Ireland, and Aquitaine for life. In 1436 he was engaged on the defence of Calais against Burgundy (*Fœdera*, x. 646), and in March 1438 was in command of the expedition despatched to the relief of Guisnes. The possession of his various offices, more honourable than remunerative, led him to sue the king for a grant of an annual allowance; five hundred marks a year was accordingly given him until he should receive a grant of lands to that value. On 26 March 1439 he was the king's lieutenant in Aquitaine, 1,000*l.* being paid to him before taking up the office. He seems to have returned to England soon after, but was again sent on a military expedition into France, during which he besieged and captured Tartras; he was also appointed governor of Aquitaine, and was still there in June 1442 (*ib.* xi. 8). On 6 Jan. 1443 he was advanced to the dukedom of Exeter, the title lost by his father on his attainder, and shortly afterwards he received the license that he and his heirs male should take their places in all parliaments and councils next to the Duke of York. In 1445 the lordship of Sparre in the duchy of Aquitaine was conferred upon him, and probably about the same time he received a grant of the earldom of Ivry.

In 1445 and 1446 his son Henry was joined with him in the enjoyment of the office of admiral and constable of the Tower; this was probably on account of a decay in his own health, as in the latter year he made his will. One of his last public acts seems to have been the reception, on his approach to London, of the king of France in July 1445.

He died 5 Aug. 1447, and was buried in a chapel within the church of St. Catherine, beside the Tower; his son and heir Henry was then aged seventeen years. An inventory of his jewels and debts is preserved among the muniments of the dean and chapter of Westminster.

[Gesta Henrici Quinti (Engl. Hist. Soc.); Elmham's Vita Henrici Quinti (ed. Hearne); Hardyng's Chronicle; Walsingham's Historia Anglicana (Rolls Ser.); Waurin's Chroniques (Rolls Ser.); Letters and Papers of the Reign of Henry VI (Rolls Ser.); Rymer's Fœdera (orig. ed.); Nicolas's Battle of Agincourt; Puiseux' Siège de Rouen; Dugdale's Baronage; Doyle's Official Baronage.] W. J. H–y.

HOLLAND, JOHN (*d.* 1722), founder of the Bank of Scotland, was a merchant of the Staple, and probably a member of the Mercers' Company, London. He had partially retired when, on the suggestion of a Scottish friend, he projected the Bank of Scotland, which was established by act of the Scottish parliament (William III, Parl. 1, § 5) in 1695, in the name of the Governor and Company of the Bank of Scotland. The new bank opened its first branches in 1696. Holland was elected the first governor, and ultimately possessed seventy-four shares. One of the directors was James Foulis, with whom Holland had been associated in a scheme for introducing the manufacture of Colchester baizes into Scotland in June 1693 (Chambers, *Domestic Annals of Scotland*, pp. 95, 128). The bank made at first very slow progress, owing to the opposition of the African Company, which started a banking business in defiance of the bank's charter, and of the Bank of England. Holland's prudence and sagacity, seconded by considerable literary power, carried the bank successfully through these and other difficulties. In recognition of his services, the company presented him with a silver cistern, which in his will he directed to be carefully preserved as a family heirloom. With his son Richard he drew up a scheme for the establishment of a bank in Ireland. He died at Brewood Hall, Staffordshire, in 1722, and was buried in the church there. His will was proved on 4 May 1722 (registered in P. C. C. 96, Marlborough). He married Jane, only daughter, by his second wife, of Walter Fowke, M.D., of Brewood and Little Wyrley, Staffordshire, by whom he had two sons, Richard (see below) and Fowke.

He wrote: 1. 'A Short Discourse on the present temper of the Nation with respect to the Indian and African Company, and of the Bank of Scotland. Also of Mr. Paterson's pretended Fund of Credit,' 4to, Edinburgh, 1696. 2. 'The Directors of the Bank of England Enemies to the Great Interests of the Kingdom and also not just to the Trust reposed in them by the Adventurers, who chose them to do their best endeavours . . . for the advantage of the Joint Stock,' 4to, London, 1715. 3. 'The Ruine of the Bank of England and all Publick-Credit inevitable, and the necessity, in a short time, of stopping the payments upon the several funds to the Bank, South Sea Company, Lotteries . . . if the Honourable House of Commons will not themselves be judges of the means that may be offer'd to prevent it,' 4to, London, 1715. 4. 'Some Letters relating to the Bank of Scotland, published, with explanatory Remarks, in a Letter to the Proprietors, by Richard Holland, M.D.,' 8vo, London; reprinted at Edinburgh, 1723.

His son, Richard Holland, M.D. (1688–1730), was born in London in 1688, and educated at Catharine Hall, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1708, M.A. in 1712, and M.D. in 1723. His father left him an estate in Ashdown Forest, Sussex. He was admitted a candidate of the College of Physicians on 25 June 1724, a fellow on 25 June 1725, and was censor in 1728. He died, unmarried, at Shrewsbury, on 29 Oct. 1730 (will registered in P. C. C. 333, Auber). Holland wrote 'Observations on the Small Pox; or, an Essay to discover a more effectual Method of Cure,' 8vo, London, 1728 (other editions, 1730 and 1741), to which J. Chandler wrote an anonymous reply in 1729. He was elected F.R.S. on 30 Nov. 1726 (Thomson, *Hist. Roy. Soc.*, Appendix iv. p. xxxvii).

[Munk's Coll. of Phys. 1878, ii. 92; Hist. Account of the Bank of Scotland, 1728; Brit. Mus. Cat.; Burton's Hist. of Scotland (2nd edit.), viii. 67.] G. G.

HOLLAND, JOHN (1794–1872), poet and miscellaneous writer, son of John Holland, optical instrument maker, of Richmond Hill, in the parish of Handsworth, Yorkshire, and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Cox of Staveley, was born in Sheffield Park on 14 March 1794, and brought up to his father's trade, which he soon abandoned for literary pursuits. Several of his poems attracted the notice of James Montgomery, who became his attached friend. About 1818 he was appointed one of the secretaries of the Sheffield Sunday School Union, and from 1825

to 1832 he was, in succession to Montgomery, editor of the 'Sheffield Iris.' In 1832 he became editor of the 'Newcastle Courant,' but returned to Sheffield in 1833, and acted as joint editor of the 'Sheffield Mercury' from 1835 till the discontinuance of that journal in 1848. In acknowledgment of his journalistic services an annuity of 100*l.* was subscribed for by ten gentlemen of Sheffield, and presented to him in 1870. He died at his residence in Sheffield Park on 28 Dec. 1872, and was buried in Handsworth churchyard.

Holland's principal publications are: 1. 'Sheffield Park: a descriptive poem,' Sheffield, 1820, 8vo. 2. 'The Village of Eyam; a poem,' Macclesfield, 1821, 12mo. 3. 'The Hopes of Matrimony; a poem,' London, 1822, 8vo. 4. 'The History, Antiquities, and Description of the Town and Parish of Worksop, in the County of Nottingham,' Sheffield, 1826, 4to. 5. 'The Pleasures of Sight; a poem,' Sheffield, 1829, 12mo. 6. 'A Treatise on the progressive Improvement and present state of Manufactures in Metals,' forming 3 vols. of Lardner's 'Cabinet Cyclopædia,' London, 1831–49, 12mo. 7. 'Cruciana. Illustrations of the most striking aspects under which the Cross of Christ, and symbols derived from it, have been contemplated by piety, superstition, imagination, and taste,' Liverpool, 1835, 8vo. 8. 'The Tour of the Don. A series of extempore Sketches [chiefly by Holland] made during a pedestrian ramble along the Banks of that River and its Tributaries,' 2 vols., London, 1837, 12mo. 9. 'Brief Notices of Animal Substances used in the Sheffield Manufactures,' Sheffield, 1840, 8vo. 10. 'The Psalmists of Britain. Records, biographical and literary, of upwards of one hundred and fifty authors who have rendered the whole or parts of the Book of Psalms into English verse, with specimens and a general Introduction,' London, 1843, 8vo. 11. 'The Poets of Yorkshire, by William Cartwright Newsam,' completed and published by Holland, London, 1845, 8vo. 12. 'Diurnal Sonnets: Three Hundred and Sixty-six Poetical Meditations on various subjects,' Sheffield, 1851, 8vo. 13. 'Memorials of Sir Francis Chantrey . . . in Hallamshire and elsewhere,' London [1851], 8vo. 14. 'A Poet's Gratulation: addressed to James Montgomery on the eightieth Anniversary of his Birthday,' Sheffield [1851], 8vo. 15. 'Memoirs of the Life and Writings of James Montgomery; including selections from his correspondence, remains in prose and verse, and conversations on various subjects,' 7 vols., London, 1854–6, 8vo (conjointly with James Everett).

A portrait of Holland is prefixed to his 'Life' by William Hudson, London, 1874, 8vo.

[Life, by Hudson, as above; Reliquary, xiii. 246, xv. 145.] T. C.

HOLLAND, Sir NATHANIEL DANCE- (1735–1811), painter, was third son of George Dance the elder [q. v.], and elder brother of George Dance the younger [q. v.] He was born on 18 May 1735 (*School Register*), and entered Merchant Taylors' School in 1744 (*ib.*) He studied art under Francis Hayman [q. v.] for some years, and also in Italy, where he became acquainted with and hopelessly attached to Angelica Kauffmann. In 1761 he was elected a member of the Incorporated Society of Artists, and two years afterwards sent to their exhibition from Rome his picture of 'Dido and Æneas.' On his return to England he took up portrait-painting, and attained considerable distinction in that branch of art, contributing to the first exhibition of the Royal Academy (of which he was a foundation member) full-length portraits of George III and his young queen. Until 1776 he was a frequent exhibitor of portraits and historical pieces, but after that date ceased to exhibit, and in 1790 retired from his profession on his marriage with Harriet, daughter of Sir Cecil Bisshopp, bart., and widow of Thomas Dummer, esq. Having taken the additional name of Holland, he entered parliament, and was M.P. for East Grinstead for many years. In 1800 he was created a baronet, but dying without issue on 15 Oct. 1811, the title became extinct. Through his marriage and by his profession he had amassed considerable wealth, and even late in life continued to paint landscapes with considerable success. His best-known pictures are the royal portraits already mentioned (now at Up Park, Sussex), a portrait of Captain Cook at Greenwich Hospital, 'Timon of Athens,' a subject picture in the royal collection, and a portrait of 'Garrick as Richard III,' which was engraved in mezzotint by Dixon.

[Robinson's Reg. of Merchant Taylors' School, ii. 101; Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Burke's Extinct Baronetage.] C. J. R.

HOLLAND, PHILEMON (1552–1637), translator, born at Chelmsford, Essex, in 1552, was a remote descendant of the Hollands of Denton, Lancashire. His grandfather was Edward Holland of Glassthorpe, Northamptonshire. His father, John Holland, was a protestant clergyman, who fled to the continent with Miles Coverdale [q. v.] in Mary's reign, and, returning home after Elizabeth's accession, became rector of Dunmow Magna, Essex, on 26 Sept. 1564, and died there in 1578 (Newcourt, *Repert.* ii. 225). Philemon was educated at Chelmsford gram-

mar school, and afterwards became a scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was a pupil of Whitgift; graduated B.A. in 1570–1 and M.A. in 1574, and was elected a minor fellow 28 Sept. 1573, and a major fellow 3 April 1574. He was incorporated M.A. of Oxford on 11 July 1585; subsequently studied medicine, and is said to have graduated M.D. about 1595. This degree, which Holland was fond of parading, was probably conferred by a Scottish or foreign university: no mention of it is made in the registers of Oxford or Cambridge universities. Soon after 1595 Holland settled at Coventry, where he remained for the rest of his life. His medical practice seems to have been small, and he chiefly occupied himself with translations of the classics. In 1608 he became usher of the Coventry free school, and in 1613 George, lord Berkeley, eighth baron [q. v.], was his pupil there. He was admitted to the freedom of the city on 30 Sept. 1612. On 2 Sept. 1617 James I visited Coventry on his return from Scotland, and Holland, acting as deputy to the recorder, delivered in his presence a eulogistic oration, which was published, along with a sermon by Samuel Buggs, B.D., in 1622 (London, by John Dawson for John Bellamie), and was reprinted in Nichols's 'Progresses of James I,' iii. 424–6. On 23 Jan. 1627–8 Holland, then aged 76, was appointed headmaster of the Coventry free school, but ten months later he applied for permission to resign on account of his age, 26 Nov. 1628. A successor assumed office at Lady-day, 1629. He suffered much from poverty and debility in his last years. As early as 1609 the corporation of Coventry seems to have made him gifts of money (cf. his transl. of Ammianus Marcellinus, ded.), and the council purchased many of his translations, paying 4*l.* in 1609 for his version of Ammianus, and 5*l.* for his rendering of Camden's 'Britannia.' On 24 Oct. 1632 the city gave him a pension of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for three years, on account of his bodily weakness and the decay of his estate. On 11 April 1635 Henry Smyth, president of Magdalene College, Cambridge, authorised him to receive such charitable benevolence as the masters and fellows of the colleges in the university might bestow, in consideration of his 'learning and worthy parts,' and want of means. For sixty years, Smyth remarked, Holland had 'kept good hospitality. Sic tota Coventria testis' (*Cole MSS.*; cf. Brydges, *Restituta*, iii. 41), but when Smyth added, 'He wrote the Lepanto battle very finely,' he confused Holland with his son Abraham [q. v.] Holland died of old age, after being bedridden for a year, at Coventry, on 9 Feb. 1636–7, aged 85, and was buried in Holy Trinity Church. A Latin epitaph penned by himself is still extant on the south wall of the choir. He never wore spectacles in his life, and until his last illness was 'most indefatigable in his study.'

Holland married in 1579 Ann, daughter of William Bot, *alias* Peyton, of Perry Hall, Staffordshire. She died in 1627, aged 72, and was buried in Holy Trinity Church, Coventry, where a Latin epitaph by her son Henry is still legible. On 21 Dec. 1639 a Mrs. Holland was granted by the corporation a small sum 'in respect of her poverty,' and the recipient has been assumed to be Holland's second wife; but this seems improbable, and the lady, if a member of the doctor's family, may have been a widow of one of his sons. Holland was father of seven sons and three daughters. All his sons, except Henry, died before him. The sixth son, William (1592–1632), was a surgeon at Coventry, and was buried in Holy Trinity Church, near the grave of his father. Of his other sons, Abraham and Henry are separately noticed, and Compton Holland seems to have engaged in printselling in London with his brother Henry. A daughter, Elizabeth, married William Angell, merchant, of London (*Visitation of London*, 1633–1635, Harl. Soc. i. 18).

Holland's earliest translation—'the first-fruits of a few years' study'—was the 'Romane Historie' of Livy, with the breviaries of Florus, and a 'summarie' of Roman topography by J. Bartholomew Marlian of Milan. It was published in 1600 by Adam Islip, in folio, with a dedication to Queen Elizabeth. Holland claimed to have written the whole manuscript with the same pen—'a monumental pen,' says Fuller, which 'he solemnly kept,' and which ultimately was enclosed in silver by a lady of his acquaintance. In 1601 appeared Holland's most popular translation, 'The Historie of the World, commonly called the Naturall Historie of C. Plinius Secundus,' London, by Adam Islip, fol. 2 vols., dedicated to Sir Robert Cecil. The labour involved was exceptionally great, but a new edition (carefully revised, according to a note at the close of vol. ii.) appeared in 1634; vol. i., in some copies of the second issue, bears the date 1635. 'The Philosophie, commonly called the Morals, written by the learned philosopher Plutarch of Chæronea, translated out of Greek into English, and conferred with Latin and French,' followed in 1603, with a dedication to James I (London, by Arnold Hatfield, fol.) A 'newly revised and corrected' edition appeared in 1657. While the plague raged at Coventry in 1605–6, Holland translated Suetonius's 'Historie of Twelue Cæsars, Emperours of Rome . . . with a mar-

ginall glosse and other briefe annotations thereupon' (London, for Matthew Lownes, 1606, fol.); it was dedicated to Lady Harington, wife of John, first lord Harington [q. v.], with whom Holland was on very friendly terms. To the mayor and corporation of Coventry Holland dedicated his 'Roman Historie . . . of Ammianus Marcellinus' (London, by Adam Islip, 1609, fol.) In 1610 Holland's English translation of Camden's 'Britannia' was published, again in folio, by George Bishop. Camden corrected the proof-sheets, and Holland laid before him his difficulties as the work proceeded. Holland, in an extant letter to Camden, dated from Coventry, 25 Aug. 1609 (*Brit. Mus. MS. Cotton.* Jul. cv. 28), calls him his 'loving and affectionate friend,' and invites his opinion as to the meaning of many phrases. In 1637 Holland's son Henry published a new edition of the translation, and, according to Nicolson and Gough, many injurious alterations were introduced. But Hearne asserts that the second edition 'was revised and approved of, long before it went to the press, by Mr. Camden himself' (*Reliquiæ Hearnianæ*, ed. Bliss, ii. 191). John Davies of Hereford supplied the new edition with verses in Holland's praise; and another panegyrist, Thomas Merial, M.A., states that the work was begun at the wish of Elizabeth, wife of Sir Thomas Berkeley, and mother of Holland's pupil, George, lord Berkeley. Holland's latest large undertaking was an English rendering of Xenophon's 'Cyrupædia, or the Institution and Life of Cyrus, King of Persians.' Although not published till 1632 (London, for Robert Allot, fol.), it was completed 8 Feb. 1620–1, and was recast 5 April 1629. The labour of seeing the volume through the press was borne by Henry Holland, who dedicated it to Charles I. Thomas Farnaby and Thomas Heywood (among others) supply commendatory verses. Heywood supplies two sets, one addressed to Henry Holland. After his father's death, Henry issued the doctor's Latin rendering of Bauderon's French 'Pharmacopœia,' with Dubois's 'Observations' (London, Edward Griffin, at the expense of Richard Whitaker, 1639, fol.), and dedicated it to the president and fellows of the London College of Physicians. Alexander Reid, M.D., supplied a recommendatory letter. A manuscript copy of Holland's rendering belonged to Mr. Thomas Sharp of Coventry in 1871. In 1649 Henry Holland also prepared for the press, with appendices by various writers, 'Regimen Sanitatis Salerni, or the Schoole of Salernes Regiment of Health . . . dedicated unto the late high and mighty King of England from that University. . . . Reviewed, corrected, and inlarged, with a Commentary by P. H., D^r^ in Physicke, deceased,' London, 1649, 4to. Other translations of the work had already been published in 1579 and 1607. Henry Holland dedicated his father's translation to Sir Simonds D'Ewes; it was reprinted in Sir John Sinclair's 'Code of Health and Longevity' (1806), iii. 3–47.

Holland is also credited with a translation into Latin for continental use of Speed's 'Theatre of the Empire of Great Britaine,' and with 'Paralipomena,' a supplement to Thomasius's 'Dictionarium,' Cambridge, 1615, 4to. A manuscript of Euclid's 'Harmonics'—a beautiful specimen of Greek caligraphy—written by Holland, is in the library of the free school at Coventry. Baskerville borrowed it when preparing his Greek fount. In the lower panel of the engraved title-page to Holland's translation of Xenophon's 'Cyrupædia' is a fine portrait of the translator, 'ætatis svæ 80.'

Holland's translations are faithful and readable. Fuller designates him the 'translator generall in his age,' and asserts that 'these books alone of his turning into English will make a country gentleman a competent library.' 'Dr. Holland,' writes Hearne, 'had a most admirable knack in translating books . . . several of the most obscure books being translated by him, one of which was Plutarch's "Morals"' (*Reliq. Hearn.* ii. 191). A worthless epigram on Holland's voluminousness, which Fuller quotes, seems to have first appeared in 'A Banquet of Jeasts' (1630), absurdly assigned to Shakespeare (Collier, *Bibl. Cat.* ii. 337–8). Almost all his translations were issued in heavy folio volumes. Pope, in the 'Dunciad,' bk. i., describes 'the groaning shelves' bending under the weight of his works. Southey says that 'Philemon, . . . for the service which he rendered to his contemporaries and to his countrymen, deserves to be called the best of the Hollands.'

[Colvile's Warwickshire Worthies, pp. 413 sq.; Thomas Sharp's Illustrative Papers of the History and Antiquities of the City of Coventry, 1871, reprinted by W. G. Fretton, pp. 178 sq.; Dugdale's Warwickshire, ed. Thomas, i. 174–5; Fuller's Worthies; Wood's Fasti Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 233; Aubrey's Lives, in Letters from the Bodleian, ii. 396; Brit. Mus. Cat.] S. L.

HOLLAND, PHILIP (1721–1789), nonconformist divine, eldest son of Thomas Holland, was born at Wem, Shropshire, in 1721. His grandfather, Thomas Holland (*d.* 1675, aged 57), had been a member of the first presbyterian classis of Lancashire, and was ejected from Blackley Chapel, Lancashire, by the Uniformity Act. His father, Thomas Holland, a pupil of James Coningham [q. v.],

was ordained in August 1714 as presbyterian minister at Kingsley, Cheshire, and removed to Wem, Shropshire, in 1717. His mother was Mary Savage, granddaughter of Philip Henry. Philip entered Doddridge's academy at Northampton in 1739; he was followed in 1744 by his brother John, who conformed; and in 1751 by his brother Henry, who was transferred to Ashworth's academy at Daventry, and became minister at Prescot and (1765) at Ormskirk, where he died on 10 Dec. 1781 (*Ormskirk Burial Register*, Hist. Soc. Lanc. and Chesh. 1877, p. 125).

Philip first preached at Wolverhampton, Staffordshire; he then became his father's successor at Wem. In the autumn of 1755 he became minister of Bank Street Chapel, Bolton, Lancashire, in succession to Thomas Dixon (1721–1754) [see under DIXON, THOMAS, M.D.] On account of the popularity of his ministry, the chapel was enlarged in 1760. He kept a boarding-school of some note. From 1785 William Hawkes (1759–1820) was his colleague.

In theology Holland was of the Arian school, being much influenced by John Seddon of Warrington, who introduced him to the philosophy of Hutcheson. He assisted Seddon in the establishment (1757) of the Warrington academy for the education of nonconformist divines, and wrote the third service in a collection of forms of prayer (1763) edited by Seddon, and generally known as the 'Liverpool Liturgy.' He took an active part in the movement for the repeal (1779) of the doctrinal subscription required by the Toleration Act; after this date his views became somewhat more heterodox. In politics he was an energetic advocate of the independence of the American colonies. He died at Bolton on 2 Jan. 1789, aged 67. There is a mural monument to his memory in Bank Street Chapel. He married Catharine Holland of Mobberley, Cheshire, and had a son and daughter.

He published several sermons, including: 1. 'The Importance of Learning,' &c., Warrington, 1760, 8vo (reprinted in 'English Preacher,' 1773, 12mo, vol. ix.) Posthumous was: 2. 'Sermons on Practical Subjects,' &c., Warrington, 1792, 8vo, 2 vols. (the collection, to which a silhouette likeness is prefixed, includes all his separate publications, and was edited by John Holland and William Turner). Some of his letters to Seddon are printed in the 'Seddon Papers' in the 'Christian Reformer,' 1854 and 1855.

HOLLAND, JOHN (1766–1826), nonconformist minister, son of Philip's younger brother, Thomas Holland, was educated for the ministry at Daventry academy, entering under Belsham in 1783. In 1789 he succeeded his uncle as minister of Bank Street Chapel, Bolton, Lancashire (ordained 13 May). His ministry was marked by the establishment of a Sunday school (1789), and by a system of catechetical instructions on historical and scientific as well as on religious topics. As a preacher he was less successful; his theological views were those of Priestley. On 20 Aug. 1820 he resigned his charge, owing to the failure of his mental powers. He died on 25 June 1826. A monument to his memory is in Bank Street Chapel. He married a Miss Pilkington, but had no family. Baker gives a list of fourteen of his publications, between 1790 and 1820, chiefly sermons and educational works. In the Manchester Free Reference Library, King Street, are two volumes of his shorthand notes.

[Calamy's Account, 1713, p. 396; Preface to Sermons, 1792; Monthly Repository, 1810 p. 428, 1815 pp. 686, 687, 688, 1822 pp. 163, 285, 1826 pp. 430, 495; Lawrence's Descendants of Philip Henry, 1844, pp. 35 sq.; Baker's Nonconformity in Bolton, 1854, pp. 58 sq., 111 sq.; Urwick's Nonconformity in Cheshire, 1864, pp. lxi, 79, 452; Memoirs of W. Turner, 1794, p. 45.]

A. G.

HOLLAND, SIR RICHARD (*fl.* 1450), Scottish poet, author of the alliterative poem in the Bannatyne MS. called 'The Buke of the Howlat,' lived in the reign of James II, and was a partisan of the Douglases. He wrote the poem for 'Ane Dow (i.e. Dove) of Dunbar, dowit with ane Douglas,' a description which identifies the lady with Elizabeth, daughter of James Dunbar, earl of Moray, who married Archibald, son of James, seventh earl of Douglas. The marriage took place about 1442, and the fall of the Douglas family in 1452 [see DOUGLAS, WILLIAM, eighth earl] fixes the date of the poem between 1442 and 1452; it was evidently written during the ascendency of the Douglases, whose virtues from the days of Good Sir James it celebrates. It is from this poem, probably, that the famous epithet of the Douglases, 'Tender and true,' originated.

After the defeat of Arkinholm in 1455, in which Archibald, earl of Moray, was slain, his brother James, earl of Douglas, and his followers fled to England; and in an act of the Scottish parliament in 1482 a pardon offered to those who should return to their allegiance specially excepts 'Schir Richard Holland.' This has been reasonably conjectured to be the poet, and Irving adds, 'nor is it improbable that he had been the Earl of Moray's chaplain.'

The 'Buke of the Howlat,' like most of the alliterative class, is tedious to modern readers,

but contains some curious antiquarian matter. The allegory of the owl dressed in the feathers of other birds was supposed by Pinkerton to refer to James II, but this view, which partly rested on the false reading of a word, 'crowne' for 'rowme,' has been proved groundless by Sir Walter Scott and Mr. David Laing. It certainly seems to have no application to the king, but it is impossible not to suspect some personal allusion besides the general satire on pride. More interesting than the allegory itself, which is explained at full length by Irving (*Hist. of Scottish Poetry*, p. 166), and in Mr. Laing's preface, are the incidental passages, which give notices of early heraldic blazons, of the musical instruments then in use, and of the highland bards, already a subject for jest to the poets of the lowlands. The singular prophecy,

> Our soveraine of Scotland his armes to knowe,
> Quilk sall be lord and ledar
> Our [or over] braid Brettane all quhar,
> As Sanct Mergaretis air,

there seems no reason to suppose interpolated. Holland was esteemed by subsequent Scottish poets. His poem is referred to by Blind Harry, or Henry the Minstrel [q. v.] William Dunbar [q. v.] names him in his 'Lament for the Makaris,' and Lyndsay as one of the poets 'who, though they be dead, their libelles [i.e. books] are yet living.' A few quarto pages of a printed edition of 'The Howlat' were found by D. Laing in the old covers of a Protocol Book written before 1530, but no other portions of this edition are known. 'The Buke of the Howlat' was edited for the Bannatyne Club from the Bannatyne MS. in 1823 by Mr. Laing. A reprint appeared at Paisley, 1882.

[Laing's Preface, with notes by Sir W. Scott; Irving's Hist. of Scottish Poetry.] Æ. M.

HOLLAND, RICHARD (1596–1677), mathematician, born at Lincoln in 1596, was educated at Oxford, but appears to have taken no degree there. His life was mainly spent as a teacher of mathematics and 'geology' to the junior university students, and he wrote two books for the use of his pupils. The first, entitled 'Globe Notes,' Oxford, 1678, reached a second edition in 1684. It contains many of the simple propositions in astronomy still occurring in some elementary text-books, with definitions of such terms as colure, solstice, equinoxial. The other book is 'Notes how to get the Angle of Parallax of a Comet or other phenomenon at two Observations,' Oxford, 1668. It contains diagrams, with practical directions implying some knowledge of trigonometry.

According to Wood, Holland had such repute as a teacher that he became wealthy. He died on 1 May 1677, and was buried in the parish church of St. Peter-in-the-East, Oxford. Another Richard Holland, of Emanuel College, Cambridge, was incorporated M.A. at Oxford in 1679; was rector of Stanford, Lincolnshire, and author of five sermons published between 1698 and 1702.

[Wood's Athenæ Oxon. ed. Bliss, iii. 1109; Fasti, ii. 371.] R. E. A.

HOLLAND, ROBERT (1557–1622?), clergyman and poet, the third son of Hugh Holland, by Jane, daughter of Hugh Conway of Bryneurin, was born in 1557 at Conway, where the Holland family, though of English origin, had already been settled for many generations. They eventually became owners of most of the town, including the castle, as well as of good estates in the neighbourhood. Robert Holland studied at Cambridge as a member of Clare, Magdalene, and Jesus Colleges successively, graduating B.A. in 1578, and M.A. in 1581. We learn from the dedication of his paraphrase of the gospels that 'the race of his youth was unadvisedly run,' but that, after he had been 'four years or more tossed with sundry troubles,' the hearts of his friends had been stirred up 'to favour his innocency, and to grant him breathing time after his travels.' In 1591 he was presented to the rectory of Prendergast, in 1607 to that of Walwyn's Castle, and in 1612 to that of Robeston West, all in Pembrokeshire, and in the gift of the lord chancellor. He was also rector of Llanddowror in Carmarthenshire. He died about 1622. By Jane, daughter and heiress of Robert Meylir of Haverfordwest, he had six sons, of whom Nicholas was rector of Marloes, Pembrokeshire.

Holland was the author of: 1. 'The Holie Historie of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ's Nativitie, Life, Actes, &c., gathered into English meter, and published to withdraw vayne wits from all unsaverie and wicked rimes and fables, to some love and liking of spirituall songs and holy Scriptures,' London, 1594, 12mo. 2. 'Darmerth, neu Arlwy Gweddi, &c. (i.e. a prayer, preparation, or feast, conceived with a view to the great exaltation of godliness and the increase of the knowledge and the desire of the ignorant willing rightly to serve the true God),' Rhydychain (i.e. Oxford), 1600, 4to. 3. 'Dav Cymro yn taring yn Bell o'u Gwlad, ac ymgyffwrdd ar fynydd, &c.' (Stories told by two Welshmen meeting on a mountain, about all they had seen and heard with regard to conjurers, wizards, and the like).

[L. Dwnn's Visitations of Wales, i. 113, ii. 117; manuscript authorities cited in Archæol. Cam-

brensis, 3rd ser. xiii. 183; monuments in Conway Church; Rowlands's Llyfryddiaeth y Cymry, ed. S. Evans.] T. E. H.

HOLLAND, SABA, LADY HOLLAND (*d.* 1866). [See under HOLLAND, SIR HENRY.]

HOLLAND, SETH (*d.* 1561), dean of Worcester, was educated at All Souls' College, Oxford, where he was admitted B.A. 19 Dec. 1534, and commenced M.A. 31 March 1539 (*Oxf. Univ. Reg.*, Oxf. Hist. Soc., i. 179). He was elected a fellow of his college, and after taking orders became rector of Fladbury, Worcestershire, and chaplain to Cardinal Pole. In 1555 he was chosen warden of All Souls' College, and on 28 April in that year he was installed as prebendary of Worcester. On 12 Aug. 1557 he was installed dean of Worcester in the place of Philip Hawford, *alias* Ballard, the last abbot of Evesham, and about the same time he was instituted to the rectory of Bishops Cleeve, Gloucestershire. Shortly before Mary's death Cardinal Pole, then lying on his deathbed, sent Holland to the queen, with a letter in which he dwelt on his fidelity, and begged Mary 'to give credit to whatever he shall say on my behalf' (PHILLIPS, *Life of Pole*, 1767, ii. 277). As Holland refused to comply with the religious changes introduced after Elizabeth's accession, he was removed from the wardenship of All Souls, and in October 1559 he was deprived of the deanery of Worcester. He was committed prisoner to the Marshalsea, and, dying in confinement, was buried on 6 March 1560–1 in St. George's parish, Southwark, 'out of the King's Bench prison,' being brought to the church by about threescore gentlemen of the Inns of Court and Oxford, 'for he was a grett lernydman' (MACHYN, *Diary*, p. 252).

[Bridgewater's Concertatio Ecclesiæ Catholicæ, iii. 404; Burrows's Worthies of All Souls, pp. xiv, 75; Chambers's Worcestershire Biog. p. 69; Dodd's Church Hist. i. 510; Kennett's MSS. 46 f. 309; Maitland's Reformation Essays, p. 445; Le Neve's Fasti (Hardy), iii. 70, 80, 559; Strype's Annals, i. 50, 246, fol.; Wood's Fasti Oxon. (Bliss), i. 76, 107.] T. C.

HOLLAND, SIR THOMAS, first EARL OF KENT of the Holland family (*d.* 1360), soldier, was the second son of Sir Robert Holland of Holland, Lancashire, and Maud, daughter of Allan la Zouche of Ashby, Leicestershire. He joined the expedition to Flanders in 1340, and took part in the battle of Sluys. In 1342 he was sent to Bayonne with Sir John d'Artevelle to defend the Gascon frontier. In 1344 he was chosen one of the founders of the order of the Garter. In 1346 he received a yearly annuity from Edward III, and the same year he accompanied the king in his invasion of France. He took an active part in the siege of Caen. While the town was being sacked by the English soldiers, the Comte d'Eu and Guisnes, constable of France, who had command of the place, and the Comte de Tancarville, with their suites, appealed to him to save their lives. They surrendered to him, and he afterwards disposed of the Comte d'Eu to the king for eighty thousand florins (*Fœdera*, iii. pt. i. 126). On the subsequent march of the army Holland had the command of the rear-guard. Some English soldiers, having either gone astray or been left behind at Poissy, were killed by the French. Holland thereupon returned with an armed force and burned the town (FROISSART, i. § 265). At the battle of Crecy which ensued he held a command in the division of the Black Prince. After the battle he was appointed with four clerks to visit the field and make up lists of the killed. He was at the siege of Calais (1346–7). In 1354 he was appointed lieutenant of the king of England in Brittany and the adjoining parts of Poitou during the minority of the Duke of Brittany (*Fœdera*, iii. pt. i. 273–4). He received also at the same time an assignation of the entire revenues of the duchy. In 1356 he was governor of the Channel Islands, and in the following year warden of the fortress of Oruyk in Normandy (*ib.* iii. pt. i. 452). He was summoned to parliament as Baron de Holland from 1353 to 1356 inclusive. In October 1359 he was appointed jointly with Philip of Navarre lieutenant and captain-general in all the English possessions in France and Normandy, and next year he assumed the title of Earl of Kent, in right of his wife, who had succeeded to her brother John, earl of Kent. His crown is included in the armorial of Guildres Herald. He died in Normandy on 28 Dec. 1360.

He married before 1347 Joan Plantagenet, daughter of Edmund of Woodstock, earl of Kent [q. v.], and granddaughter of Edward I, who shortly after his death married the Black Prince. In his absence abroad his wife married William de Montagu, second earl of Salisbury, but on Holland's return this union was dissolved by papal commission (1349). He left three sons: Thomas [q. v.], who succeeded, Edmund, and John, afterwards duke of Exeter [q. v.]; and two daughters, one of whom, Matilda, married Hugh, grandson of Hugh Courtenay, second earl of Devon.

[Froissart, ed. Luce; Rymer's Fœdera, ed. 1830; Ashmole's Order of the Garter; Dugdale's Baronage, ii. 74; Doyle's Official Baronage, ii. 276; Beltz's Memorials of the Garter.] J. G. F.

HOLLAND, THOMAS, second EARL OF KENT of the Holland family (1350-1397), born in 1350, was son of Thomas Holland, first earl of Kent [q. v.], by Joan, daughter of Edmund of Woodstock [q. v.] He succeeded to the barony of Holland in 1360, on the death of his father, and in 1366 was made captain of the English forces in Aquitaine. He was knighted by his stepfather, Edward the Black Prince, in 1367, when fighting in Castile. In 1375 he was appointed K.G. In that and the year following he was again engaged in the French wars, and accompanied the expedition of the Earl of Cambridge and the Duke of Brittany into Brittany with two thousand men-at-arms and three thousand archers. Over his half-brother, Richard II, Holland exerted an evil influence. He was cruel and selfish, and chiefly aimed at enriching himself. In the first year of Richard II's reign his income was increased by a grant of 200*l.* a year; he was also made warden of the New Forest, and in that and the next year had other similar appointments and pensions given him, so that he received in all 1,000*l.* a year. From 1380 to 1385 he was earl-marshal of England. In December 1380 he went as ambassador to the Emperor Wenceslaus, to arrange a marriage between Anne, the emperor's sister, and Richard. In 1381 he was created Earl of Kent. When, in 1381, the rebellion of the commons broke out in Kent, he was made captain of the king's forces, but he does not appear to have taken a very active part against the rebels. He was with Richard in the Tower when the rebels approached London, but when the king went out to Mile End Kent left him, in fear of his own life. Probably through the favour of Richard he received his mother's lands, which she held largely in right of dower, on her death in 1385. He held many other offices, among them those of constable of the Tower (1389), was a privy councillor (1389), was one of those who guaranteed the queen's marriage settlement, and had just been appointed governor of Carisbrooke Castle when he died on 25 April 1397. He was buried in Brune Abbey.

Kent married, in 1366, Alice, daughter of Richard Fitzalan, fifth earl of Arundel [q. v.], and by her left two sons and five daughters. His eldest son, Thomas, is separately noticed. His second son, EDMUND HOLLAND, became fourth EARL OF KENT after the death of his brother Thomas in 1400; married, in 1407, Lucia (*d.* 1424), sister of Barnabo Visconti, duke of Milan, and died, 18 Sept. 1408, of a wound received in the head while besieging the castle of Briant in Brittany (THOMAS OF WALSINGHAM, *Hist. Angl.* in *Chron. Mon. Sc. Alb.*, Rolls Series, ed. Riley, ii. 274, 279).

[Doyle's Official Baronage, vol. ii.; Burke's Extinct and Dormant Peerages, p. 279; Dugdale's Baronage, ii. 75; Wallon's Richard II, i. 63, 72, ii. 120; Stubbs's Const. Hist. vol. ii. chap. xvi.; Chron. Angl. auct. Mon. Sancti Albani, ed. E. M. Thompson (Rolls Ser.), p. 285, &c.; Froissart's Chronicle, ed. Johnes, vol. ii. chaps. cxxxv–cxl. (with add.); Syllabus to Rymer's Fœdera, pp. 495, 508; Beltz's Memorials of the Garter, p. 217.] W. A. J. A.

HOLLAND, THOMAS, DUKE OF SURREY and EARL OF KENT (1374–1400), was eldest son of Thomas, second earl of Kent [q. v.], by Alice, daughter of Richard Fitzalan, earl of Arundel; he was nephew to John Holland, duke of Exeter (1352 ?–1400) [q. v.] He was elected a knight of the Garter after his father's death in 1397, and on obtaining livery of his inheritance was summoned to attend Richard II (his uncle) at Nottingham, where deliberation as to the deprivation of Thomas, duke of Gloucester, both of power and life, was being held. After Richard had secured Gloucester, the Earls of Kent and Rutland were sent to arrest Thomas Fitzalan, earl of Arundel. Kent was forward in urging the execution of Arundel, who was his mother's brother, and shared in the confiscation of the estates of Gloucester and his partisans. He obtained Warwick Castle, and the stud of horses and cattle belonging to the attainted Thomas de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick. On 29 Sept. 1397, the same day on which his uncle John was created Duke of Exeter, he was created Duke of Surrey. Selden, in his 'Titles of Honour' (p. 755), observes that the *virga aurea* was first used on this occasion. On 31 Jan. 1398 he was created marshal of England during the king's pleasure, in order that he might officiate at the forthcoming duel between the Duke of Hereford [see HENRY IV] and the Duke of Norfolk, who had himself held that office for life, with remainder to his heirs male (BELTZ, *Memorials of the Garter*, p. 358). When both the duellists received sentence of banishment, Surrey obtained a grant of the office of marshal for life, and some of Norfolk's forfeited estates were given him.

On 18 Feb. 1398 he obtained royal license to found a Carthusian monastery at Mountgrace, within his manor of Bardelby in Cleveland, and on 26 July following he was appointed the king's lieutenant in Ireland in succession to the Earl of March, who had been slain by the Irish. His appointment was to date from 1 Sept. following, and to last for three years, according to an indenture which he is said to have made with the king. An abstract apparently of this inden-

ture is among the Harleian MSS., with the date 10 April 22 Richard II—a mistake, in all probability, for 21 Richard II, i.e. 1398, some three months before the date of his actual appointment. This abstract recites that Surrey is to have with him during his term of office 150 men of arms, knights, and esquires, and a hundred archers, in every twenty archers a mason and a carpenter, and that his duties as lieutenant are to cease whenever the king himself should be in Ireland. In May 1399 payment was made to him of 11,500 marks, the annual sum allowed for the support of himself and his men in Ireland (*Pells Issue Rolls*). He was made lord of co. Louth and of the town of Drogheda 1 March 1399; keeper of the castle and lordship of Carelagh and baron of Norragh 16 May 1399.

On Richard's return from Ireland, Surrey accompanied him, and went, with his uncle the Duke of Exeter, to visit Henry, duke of Lancaster, in order to try and effect a reconciliation between Henry and Richard II. Henry treated Surrey with less civility than he did Exeter, and kept him for a time a close prisoner at Chester. The reason was probably that Richard had given Surrey a grant of some of John of Gaunt's property in Lancashire to hold until Henry, as heir of John of Gaunt, should sue for livery of them.

On 20 Oct. 1399 Surrey, with the other advisers of the deposed king Richard, were arrested by order of the council. Surrey, at first committed to the Tower, was afterwards transferred to Wallingford, and on 29 Oct. was brought before parliament, with his fellow-prisoners, to answer the charges brought against them. Surrey, who was ready to forsake Richard's cause, pleaded his tender age, and the necessity for obedience to Richard II. Finally, the dignities and estates which he had acquired after Gloucester's death were forfeited, and he was deprived of his dukedom on 6 Nov.

At the beginning of 1400 Surrey—or Kent, as we should now speak of him—joined with his uncle John (then Earl of Huntingdon) and other of Richard's partisans in an open conspiracy against Henry IV. He seems to have taken a more active part in the plot than his uncle. Their intention was to seize Henry and his son, and for that purpose they went to Windsor, but found the new king had withdrawn, so they rode on to Sonning, where they found Richard's queen, and boasted that Henry had taken to flight at their approach. Kent declared that Richard was free, and was lying at Pontefract with a hundred thousand men. They moved to Colnbrook, where they were joined by Rutland. But Rutland had betrayed the conspirators, and though Kent valiantly kept the bridge at Maidenhead for three days, he was forced to retire, and escaped with his friends to Cirencester. They left their men-at-arms outside, and, being suspected by the townsmen, were attacked. It is said that a priest in their retinue, seeing that violence was likely to be offered to them, set fire to a house in order to divert attention and allow Kent and the others an opportunity to escape. This act, however, only served to excite the populace, who captured Kent and the other leaders and beheaded them during the night (Walsingham, *Hist. Angl.* ii. 244; cf. *Traison et Mort*, p. 242). The date was 7 Jan. 1400. Contemporary documents record the payment of a reward to the men of Cirencester who took the rebels in their town, and further payments to those who conducted them to Oxford and carried their personal possessions to London. Kent's head was sent to be placed on London Bridge, but was given up to his widow in compliance with the king's writ in the following March. His body, which had been temporarily interred at Cirencester, was then exhumed and laid with the head within the abbey he had founded at Mountgrace.

Kent was in his twenty-fifth year at the time of his death. He married Joan, daughter of Hugh, earl of Stafford, by whom he left no issue. Soon after his death his widow was captured at Liverpool while endeavouring to escape with a large quantity of plate and other valuables; she was taken to London, and kindly treated by Henry.

Froissart is loud in his praise of Surrey's valour, and states that he was led into the conspiracy against Henry by his uncle John, the Duke of Exeter.

[Walsingham's Historia Anglicana (Rolls Ser.); Trokelowe and Blaneforde, Chronica (ib.); Chronique de la Traison et Mort du Roy Richart (Engl. Hist. Soc.); Froissart's Chronicle; Account of the Deposition of Richard II, printed in Archæologia, vol. xx.; Wallon's Richard II, vol. ii.; Wylie's Hist. of Engl. under Henry IV, vol. i.; Beltz's Memorials of the Garter; Doyle's Official Baronage.] W. J. H–y.

HOLLAND, THOMAS (*d.* 1612), regius professor of divinity at Oxford, born at Ludlow in Shropshire, was educated at Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 9 Dec. 1570, M.A. 18 June 1575, B.D. 13 July 1582, and D.D. 30 May 1584. He was elected chaplain fellow of Balliol College 13 Jan. 1573, and in 1585 went as chaplain with the Earl of Leicester to the Netherlands. From 1589 he was regius professor of divinity, and on 19 June 1598 he was allowed to stop the public disputations because his time was so occupied by the great number of those re-

sponding 'pro forma' (*Oxf. Univ. Reg.* II. i. 133). On 29 March 1592 he was admitted a full fellow of Exeter College, and was in the same year elected rector by the influence of Queen Elizabeth, who depended on him to bring the college, where there were many Romanists, into strict conformity with the established church. During the queen's visit to Oxford, 22–8 Sept. 1592, he was the respondent in a disputation on divinity, and is specially mentioned amongst the doctors ordered to provide themselves with scarlet gowns and hoods for the credit of the university. He was again respondent in a disputation held before James I in 1605. His friend and protégé, Dr. John Prideaux, who succeeded him in the rectorship, wrote at his instigation in 1607 'Tabulæ ad Grammatica Græca Introductoriæ,' and dedicated it to his patron. Holland was well versed in the learned languages, and was 'mighty in scriptures.' He was one of those appointed by James I to prepare the authorised version of the Bible (1611). With six other scholars in Oxford he was responsible for the translation of the four greater prophets, the 'Lamentations,' and the twelve lesser prophets. His strong protestant feeling is illustrated by the benediction with which he took leave of his fellows when going on a journey, 'Commendo vos dilectioni Dei et odio Papatus et superstitionis.' He died 17 March 1611–12, and was buried on 26 March in St. Mary's chancel, when Dr. Richard Kilbye preached his funeral sermon. His will was proved 20 April 1612. Susanna, his wife, survived him; and sold his stables to Dr. Prideaux. His son William matriculated from Exeter College 22 Nov. 1611, aged 16, and became a captain in the service of Charles I. His daughter Anne married Dr. John Whetcombe, vicar of Maiden Newton, Dorsetshire.

Holland's printed works are: 1. 'Oratio habita cum Henricus Episc. Sarisburiensis [i.e. Henry Cotton] Gradum Doctoris susceperit,' Oxford, 1599, 4to. 2. 'Πανηγυρίς D. Elizabethæ Reginæ. A Sermon preached at Pauls in London the 17 of November, 1599. Whereunto is adioyned an Apologeticall Discourse for observing the 17 of November yeerely in the form of an Holy-Day,' Oxford (by Joseph Barnes), 1601, 4to. His portrait is in the Hope collection in the Bodleian Library, and a fine engraving in Holland's 'Herωologia.'

[Wood's Athenæ Oxon. ed. Bliss, ii. 111, iii. 831, and Fasti, pt. i. p. 228; Savage's Balliofergus, 1668, p. 113; Hook's Archbishops of Canterbury, xi. 9; Eadie's The English Bible, 1876, ii. 185, 187; Boase's Exeter College, 1879, pp. 50, 55, 210; Oxf. Univ. Reg. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.), vol. i. 281, vol. ii. pts. i. ii. iii. iv.; Blunt's Reformation of the Church of England, 1882, ii. 470; Kilbye's Sermon at the Funerall of Thomas Holland, 1613; Henry Holland's Herωologia Anglica, 1620, p. 237–40, with portrait.]

G. C. B.

HOLLAND, THOMAS (1600–1642), jesuit, born in Lancashire in 1600, being probably a son of Richard Holland, gentleman, of Sutton, and Anne his wife, received his education in the jesuit colleges at St. Omer and Valladolid. When Prince Charles visited Madrid in 1623, Holland, at the request of his fellow-collegians, went to the capital and addressed the prince in a Latin oration, assuring him of the loyalty and good wishes of the English students in the seminaries of Spain. He entered the novitiate of the English province of the Society of Jesus at Watten in 1620, and afterwards passed to the college at Liège and the House of the Third Probation at Ghent. Subsequently he was appointed prefect of morals and confessor to the scholars at St. Omer. In 1635 he was sent to England, and for seven years laboured on the mission in London, sometimes assuming the aliases of Saunderson and Hammond. At length, on 4 Oct. 1642, he was arrested and committed to the New Prison, whence he was transferred to Newgate. On 7 Dec. he was indicted for being a priest, was found guilty, and on 12 Dec. (O.S.) 1642 was executed at Tyburn in the presence of a large crowd, including Count Egmont, Duke of Gueldres, the Spanish ambassador, and almost all the members of his suite.

There is an engraved portrait of him in the 'Certamen Triplex' of Father Ambrose Corbie [q. v.], published originally at Antwerp in 1645. A miniature portrait of him is preserved by the Teresian nuns at Lanherne, Cornwall. A photograph by the Woodbury process has been published.

[Biography in Corbie's Certamen Triplex; Challoner's Missionary Priests, No. 147; Florus Anglo-Bavaricus, p. 76; Foley's Records, i. 542–565, vii. 366; Gillow's Dict. of English Catholics; Granger's Biog. Hist. of England, 5th edit., ii. 385; Marsys's Hist. de la Persécution des Catholiques en Angleterre, iii. 101–17; Oliver's Jesuit Collections, p. 117.]

T. C.

HOLLAND, THOMAS (1659–1743), jesuit. [See ECCLESTON, THOMAS.]

HOLLAND, THOMAS AGAR (1803–1888), clergyman and poet, eldest son of Dr. Samuel Holland, precentor of Chichester and rector of Poynings, Sussex, who was sixth in descent from Robert Holland [q. v.], and of Frances, eldest daughter of Lord-chancellor

Erskine, was born 16 Jan. 1803, and was educated at Westminster School and at Worcester College, Oxford (B.A. 1825, M.A. 1828). He was for some years vicar of Oving, Sussex, then rector of Greatham, Hampshire, and in 1846 succeeded his father as rector of Poynings, where he died 18 Oct. 1888. He married Madalena, daughter of Major Philip Stewart, and left surviving him four sons and three daughters.

Holland was a writer of verse from the time when his earliest effort, suggested by a visit to Dryburgh Abbey, received the warm commendation of Sir Walter Scott, almost to the close of his long life. His poetical range was a wide one, passing from the paraphrase of a mediæval hymn to playful skit and epigram, from the romance of Scottish history to the scenery and bird-life of his Southdown parish. 'Dryburgh Abbey and other Poems,' originally published in 1826, reached a second edition in 1845, and a third, with many changes and additions, in 1884. Holland was also the author of several occasional sermons and pamphlets, and of a very complete history of Poynings, published in the Sussex Archæological Society's 'Transactions' for 1863.

[Private information.] T. E. H.

HOLLAR, WENCESLAUS (1607–1677), in Bohemian VACLAV HOLAR, engraver, was born at Prague on 13 July 1607. He was the son of Jan Holar, a lawyer, who held an official appointment in that city, and Margaret, his wife, daughter of David Löw von Löwengrün and Bareyt, a burgher of the same place. He was the eldest of the family. There were two other sons. Hollar asserted that he belonged to the Bohemian nobility, his father having received a patent from the Emperor Rudolf in 1600, and having taken the style of Hollar of Prachna. The family is now extinct in Bohemia, and no clear traces of it are to be found after 1643, but a house still standing in the Neustadt, Prague, is said to have belonged to them. It has undergone considerable alterations. The elder Hollar died in 1630, and his wife predeceased him. Wenceslaus seems at first to have been intended by his father for the profession of the law, but his passion for art soon showed itself, and we are told that he was placed under the instruction of Matthew Merian, a celebrated engraver, then residing at Prague; it is noticeable that he seems at an early age to have been especially attracted by the works of Dürer.

There seem to be no grounds for Aubrey's story that the father of Hollar was a protestant and an adherent of Frederick, the 'Winter King. Whatever may have been the motives of Wenceslaus for leaving Prague, he could not have done so from any persecutions which his family underwent, for his father continued throughout his life in the enjoyment of his emoluments, and remained in the confidence of the Emperor Ferdinand II till his death. Evelyn in his memoirs has a story that the engraver was a protestant, and became a Roman catholic during his second stay at Antwerp; but this account seems to be mere gossip.

Young Wenceslaus first went to Frankfort, where he resided two years, then to Cologne, and afterwards to Antwerp, where he spent some time, and according to Vertue had 'difficulty enough to subsist.' He continued drawing and engraving with more or less success. Thomas Howard, earl of Arundel, when ambassador to the German emperor, saw at Cologne in 1635 his engraving of the city of Prague. He was much pleased with it, and brought Hollar to England in his train. Hollar was now in fairly flourishing circumstances, and works by him appeared in rapid succession, among which may be mentioned views of Richmond and Greenwich. Soon after his arrival he married, according to Aubrey, who knew him well, 'at Arundel house my ladie's wayting woman, Mrs. Tracy, by whom he had a daughter, that was one of the greatest beauties I have seen; his son by her dyed in the plague, an ingeniose youth; drew delicately.' About 1639 or 1640 Hollar was appointed teacher of drawing to the prince, afterwards Charles II. A volume of sketches by the royal pupil, to which Hollar has given the finishing touches, may be seen among the Harleian MSS. at the British Museum.

In 1640 appeared one of the most interesting of his works, the 'Ornatus Muliebris Anglicanus, or the Severall Habits of English Women from the Nobilitie to the Country Woman, as they are in these times.' The following year he engraved the portraits of Charles I and his queen from the originals by Vandyck; but according to Vertue, who was able to gain much information from persons who had known Hollar, he was no favourite with the great painter, 'because he could not so well enter into that master's true manner of drawing.' In 1643 appeared his 'Theatrum Mulierum sive Varietas atque Differentia Habituum Fœminei sexus.' In this well-known work are figured the various styles of female dress in the leading nations of Europe.

On the outbreak of the civil war Arundel, his patron, was obliged to leave the country. Hollar remained in England, and entered the

royalist ranks as a soldier in the regiment of the Marquis of Winchester. He was soon taken prisoner at Basing House by the parliamentary forces, but made his escape to Antwerp, where he found the Earl of Arundel settled with other royalist exiles. We find the entry 'Wenceslaus Hollar, plaetsnyder,' figuring in the book of the members of the Gild of St. Luke at Antwerp for 1645. The earl died at Padua in 1646. Hollar, reduced to great straits, was compelled to drudge at Antwerp at very low prices. In 1647 he engraved his own portrait. In 1652 he returned to England. He soon got employment, and illustrated among other works Ogilby's 'Virgil,' Dugdale's 'St. Paul's,' and Stapleton's 'Juvenal.' About 1654 he was employed in the house of Faithorne the engraver, and also by Stent and Overton the printsellers, who, according to Vertue, gave him very small pay, it seems about fourpence an hour 'at his usual method by the hour-glass.' Vertue tells us that he had it on the best authority that for the view of Greenwich, a large engraving in two plates, Hollar received from Stent only thirty shillings. The hour-glass by which the artist worked is constantly represented in his portraits.

On the accession of Charles II, Hollar was appointed 'His Majestie's designer,' and produced one of his chief works, the coronation of Charles II at Westminster. On 4 Sept. 1660 the king directed a letter to be sent to Sir Thomas Aleyn, lord mayor of London, informing him that Hollar had designed and cut in copper a large map of London and its suburbs, but that the work remained incomplete on account of the expenses incurred. The aldermen and other well-disposed citizens were therefore requested to assist Hollar in finishing the work (*Remembrancia*, p. 213; cf. *Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1666–7, p. 111). The corporation of London on this and other occasions rendered Hollar some assistance. The plague in 1665 and the fire in the following year threw him again out of employment. He made suggestions to Evelyn for the rebuilding of London, and executed a very fine map of the city, leaving the burnt portions blank (cf. Pepys, *Diary*, iii. 14). He was sworn the king's 'scenographer' on 21 Nov. 1666 (cf. *Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1666-7, p. 256), and appealed to Charles II for pecuniary aid in the next year (*ib.* 1667, p. 430). In 1669 he was sent by the government in the suite of Lord Henry Howard to Tangier, where he remained for about a year. On his way back the ship in which he sailed, the Mary Rose, under the command of Captain Kempthorne, was almost captured by Algerine pirates. Of this adventure Hollar engraved a picture. For all his labours and perils he received only 100*l.* In 1672 he made a tour to the north of England, taking views on the way, which he afterwards engraved. He also illustrated Thoroton's 'Antiquities of Nottinghamshire.'

He died on 28 March 1677, in the seventieth year of his age. We are told by Vertue that there was an execution in his house at the time, 'of which when he was dying he was sensible enough to desire only to die in his bed, and not to be removed till he was buried.' He was buried near the north-west corner of the tower of St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, but no stone marks the spot. He married a second time in 1665, and by this wife, who survived him many years, left several children. Of Hollar's personal character Aubrey says: 'He was a very friendly, good-natured man as could be, but shiftless as to the world, and died not rich.' Evelyn, who also knew him well, tells us that he was 'a very honest, simple, well-meaning man.'

Of Hollar's prints 2,733 are enumerated in Parthey's account of his works (Berlin, 1853). They embrace a great variety of subjects, including scenes from the bible, historical pictures, maps, portraits of his chief contemporaries, views of cities, flower and fruit pieces, and various illustrations to books. His clever sketches of costume, his views of old London and other cities are invaluable to the historian. His engravings are executed with much spirit and carefully finished. They have steadily risen in value. An exhibition of them was held in London in 1875 at the Burlington Fine Arts Club.

The following are Hollar's more characteristic works: 1. Figures and portraits: 'Ornatus Muliebris Anglicanus' (1640), 26 plates; 'Theatrum Mulierum' (1643), 48 plates; portraits of Charles I and his queen after Vandyck (1649), James, duke of York, at the age of eighteen, Oliver Cromwell, Hobbes (1665) (cf. *Notes and Queries*, 1st ser. viii. 369), Oughtred, Lady Venetia Digby, and his own portrait. 2. Landscapes and buildings: A number of Dutch and German views, including Strassburg, Augsburg, and Stuttgart; Cambridge, Oxford, Birmingham, Hull, and Greenwich; six views of Albury, the seat of Arundel; Dutch shipping (1665); tomb of Edward IV at Windsor; view of Richmond Park (1638); plates illustrating Dugdale's 'St. Paul's;' the choir of St. George's Chapel, Windsor; Antwerp Cathedral; Whitehall, Lambeth, and views of Windsor, and views in and about Tangier (1673). 3. Miscellaneous: 'Charles and the army quartered at Newcastle on the way to Scotland in 1639;' 'Trial of Archbishop

Laud' (1645); 'Trial and Execution of Thomas, Earl of Strafford;' 'Coronation of Charles II;' 'Kempthorne's Engagement with the Algerine Pirates;' the 'Four Seasons;' map of England, surrounded by miniature portraits of kings; a map of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales; maps of the Isle of Man and Hungary; and 'A New Mappe of the Cities of London, Westminster, and the Borough of Southwark' (1675).

[Gustav Parthey's Wenzel Hollar (Berlin, 1853); Vertue's Catalogue and Description of the Works, &c., 1759; Bryan's Biographical and Critical Dictionary of Painters and Engravers, 1849; Aubrey's Lives, London, 1813; Evelyn's Diary; Journal of the Bohemian Museum (in Bohemian), Prague, 1854, 1855; Burlington Fine Arts Club, Exhibition of a Selection from the works of Wenceslaus Hollar, 1875.] W. R. M.

see also 3d supp.

HOLLES, DENZIL (1599–1680), statesman, second son of John Holles, first earl of Clare [q. v.], was born 31 Oct. 1599 (CHESTER, *Westminster Abbey Registers*, p. 4). In the parliament of 1624 Holles represented the borough of St. Michael in Cornwall, and Dorchester in that of 1628. From the commencement of his career Holles seems to have associated himself with the opponents of Buckingham. His indignation was roused by the failure and disgrace which marked that minister's foreign policy. 'Since England was England,' he wrote of the disaster at the Isle of Rhé, 'it received not so dishonourable a blow' (*Strafford Letters*, i. 41). The fact that Wentworth was his brother-in-law and Eliot his friend no doubt influenced his political course. On 2 March 1629, when, contrary to the will of the House of Commons, the speaker pleaded the king's order to adjourn it, and sought to leave the chair, Holles and another member kept him in it by force. 'God's wounds!' swore Holles, 'you shall sit till we please to rise.' At the end of the same stormy sitting it was Holles who recited and put to the house Eliot's three resolutions against innovation in religion and arbitrary taxation (GARDINER, *History of England*, vii. 68, 75; *Old Parliamentary History*, viii. 332, 354, 361). Two days later he was arrested and committed to the Tower. Holles, with five other prisoners, applied to the court of king's bench for a writ of habeas corpus, but the judges refused to allow bail, except on condition of giving a bond for good behaviour (3 Oct. 1629). An information had been exhibited against Holles and the rest in the Star-chamber (7 May 1629), but this was dropped, and they were finally proceeded against in the king's bench. Refusing to acknowledge the jurisdiction of that court with respect to matters transacted in parliament, he was treated as acknowledging his fault, and sentenced to be fined one thousand marks (2 Feb. 1630). He was in addition to be imprisoned during the king's pleasure, and not to be released except on giving security for good behaviour and confessing his offence (GARDINER, vi. 90, 111, 119; COLLINS, pp. 104–6). To avoid this, writes Holles, 'I made an escape, and lived a banished man . . . for the space of seven or eight years, and then at last was glad to pay my fine. I can with confidence say that my imprisonment and my suits cost me three thousand pounds; and that I am ten thousand pounds the worse in my estate upon that occasion' (CARY, *Memorials of the Civil War*, i. 150). The Long parliament treated the prosecution as a breach of privilege, and referred the question to a committee, whose report was delivered by Glyn on 6 July 1641 (VERNEY, *Notes of the Long Parliament*, p. 102; *Commons' Journals*, ii. 53, 201-3). Holles was voted 5,000*l.* in compensation for his losses and sufferings, and the thousand marks which he had paid into the exchequer for his fine were repaid to him.

In the parliament of April 1640, and also in the Long parliament, Holles again represented Dorchester. His sufferings and abilities gave him a leading place among the opposition (CLARENDON, *Rebellion*, iii. 35). The fact that his sister had been Strafford's second wife led him to separate himself from his political associates on one point. 'In all other contrivances he was in the most secret councils with those who most governed, and was respected by them with very much submiss application as a man of authority' (*ib.*) Holles spoke on behalf of Strafford's children, and endeavoured to negotiate an arrangement by which the king's consent to the abolition of episcopacy should be accepted as the ransom of Strafford's life (SANFORD, p. 339; LAUD, *Works*, iii. 442; BURNET, *Own Time*, ed. 1833, i. 56). Clarendon represents Holles as not one of the root-and-branch men, yet he was certainly one of the tellers for the second reading of the Root-and-branch Bill, spoke often against the bishops, and was chosen to carry up to the House of Lords both the impeachment of Laud and the protestation (SANFORD, pp. 364, 418; COLLINS, pp. 106, 116; VERNEY, *Notes of the Long Parliament*, pp. 67, 70). On 6 July he made a great speech on the conduct of the judges, urging the restoration of Sir Randulphe Crew to the chief justiceship, of which he had been deprived. Holles was the mouthpiece of the commons when they announced their resolution to support the cause of the elector

palatine, and represented them also in the disputes with the lords about the protestation and the king's journey to Scotland (Collins, pp. 113, 118; *Old Parliamentary History*, ix. 295, 511). In the second session Holles was equally active and equally decided. He spoke on behalf of the Grand Remonstrance, and was eager for the punishment of Mr. Palmer (Verney, pp. 124, 127).

When the Irish rebellion broke out, Holles uncompromisingly supported the proposed declaration against the toleration of the catholics; when the lords opposed the Impressment Bill, Holles was charged to represent to them their responsibility for the blood and misery which might ensue (Gardiner, x. 103; *Lords' Journals*, iv. 484). On 27 Dec. he pressed for the impeachment of Lord Digby and the Earl of Bristol (Sanford, p. 453). Impeached himself by the king at Digby's advice on 3 Jan. 1642, he took refuge in the city with the rest of the accused members, and returned like them in triumph to Westminster on 11 Jan. The control of the militia became now the chief question at issue, and, to overcome the reluctance of the lords to join the commons in demanding it, Holles in an impassioned speech presented to them a petition purporting to come from many thousands of unemployed artisans in and about London (Clarendon, iv. 263–71; *Lords' Journals*, iv. 559). Impatient of any opposition, he was eager for the punishment of the Duke of Richmond, demanded the impeachment of the nine royalist peers who had refused to obey the summons of parliament, and conducted himself the charge against them (Sanford, p. 478; *Old Parliamentary History*, xi. 200).

When actual war began, he was at first equally thoroughgoing. He had been appointed lieutenant of Bristol, was nominated a member of the committee of safety (4 July 1642), and undertook to raise a regiment of foot for the parliament. Under the command of the Earl of Bedford, Holles took part in the operations against the Marquis of Hertford at Sherborne, and defended Bedford against the attacks made on his generalship. At Edgehill he and his regiment distinguished themselves, and at Brentford they bore the brunt of the fighting (Rushworth, v. 37, 59; Sanford, pp. 523, 532; Clarendon, vi. 7). But during the winter of 1642–3 it was as an advocate of peace that Holles was most prominent. He had from the beginning of the quarrel protested that he desired 'more than his own life' a good understanding between king and parliament (Bankes, *Corfe Castle*, ed. 1853, p. 124). Frequent references in the diary of Sir Symonds D'Ewes show how anxious he now was for an accommodation (Sanford, pp. 530, 532, 535). In August 1643, when a majority in the commons proposed to take into consideration the peace propositions sent down from the lords, the war party contemplated the summary arrest of Holles and other leaders of the peace section. When the commons retracted their resolution, Holles for a moment thought of leaving England, and obtained a pass for the continent (9 Aug. 1643, *Commons' Journals*, iii. 19; Gardiner, *Great Civil War*, i. 217). However, on 9 April 1644 he addressed the citizens of London in the Guildhall to persuade them to devote 'their purses and their persons' to strengthening the army under Essex (*Old Parliamentary History*, xiii. 162). In November 1644 Holles and several others were sent to carry to the king the propositions offered him by parliament. Of this embassy his companion, Whitelocke, and Holles himself have both given accounts (Whitelocke, *Memorials*, ed. 1853, i. 331–41; *Commons' Journals*, iii. 710). He was likewise employed as one of the parliamentary commissioners at the Uxbridge treaty (16 Jan. 1645). Meanwhile the struggle between presbyterians and independents had commenced, and from the first Holles took the lead of the presbyterians. In conversation he did not conceal from his friends among the king's commissioners 'his animosity and indignation against the Independent party' (*Rebellion*, viii. 248). In concert with the Scotch members of the committee of both kingdoms he projected, in December 1644, the impeachment of Cromwell as an incendiary (Whitelocke, ed. 1853, i. 343). In the following summer Lord Savile, who had just deserted the royal party, charged Holles and Whitelocke with betraying their trust when sent to convey the parliament's proposals to the king. It was affirmed that they had secretly consulted with the king on the answer to be given to the propositions, and it was stated also that Holles had throughout maintained secret communications with Lord Digby. The charge was eagerly taken up by some of the independents. 'Those who were of a contrary party to the Earl of Essex,' says Whitelocke, 'set their interest upon it to ruin Mr. Hollis, whom they found to be a great pillar of that party.' Both the accused were cleared by vote of the commons on 19 July 1645 (*ib.* i. 457–81; *Old Parliamentary History*, xiii. 501, 505; xiv. 22). Nevertheless, the accusation was repeated with additional details in the charge brought against him by the army in 1647 (*ib.* xvi. 70–2). With the conclusion of the war and the attempted

disbanding of the army which followed it, the animosity between Holles and the independents increased. He was regarded as the leader of the party in the House of Commons which refused to concede the just claims of the soldiers, was opposed to toleration, and willing to make a treaty with the king without adequate security for its performance. Personally, he was held responsible for the severity with which the commons sometimes treated petitioners against its chosen policy. According to Ludlow, the declaration of the commons of 29 March 1647, in which the promoters of the army petition were declared enemies of the state, was drawn up by Holles (*Memoirs*, ed. 1751, p. 74). During these debates a challenge was exchanged between Holles and Ireton, but the intervention of Sir William Waller and the orders of the house prevented a duel (*Clarendon MSS.* 2478, 2495; Ludlow, p. 94). On 15 June 1647 Holles and ten other members of parliament were impeached by the army. In addition to the charges already referred to, he was accused of holding secret correspondence with the queen and inviting the Scots to invade England (*Old Parliamentary History*, xv. 470, xvi. 70). The answer of the eleven accused members, which was delivered to the House of Commons on 19 July, is printed as 'A Full Vindication and Answer of the Eleven Accused Members to a late Printed Pamphlet entitled "A Particular Charge or Impeachment in the Name of Sir Thomas Fairfax and the Army under his Command"' (*ib.* xvi. 116). It is said to have been drawn up by Prynne. On 20 July the accused members asked and obtained leave of absence for six months, and passes to go beyond sea. Holles on taking leave of the house made a speech in his own vindication ('A Grave and Learned Speech, or an Apology Delivered by Denzil Holles, Esq.,' 4to, 1647). Ten days later a new vote recalled the eleven members, and that portion of the parliament which remained at Westminster prepared to fight the army, and appointed a new committee of safety, of which Holles was a member (Rushworth, vi. 652). He asserts that he had no share in the tumults which produced this sudden revolution. 'I was not in the city all the time those businesses were in agitation—knew nothing of the petitions nor actings in the common council' (*Memoirs*, § 148). The army marched triumphantly into London on 6 Aug., and Holles was again obliged to fly. Several of the accused members were captured as they were crossing to Calais, of whom Holles was reported to be one; but the fact is contradicted in a statement published by the officers of the squadron in the Downs (Rushworth, vii. 785; *A Declaration of the Representations of the Officers of the Navy concerning the Impeached Members*, 26 Aug. 1647). On 4 Sept. the commons ordered the fugitive members to return and stand their trials, and as they refused they were, on 27 Jan. 1648, disabled from sitting during the existing parliament (Rushworth, vii. 800, 977). On 3 June 1648 these votes were annulled, and Holles took his seat again in the house on 14 Aug. (*ib.* pp. 1130, 1226).

Holles was one of the ten commissioners appointed by the commons to represent them at the Newport treaty; he presented their report to the house, and was thanked for his services (1 Dec. 1648) (*ib.* vii. 1248, 1360). 'The Humble Proposals and Desires' of the army, presented to parliament on 6 Dec., demanded the arrest and punishment of Holles and other impeached persons who had retaken their seats, but he succeeded in escaping again to France (*ib.* p. 1354; *Old Parliamentary History*, xviii. 458). In March 1651 Charles II summoned him to Scotland with the intention of making him secretary of state for England, but he seems to have refused the invitation (Carte, *Original Letters*, ii. 448; *Nicholas Papers*, i. 227). However, when the Protector sent him a pass permitting him to return to England, Holles availed himself of it (*Clarendon State Papers*, iii. 223; *Cal. Clarendon Papers*, ii. 323). When, at Monck's instigation (21 Feb. 1660), the secluded members were readmitted to parliament, Holles took his seat again, and on 2 March 1660 the special votes against him and the sequestration of his estate were repealed. He was also appointed a member of the council of state which was to govern between the dissolving of the Long parliament and the meeting of the convention (*Commons' Journals*, vii. 849). Clarendon describes him as one of the presbyterian cabal which met at Northumberland House, and wished to make terms with Charles before restoring him (*Rebellion*, xvi. 160; Burnet, *Own Time*, ed. 1836, i. 156). In the convention he acted as chairman of the committee appointed to answer the king's letter, and was one of the commissioners sent to the Hague (*Commons' Journals*, viii. 4, 20). The speech made by Holles to Charles (16 May 1660) is a remarkable expression of loyalty and joy: 'a king of so many vows and prayers cannot but crown the desires of his people' (*Somers Tracts*, ed. Scott, vii. 415). In reward for these services Holles was admitted to the privy council, and created a peer by the title of Baron Holles of Ifield, Sussex (20 April 1661). From July 1663 to May 1666 he was English ambassador at Paris, and distinguished himself by the tenacity

with which he contested points of etiquette (Guizot, *Portraits Politiques*, pp. 25–44). His letters during this period show with what jealous hostility he regarded the commercial and political projects of Louis XIV (Lister, *Life of Clarendon*, iii. 409, 414). In June 1667 he was one of the negotiators of the treaty of Breda between England and Holland, an unpopular task, of which he observes: 'My conscience tells me that in this conjuncture we could not have done better service to king and country' (*ib.* p. 467; see also *A Narrative of the Proceedings of Lord Holles and Coventry at Breda, by a person of quality concerned in this Embassy*, 4to, 1667). In the following December Holles was one of the four peers who protested against the bill for the banishment of the Earl of Clarendon, and it was reported that he was to be put out of the privy council (*Lords' Journals*, xii. 167; Pepys, *Diary*, 30 Dec. 1667). In 1674 the opposition leaders are described as meeting at the house of Lord Holles to concert their policy for the next session (*Essex Papers*, Camd. Soc., i. 168; Christy, *Shaftesbury*, ii. 189). Holles opposed the Test Act (1675) with great vigour, protested against it himself, and vindicated the right of the peers to protest ('A Letter from a Person of Quality to his Friend in the Country,' in *State Tracts of the Reign of Charles II*, 1692, i. 40, 41). Like many other leaders of the parliamentary opposition, he entered into secret negotiations with the French ambassador in order to frustrate the policy of the king. Barillon, writing 14 Dec. 1679, describes Holles as 'the man of all England for whom the different cabals have the most consideration. He is respected in general by all parties, but principally by the presbyterians. Although he does not often go to parliament, he is consulted by many people, and his advice has great weight. He is very moderate. He is apprehensive the court will always adhere to the design of governing more absolutely than the laws of England admit, and he knows your majesty alone can facilitate the success of such a design. Upon this account he wishes that the nation may not be stirred up against France.' Barillon adds that Holles was particularly useful in the impeachment of Danby (1678) and the disbanding of the army (1678). Like Shaftesbury and Lord Russell, he was convinced that Charles II meant to use the army, raised on the pretext of defending Flanders, to suppress the English opposition and establish his absolute power (Dalrymple, *Memoirs of Great Britain and Ireland*, ed. 1790, pp. 184–90, 337; see also Mignet, *Négociations relatives à la Succession d'Espagne*, iv. 434, 533). He received no money from Barillon, and refused to accept a portrait of Louis XIV set in diamonds, which the ambassador offered him.

For some years Holles had acted in close agreement with Lord Shaftesbury, but on the question of the Exclusion Bill he separated from him (Christy, ii. 202, 283, 306). 'He is very moderate,' writes Barillon, 'on the subject of the Duke of York, and declares that he cannot consent to his exclusion; but at the same time he is of opinion that the power of a catholic king of England should be limited.' Holles was appointed one of the new privy council established by Charles II on 21 April 1679 (Oldmixon, *History of England*, p. 630). He died on 17 Feb. 1679–1680, and was buried 10 April 1680 in St. Peter's Church, Dorchester (Collins, p. 161; Hutchins, *Dorset*, ii. 383). His character is briefly sketched by Clarendon (*History of the Rebellion*, iii. 35) and by Burnet (*Own Time*, ed. 1833, i. 177). 'Holles,' says the latter, 'was a man of great courage, and as great pride. . . . He was faithful and firm to his side, and never changed through the whole course of his life. . . . He was well versed in the records of parliament, and argued well, but too vehemently, for he could not bear contradiction. He had the soul of an old stubborn Roman in him. He was a faithful but a rough friend, and a severe but a fair enemy. He had a true sense of religion, and was a man of an unblameable course of life, and of a sound judgment, when it was not biassed by passion.'

A portrait of Holles, belonging to the Duke of Portland, was No. 723 in the Exhibition of National Portraits at South Kensington in 1868. An engraving by White is prefixed to the 1699 edition of his 'Memoirs.'

Holles was three times married, and Collins, in his history of the family (p. 162), confuses the history of the three wives.

He married, first, 4 June 1626, Dorothy, only daughter and heiress of Sir Francis Ashley of Dorchester; she died 21 June 1640: secondly, 12 March 1641–2, Jane, eldest daughter and coheiress of Sir John Shirley of Isfield, Sussex, and widow of Sir Walter Covert of Slougham, Sussex, and of John Freke of Cerne, Dorsetshire; she was buried 25 April 1666: thirdly, 14 Sept. 1666, Esther, daughter of Gideon le Lou of Colombiers, Normandy; she was naturalised by act of parliament (8 Feb. 1667), and died in 1684 (Chester, *Westminster Abbey Registers*, p. 4).

By his second and third wives Holles had no issue. He was succeeded by his only son, Sir Francis Holles, born 1627, created a

baronet 27 June 1660, died 1 March 1690. The peerage became extinct with the death of Denzil, third lord Holles, 25 Jan. 1693–4 (Collins, p. 162).

In addition to the published speeches already mentioned, Holles was the author of many pamphlets, most of them anonymous. 1. 'The Grand Question concerning the Judicature of the House of Peers Stated and Argued,' 8vo, 1669 (Halkett and Laing, *Dict. of Anonymous and Pseudonymous Literature*, p. 1042). 2. 'A True Relation of the Unjust Accusation of certain French Gentlemen, published by Denzil, Lord Holles,' 4to, 1671; an account of the endeavours of Holles to save some Frenchmen accused of highway robbery, and of his consequent quarrel with Chief-justice Keeling (see *Journals of the House of Lords*, xii. 440, 444, 452). 3. 'The Long Parliament Dissolved,' 4to, 1676 (Halkett and Laing, p. 1509). 'Some Considerations upon the Question whether the Parliament is Dissolved by its Prorogation for Fifteen Months,' 4to, 1676, which is also attributed to Holles by Halkett and Laing (p. 2423), is probably the same pamphlet with a different title. 4. 'A Letter to Monsieur Van B[euninghen] de M——, at Amsterdam, written Anno 1676, by Denzil, Lord Holles,' 4to, n. d.; reprinted in 'Somers Tracts,' viii. 32, ed. Scott. 5. 'The Case Stated touching the Judicature of the House of Lords in Point of Impositions,' 8vo, 1676. 6. 'A Letter of a Gentleman to his Friend, showing that Bishops ought not to be Judges in Parliament in Cases Capital,' 8vo, 1679. 7. 'Lord Holles his Remains, being a Second Letter to a Friend concerning the Judicature of the Bishops in Parliament, in the Vindication of what he Wrote in his First, &c. It contains likewise part of his intended Answer to a second Tractate, entitled "The Grand Question touching the Bishops' Right in Parliament Stated and Argued,"' 8vo, 1682. On this controversy see Burnet's 'Own Time,' ii. 214–19, and Oldmixon, p. 632. 8. 'Memoirs of Denzil, Lord Holles, from the Year 1641 to 1648,' 8vo, 1699. This was written in the winter of 1647–8. The dedication is dated, 'at St. Mère Eglide in Normandy, this 14th of February 1648.' The book is in part a vindication of his own conduct, especially during 1647, but mainly an attack on Cromwell, the army, and the independents. It is violent, prejudiced, and generally untrustworthy. Walpole criticises it with great justice (*Royal and Noble Authors*, ed. Park, iii. 223). It is reprinted in Baron Maseres's 'Select Tracts relating to the Civil Wars in England,' 1815.

[Authorities cited in the text; Collins's Historical Collections of the Noble Families of Cavendish, Holles, &c., 1752, pp. 100–62; Guizot's Portraits politiques des Hommes des différents partis, 1852, translated by A. R. Scoble, under the title of Monk's Contemporaries, 1851.] C. H. F.

HOLLES, Sir FRESCHEVILLE (1641–1672), captain in the navy, only surviving son of Gervase Holles [q. v.], antiquary, probably served as a volunteer in the naval campaign of 1665, but his first commission was as captain of the Antelope in 1666. He is said by Charnock to have lost an arm in the four days' fight off the North Foreland, 1–4 June; but this seems improbable, for he is described by Pepys (24 March 1667–8) as playing the bagpipes 'beyond anything of that kind that ever I heard in my life, and with great pains he must have obtained it.' He was, at any rate, able to command the Henrietta, a third rate, in the action of 25 July 1666, previous to which he had been knighted (*State Papers*, Dom., Charles II, clxiv. 124). In 1667 he was captain of the Cambridge at Portsmouth, but was employed by a special commission in command of the fireships for the protection of the Thames in June (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom., freq.; Pepys, 10 June). At this time he must have piqued Pepys's vanity, for the many entries concerning him in the 'Diary' are all abusive. According to these the men brought up from the Cambridge were 'the most debauched, damning, swearing rogues that ever were in the navy,' worthy of their commander, who was profane (14 June), useless (25 June), a coward (9 Aug.), a liar (28 Sept.), and as 'idle and insignificant a fellow as ever came into the fleet' (18 Feb. 1667–8).

After the peace with the Dutch, Holles appears to have held a commission in the land service, and (24 March 1667–8) while on guard entertained Pepys in a handsome room, with drink and the bagpipes, a 'mighty barbarous music.' In 1667 he was returned to parliament for Grimsby as his father's colleague. In 1672 he commanded the Cambridge in the squadron under Sir Robert Holmes [q. v.], which attacked the Dutch Smyrna fleet on its passage up Channel (13 March); and when Holmes's ship, the St. Michael, was disabled, he went on board the Cambridge. Holles fell in the battle of Solebay, 28 May, and was buried in St. Edmund's Chapel in Westminster Abbey (Nichols, *Collect.* vii. 376).

In 1662, being then 'a bachelor,' aged 21, he married Jane, daughter of Mr. Richard Lewis of Marr in Yorkshire, and widow of Mr. Crome, described as of St. Gabriel, Fenchurch, aged 30 (Chester, *London Marriage Licenses*, 24 Nov. 1662). By his will, dated

17 May 1665, proved 5 June 1672, he left her sole executrix and legatee. The name Frescheville has been spelt in many different ways; the spelling here followed is that of Holles's own signature (*Egerton MS.* 928, f. 40).

[Charnock's Biog. Nav. i. 236; List of Commissions in Public Record Office.] J. K. L.

HOLLES, GERVASE (1606–1675), antiquary, born at Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire, on 9 March 1606, was the only surviving son of Frescheville Holles by Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of John Kingston of the same place (*Addit. MS.* 5531, ff. 56, 78). He was brought up by his kinsman, John Holles, earl of Clare, was admitted of the Middle Temple on 3 May 1628, succeeded in 1630 to the family estate, and on 17 June of that year married Dorothy, daughter of John Kirketon of Great Grimsby. For the next four years he resided quietly at Grimsby, where he busied himself in rebuilding his house and collecting materials for a history of Lincolnshire. He removed on 20 Sept. 1634 to Mansfield in Sherwood, Nottinghamshire, where, on 18 Jan. 1634–5, he lost his wife and infant daughter (tomb in Thoroton, *Nottinghamshire*, ed. Throsby, ii. 316). His only son, George, died on 10 Aug. 1635. Holles returned in Michaelmas term to the Middle Temple, and at Christmas was chosen comptroller of that society. To the expenses of the Christmas festivities, which lasted until the end of February, he contributed about 250*l.* During the same year he was elected mayor of Grimsby, and endeavoured to enforce payment of ship-money (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1637–8, p. 2). On 26 March 1640 he was elected M.P. for Grimsby, and again on the ensuing 14 Oct. (*Lists of Members of Parliament, Official Return*, pt. i.) In parliament he strenuously asserted the royal prerogative. He denounced the Scots propositions in a vigorous speech (*Lansdowne MS.* 207 (f), f. 58), for which, on 26 April 1641, he was ordered to be suspended during the remainder of the session (*Commons' Journals*, ii. 128). Though the order was rescinded on 2 Dec. following (*ib.* ii. 329), Holles refused to return to the house, and disregarded a peremptory summons for his attendance, dated 18 April 1642 (*ib.* ii. 533). The house thereupon declared him disabled from sitting, and a new writ was issued for Grimsby on 22 Aug. (*ib.* ii. 730). In the meantime Holles had brought 117 men to Charles at Nottingham, and raised a foot regiment at his own cost (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1660–1, p. 112). After taking part in the battle of Edgehill, he attended the king to Oxford, and on 1 Nov. 1642 was created M.A., being then sergeant-major of the army. In the next year he took his place in the parliament which sat at Oxford (Wood, *Fasti Oxon.* ed. Bliss, ii. 29). On 6 April 1644 he was appointed by the king governor of Lynn-Regis, Norfolk (*Addit. Charter*, 2015). As colonel of a foot regiment he fought at the battles of Banbury, Brentford, Newark, Atherton, Bradford, and Newbury. He was also present at the siege of Colchester, where he was taken prisoner, and his estate confiscated. After suffering a long imprisonment he was allowed to retire to France at the end of 1649, and in March 1650 was admitted of the king's council (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1650, p. 25). Charles II rewarded his services by giving him an additional grant of arms on 4 Dec. 1649, and would have made him a baronet had he cared for the honour (*Cal. Clarendon State Papers*, ii. 279). He settled in Holland, where he was active in promoting the king's return (*Egerton MS.* 2542, f. 26). In March 1657 he bought at Middleburg, as 'commander of the English under Ormond and Lord Wilmot,' a thousand muskets and other arms (*Cal. Clarendon State Papers*, iii. 256; *Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1656–7, pp. 293, 340). In July 1659 he informed Sir Edward Nicholas that he had resided at Rotterdam for the past three years, wholly dependent on the hospitality of a 'good woman who had kept him from starving,' and that he could not quit the city for want of money (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1659–60, p. 22). After the Restoration he was made master of requests, with an annuity of 100*l.* (*ib.* 1660–1, p. 496). On 8 April 1661 he was returned M.P. for Great Grimsby, which he represented until his death on 10 Feb. 1674–5. He was buried at Mansfield. He married as his second wife, on 4 Oct. 1637, Elizabeth (1606–1661), daughter of Lieutenant-colonel William Molesworth of Great Grimsby, by whom he had an only surviving son, Sir Frescheville Holles [q. v.] (Chester, *Westminster Abbey Registers*, p. 176). He died intestate (cf. *Administration Act Book*, P. C. C. 1675, f. 19 *b*).

When Holles's house was plundered by the parliamentarians, many volumes of his collections perished; the remainder he contrived to have sent over to Holland. Finding it impossible to compile his history of Lincolnshire from such imperfect materials, he drew up in 1658 an account of his own family, which Arthur Collins afterwards transcribed (Collins, *Noble Families*, p. 50). Six volumes of his Lincolnshire collections, transcribed by himself and persons in his employ in 1638 and 1639, are in Lansdowne MS.

No. 207, a–f. A seventh volume, entitled 'Trusbut,' and dated 1642, was presented to the British Museum in 1812 by Sir Joseph Banks; it is Additional MS. 6118. A volume of Lincolnshire pedigrees is Additional MS. 5531, and a list of Lincolnshire royalists is contained in Egerton MS. 2541, ff. 362–76. His registers of petitions while master of requests (1660–74) are Additional MSS. 5759 and 15632 (cf. Addit. MSS. 15632 f. 41, 23120 f. 87).

[Collins's Noble Families, p. 71; Thoroton's Nottinghamshire (Throsby), iii. 358–9; W. H. Black's Cat. Ashmol. MSS., Index, p. 80; J. de Trokelowe's Annales (Hearne), pp. xii, 275; Cat. Lansd. MSS. pt. ii. pp. 74–7; Egerton MSS. 2536 f. 408, 2550 f. 51; Addit. MS. 6118, f. 859; Commons' Journals, iv. 468; Cal. State Papers, Dom. 1650 p. 271, 1651–2 p. 552, 1655–1656 p. 395, 1657–8 pp. 300, 311; Cal. Clarendon State Papers, iii. 391; Brit. Mus. Addit. MS. 24489, ff. 308–9.] G. G.

HOLLES, GILBERT, third EARL OF CLARE. [See under HOLLES, JOHN, second EARL OF CLARE.]

HOLLES, JOHN, first EARL OF CLARE (1564?–1637), son of Denzil Holles and Eleanor, daughter of Edmund, lord Sheffield, was born at Haughton in Nottinghamshire about 1564 (COLLINS, *Historical Collections*, pp. 80, 95). He was educated at Cambridge and at Gray's Inn, and spent some time at the court of Queen Elizabeth as one of her gentlemen pensioners (*ib.* p. 81). Fond of adventure, Holles seized every opportunity of military service. In 1588 he served as a volunteer against the Spanish Armada, and took part in the expedition to the Azores in 1597. He fought also in Ireland under Lord-deputy Fitzwilliam, by whom he was knighted (1590), and took part in the war against the Turks in Hungary (*ib.* p. 83; DOYLE, *Official Baronage*, i. 393). In 1590 Holles succeeded to his family estates in Nottinghamshire, and in the following year married Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Stanhope of Shelford, Nottinghamshire (COLLINS, p. 80). On the death of Queen Elizabeth he retired to the country, jealous of the Scottish courtiers favoured by the new king, and complaining that James had come 'to govern a people he knew he was not worthy of, and then was ruled himself by two beggars and a base fellow' (*ib.* p. 86). When Prince Henry was created Prince of Wales, Holles was appointed comptroller of his household (December 1610), but with the death of the prince two years later 'all his favour at court vanished, and he lay open and exposed to the malice of his enemies.' His ambitious and quarrelsome disposition had involved him in numerous feuds and lawsuits. In Nottinghamshire Holles had a deadly feud with his neighbour Gervase Markham, in which Markham was backed by the Earl of Shrewsbury and Holles by Lord Sheffield (*ib.* p. 82; cf. *Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1603–1610, p. 538). He intervened in the quarrel between Sir Edward Coke and his wife, acting as 'prime privy councillor' to Lady Coke, and was in June 1619 committed for disrespectful conduct before the council in a controversy with Coke (COLLINS, p. 86; *Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1619–23, pp. 53, 275, 316; *Court and Times of James I*, ii. 53, 171, 192). Holles was attached to Somerset, who praised him as his only faithful friend in adversity. This friendship led Holles to question the justice of Weston's execution for Overbury's murder, and for declaring his suspicions he was brought before the Star-chamber and fined 1,000*l.* (SPEDDING, *Life of Bacon*, v. 211; GARDINER, *History of England*, ii. 342). On 9 July 1616 Holles was created Baron Holles of Haughton, paying 10,000*l.* for his new dignity (COLLINS, p. 87; *Court and Times of James I*, i. 413, 420). For a further payment of 5,000*l.* he was, on 2 Nov. 1624, created Earl of Clare (COLLINS, p. 88). He aimed at office as well as rank, is mentioned in 1617 as a candidate for the secretaryship, and, on the fall of Cranfield in 1624, had hopes of becoming lord treasurer (*ib.* p. 90; *Court and Times of James I*, i. 455, ii. 53, 61). But Buckingham was not in favour of the arrangement, nor was Holles the kind of man James was likely to favour. 'Two sorts of men,' explained one of his friends, 'King James never had a kindness for: those whose hawks and dogs ran as well as his own, and those who were able to speak as much reason as himself' (COLLINS, p. 90).

At the beginning of the reign of Charles I Clare showed signs of hostility to Buckingham. He refused the forced loan levied in 1626, and supported the claims of the Earl of Oxford to the office of high chamberlain in opposition to Buckingham's candidate, Lord Willoughby (*ib.* p. 91; GARDINER, vi. 150). But he was careful to avoid going to extremes, and recommended caution and silence to his son-in-law, Sir Thomas Wentworth (*Strafford Letters*, i. 31). In the debate on the Petition of Right, Clare acted with the middle party in the House of Lords, and endeavoured to suggest a compromise between the demands of the king and the commons (GARDINER, vi. 287). In 1629 Clare was implicated in the circulation of Sir Robert Dudley's paper of advice for the establishment of absolute monarchy in England,

and was accordingly prosecuted in the Star-chamber (*ib.* vii. 139; cf. arts. Cotton, Sir Robert Bruce, and Dudley, Sir Robert). But the king seized the opportunity of the birth of Prince Charles to put a stop to the proceedings, and Clare was dismissed with a reprimand (Rushworth, i. App. 12, ii. 51; *Court and Times of Charles I*, ii. 38). As he refused to own himself in fault, he was put out of the commission of the peace for Nottinghamshire. Subsequently, during the king's progress in the north of England, Clare came to him at Rufford, kissed his hand, and begged his pardon, but, though promised forgiveness, was not restored to favour (Collins, p. 94). He died at Nottingham on 4 Oct. 1637, and was interred in the Clare aisle in St. Mary's Church there (*ib.* p. 95).

A description of Clare's person is given by Gervase Holles (*ib.* p. 95). Holles also adds some specimens of his verses, 'though his poetry was his worst part,' and states that he left a manuscript answer to Bacon's 'Essay of Empire.' His letter-book, from 1593 to 1617, is in the British Museum (Add. MS. 32,464). Park's edition of Walpole's 'Royal and Noble Authors' contains a remonstrance addressed by Holles to Lord Burghley (25 June 1597) in defence of his ancestors, on whom Burghley had made reflections (ii. 283–7).

Clare left three surviving children: John, who succeeded him [q. v.]; Denzil, afterwards created Baron Holles of Isfield [q. v.]; and Eleanor, married to Oliver Fitzwilliam, earl of Tyrconnel. Another son, Francis, served with distinction in the Netherlands, died in 1622, and is buried in Westminster Abbey (Dart, *Westmonasterium*, i. 111). An elder daughter, Arabella, married in 1625 Sir Thomas Wentworth, afterwards Earl of Strafford, and died in 1631.

[Arthur Collins, in his Historical Collections of the Noble Families of Cavendish, Holles, &c., 1752, gives a long account of Lord Clare, based on the manuscript memoirs of the Holles family, by Gervase Holles; letters of Lord Clare are printed in the Strafford Letters.] C. H. F.

HOLLES, JOHN, second Earl of Clare (1595–1666), son of John Holles, first earl of Clare [q. v.], was born at Haughton, Nottinghamshire, 13 June 1595. In the parliament of 1624, and the first two parliaments of Charles I, Holles, styled after 1624 Lord Haughton, represented East Retford (*Lists of Members of Parliament*, 1878, i. 459, 465, 470). On 24 Sept. 1626 he married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Horace, lord Vere of Tilbury (Markham, *The Fighting Veres*, p. 434). At the siege of Bois-le-Duc in 1629 Haughton served as a volunteer under the command of his father-in-law (*ib.* p. 436). He succeeded to the title of Earl of Clare in October 1637, but appears to have found his inheritance considerably encumbered. When the king summoned him to fulfil his feudal service in the war against Scotland, he professed his willingness, but complained that he was impoverished by nine children and a debt of 9,000*l.* (21 Feb. 1638; *Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1638–9, p. 491). Clare was one of the six peers charged by the great council in September 1640 to raise a loan, but was excused on the plea of illness, and took part instead in the negotiations with the Scots (Rushworth, iii. 1302; Hardwicke, *State Papers*, ii. 215, 222, 283). In early life he had been intimate with Strafford, his brother-in-law, and was one of the party in the lords which desired some compromise by which the earl's life might be saved. He endeavoured in the course of the trial to put forward an innocent interpretation of Strafford's words as reported by Vane (Rushworth, *Trial of Strafford*, p. 545). On the other hand, when the lords and commons quarrelled about ecclesiastical affairs in August 1641, he sided with the five popular peers who protested against the vote of the lords (Gardiner, *History of England*, x. 16). During the civil war 'he was very often of both parties, and never advantaged either' (*Life of Colonel Hutchinson*, ed. 1885, i. 165). Clare was so far trusted by the popular party that the commons nominated him for lord-lieutenant of the county of Nottingham (*Commons' Journals*, ii. 459). Nevertheless, he followed the king to York, signed the engagement of 13 June 1642 promising to defend the king's person and prerogative, and the declaration of 15 June protesting that Charles had no intention of making war on the parliament (Clarendon, *Rebellion*, v. 342, 346). Clare then obtained the king's leave to go to London to look after his private affairs, and took his seat in the House of Lords again. During his stay with the parliament, says Clarendon, he 'never concurred in any malicious counsel against the king, but was looked upon as a man not only firm to the principles of monarchy, but of duty to the person of the king. He was a man of honour and of courage, and would have been an excellent person if his heart had not been set too much upon the keeping and improving his estate' (*ib.* vii. 187). When the peace propositions brought forward by the lords in August 1643 were rejected by the commons, and the king's successes seemed to prognosticate his speedy triumph, Clare deserted the parliament, and made his way to Oxford (*Lords' Journals*, vi. 178; Clarendon, vii. 174). The

king received him with great favour; he took part in the siege of Gloucester, charged at Newbury, and was permitted to take his seat with other peers at councils of war (*ib.* vii. 242). In March 1644 Clare again changed sides, protesting to the House of Lords that 'the cause only and no other particular by-respects had brought him back,' and that what he had observed at Oxford had 'opened his eyes to understand the goodness of the cause' (Letter of 2 April 1644, *Lords' Journals*, vi. 495). During his absence Clare's estates had naturally been sequestered by the parliament, but he was discharged from his delinquency by orders dated 13 and 17 July 1644 (*Cal. of Committee for Advance of Money*, p. 627). In spite of the repeated efforts of his friends, he was not, however, readmitted to his seat in the House of Lords (*Sydney Papers*, ed. Blencowe, pp. 7, 10, 19; *Lords' Journals*, vi. 718). Henceforth he played no part in public affairs. At the Restoration he was appointed one of the council established for the supervision of the colonies (Doyle, *Official Baronage*, i. 393). He succeeded in retaining his recordership of Nottingham, and also procured the grant of a free market to be held three times a week in Clement's Inn Fields, Middlesex (3 Aug. 1661; *Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1661–1662, p. 58; cf. Howell, *Londinopolis*, 1657, p. 344).

Clare died on 2 Jan. 1665–6, and was buried in St. Mary's Church, Nottingham. He left one son, Gilbert, who succeeded him, and several daughters (Collins, p. 168).

Gilbert Holles, third Earl of Clare (1633–1689), born 24 April 1633, was an active member of the country party during the reigns of Charles II and James II. Clare bailed Monmouth when he was arrested in 1682. He was also one of those peers who petitioned for the continuance of the parliament of 1679 and against the calling of a parliament at Oxford in 1681. In 1685 he protested against the bill reversing Lord Stafford's attainder, and his last public action was to subscribe the petition for the immediate calling of a parliament which was presented to James II on 17 Nov. 1688. He died 16 Jan. 1688–9. He married Grace, daughter of William Pierrepont of Thoresby, Nottinghamshire, second son of Robert, earl of Kingston. His son John (1662–1711) is separately noticed.

[Collins's Historical Collections of the Noble Families of Cavendish, Holles, &c., 1752; Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, ed. Macray; several letters of Clare's are printed in the Fairfax Correspondence and the Strafford Letters.]

C. H. F.

HOLLES, JOHN, Duke of Newcastle (1662–1711), born on 9 Jan. 1661–2, was the eldest son of Gilbert Holles, third earl of Clare [see under Holles, John, second Earl of Clare]. Like his father, he was a staunch protestant and whig. To him, when Lord Haughton, Dryden dedicated his play, 'The Spanish Friar' (1681), saying that he recommended 'a Protestant play to a Protestant patron' (*Poetical Works*, ed. Christie, p. xliv). On 14 Jan. 1688–9 he was returned to the Convention parliament as member for Nottinghamshire, but on his father's death, two days later, he was called to the upper house as Earl of Clare. He took an active part in promoting the accession of William and Mary (Kennett, *Hist. of England*, iii. 543–4), was made gentleman of the bedchamber to the king on 14 Feb. 1688–9, and acted as bearer of the queen's sceptre with the cross at the coronation on 11 April following. In March of the same year he became lord-lieutenant of Middlesex, and in June gave orders for a strict search to be made for the arms and horses of papists (Luttrell, *Brief Relation*, 1857, i. 542, 561). In February 1689–90 he married Lady Margaret Cavendish, third daughter and coheiress of Henry, second duke of Newcastle (*ib.* ii. 13). The duke, at his death in July 1691, left him the bulk of his estate (*ib.* ii. 270). His brothers-in-law, the Earls of Thanet and Montague, disputed the will, but Holles eventually triumphed in the law courts (*ib.* iii. 208, 272). With Lord Thanet he fought a duel on the night of 13 May 1692, in which both were wounded (*ib.* ii. 451). In October 1691 Holles asked the king to create him Duke of Newcastle. The king merely promised to consider the request, whereupon Holles immediately resigned his offices, and retired to his seat at Welbeck in Nottinghamshire (*ib.* ii. 301). In January 1693–4 he succeeded to the estates of his kinsman, Denzil, third lord Holles of Ifield (*ib.* iii. 259).

Holles was now one of the richest and most powerful men in the kingdom. The king promised to make him Duke of Clarence (*ib.* iii. 300). It was, however, pointed out that the title of Clarence had always been appropriated to princes of the blood, and that of Newcastle-upon-Tyne was therefore substituted, 14 May 1694. To compensate him for the disappointment, he was promised the next Garter that should fall vacant. He was also made high steward of East Retford, lord-lieutenant of Nottinghamshire (4 June 1694), and a commissioner of Greenwich Hospital (20 Feb. 1695). In the latter year, when William III made his progress after his return from the Netherlands, Holles met

him on 30 Oct. at Dunham Ferry, seven miles from Welbeck, and sumptuously entertained him at Welbeck for two days. He became colonel of the Nottinghamshire regiment of militia in 1697, K.G. on 30 May 1698, lord-lieutenant of the East Riding of Yorkshire on 11 Aug. following, steward of Sherwood Forest on 23 March 1699, and on 1 Aug. in the same year governor of Hull. On 26 March 1705 he was appointed lord privy seal, an office which he discharged with 'great caution and exactness' (Burnet, *Own Time*, Oxf. edit., vi. 41). He was placed on the privy council three days later. He was also lord-lieutenant of the North Riding of Yorkshire (14 April 1705), a commissioner for the union with Scotland (10 April 1706), warden and chief justice in eyre of the royal forests north of Trent (9 May 1711), high steward of Dorchester, and lord-lieutenant of Middlesex (5 July 1711). Holles was present when De Guiscard made his murderous attack on Harley, 8 March 1710–11 (Swift, *Works*, ed. Scott, 1824, v. 343, 346). He died on 15 July 1711, from the effects of a fall from his horse while hunting at Welbeck, and was buried in Westminster Abbey on 9 Aug., where, in 1723, his daughter erected an enormous monument to his memory (Chester, *Westminster Abbey Registers*, p. 272). His wife died on 24 Dec. 1715, leaving an only daughter, Henrietta-Cavendish (1693–1755), who was married, on 31 Oct. 1713, to Edward Harley, afterwards second earl of Oxford and Mortimer [q. v.] (*ib.* p. 389). The daughter would have been the 'richest heiress in Europe' had not Holles endowed his nephew, Thomas Pelham-Holles, afterwards Duke of Newcastle (1693–1768) [q. v.], with the greater part of his vast possessions (Swift, i. 192, ii. 315, 411, xii. 236).

In person Holles is described as a 'black, ruddy-complexioned man' (Macky, *Memoirs*, p. 35). Though a varicious and very tenacious of what he considered to be his rights, he was not incapable of generous actions. Letters of Holles will be found in British Museum Additional MSS. 29564 and 33084.

His portrait by Kneller has been engraved by R. White.

[Doyle's Official Baronage, ii. 560–1; Collins's Noble Families, pp. 174, 178–84; Noble's Continuation of Granger, ii. 25–6.] G. G.

HOLLES, THOMAS PELHAM-, Duke of Newcastle (1693–1768). [See Pelham.]

HOLLES or **HOLLIS,** Sir WILLIAM (1471 ?–1542), lord mayor of London, was a son of William Holles, citizen and baker of London. He was admitted to the freedom of the Mercers' Company on 17 Sept. 1499, and became master of the company in 1538. He was elected sheriff of London in 1527, being chosen by the commonalty of the city, his colleague having been nominated by the lord mayor. On 31 March 1528 he was elected alderman of Aldgate ward, from which he was translated to Broad Street on 27 Aug. 1534. He was knighted by Henry VIII in 1533, and became lord mayor on St. Edward's day, 13 Oct. 1539. During his mayoralty he caused the moor ditch to be cleansed (Stow, *Survey of London*, 1598, p. 18). On 3 Jan. 1539–40 he received in great state Anne of Cleves, on her way through the city, before her marriage with Henry VIII (Baker, *Chronicle*, 1643, Henry VIII, p. 50). On 4 Feb. Holles and the aldermen accompanied the king and queen by water to Westminster (cf. Hall, *Chronicle*, 1809, p. 837). Holles was a wealthy merchant, and besides his house in Bishopsgate Street, somewhat west of Sir Thomas Gresham's dwelling, where he kept his mayoralty, and another in the parish of St. Mary-le-Bow, was possessed of several manors in Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, and other counties (*Brit. Mus. Add.* 6118, pp. 486–488, *Inq. p. m.*) He also was the owner of Clement's Inn in the Strand (Hatton, *New View of London*, 1708, p. 646). He died at his house in London on 13 Oct. 1542, and was buried in St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, where a monument formerly stood to his memory in the middle of the north aisle. By his will, dated 25 Dec. 1541, and proved in P. C. C. 18 Dec. 1542 (Spert, 14), he bequeathed 200*l.* to the mayor and aldermen of Coventry to make a new cross for that city, and other bequests to the Company of Mercers and the church of St. Helen's.

Holles married Elizabeth, daughter of John Scopeham, by whom he had three sons, Thomas, William, and Francis, and two daughters, Anna and Joanna. By his second son, William, he became the ancestor of the earls of Clare and the dukes of Newcastle. Lady Holles died on 13 March 1543, and was buried in St. Helen's. By her will she endowed six almshouses for that parish, leaving the care of their erection to her executor, Sir Andrew Judd.

[Cox's Annals of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, 1876, pp. 234–40, 249, 250 *n.*; Stow's Survey of London; Corporation Records; Orridge's Citizens of London and their Rulers.] C. W–H.

HOLLIDAY, JOHN (1730 ?–1801), author, was admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn on 5 May 1759 and was called to the bar on 23 April 1771. He had an extensive practice as a conveyancer, was a fellow of the Royal Society, and an active member of the Society of Arts. Holliday died at his house in Great Ormonde Street, London, on

9 March 1801, aged 71. A fine portrait of him, by Romney, is in the possession of Lord Churston at Lupton House, Brixham. Holliday married the daughter of Mr. Harrison of Dilhorne Hall, Staffordshire, an attorney-at-law, by whom he had an only child Eliza Lydia, who married on 2 June 1791 Francis Buller-Yarde, M.P. for Totnes, afterwards Sir Francis Buller-Yarde, bart., and died on 1 Nov. 1851, aged 77. Holliday is said to have left in manuscript a translation of the first eight books of Virgil in hexameter verse, and a valuable collection of conveyancing precedents. He was the author of the slight memoir of Owen Salusbury Brereton [q. v.], which appeared in the 19th vol. of the 'Transactions of the Society of Arts' (pp. iv–vii), and of some lines on a 'Favourite Norfolk Bantam' in the 'Gentleman's Magazine' for 1800 (vol. lxx. pt. ii. pp. 1081–2). He also published: 1. 'The Life of Lord Mansfield,' London, 1797, 4to. 2. 'Monody on the Death of a Friend' [Thomas Gilbert of Cotton, Staffordshire, M.P.], anon., 1798. 3. 'The British Oak, a Poem, dedicated to Horatio, Lord Nelson, in grateful remembrance of his Lordship's signal Victory near the mouth of the Nile,' anon., London, 1800, 4to.

[Nichols's Lit. Anecdotes, ix. 194–5, 203–4, 235; Gent. Mag. 1791 pt. i. p. 582, 1801 pt. i. pp. 283–4, 1851 pt. ii. 670; Foster's Peerage, 1883, s.n. Churston, p. 154; Lincoln's Inn Registers; Brit. Mus. Cat.] G. F. R. B.

HOLLINGS, EDMUND, M.D. (1556?–1612), physician, born in Yorkshire in or about 1556, matriculated at Queen's College, Oxford, in 1573, when he was aged 17, and was admitted B.A. on 7 Feb. 1574–5 (*Oxf. Univ. Reg.*, Oxf. Hist. Soc., II. ii. 56, iii. 49). Renouncing protestantism, he withdrew to France, and was, 14 May 1579, received into the English College of Douay, then temporarily removed to Rheims. On 21 Aug. of the same year he left the college to proceed on foot to Rome, in company with five other students, who were admitted into the English College there in the following October. Hollings, however, does not appear to have become a member of the college, though he certainly resided there for several years, and became an intimate friend of Pits the biographer. An English spy, in his report to the government, stated that Hollings was one of the pope's scholars in the college in 1581 (*Records of the English Catholics*, i. 358). From Rome he proceeded to Ingolstadt in Bavaria, when he was created M.D. and appointed professor of medicine. He was 'highly venerated for his great knowlege, and the success he obtained in that faculty' (Wood, *Athenæ Oxon.* ed. Bliss, ii. 114). He died at Ingolstadt on 26 March 1612.

His works, all of which were printed at Ingolstadt, are: 1. 'De Chylosi Disputatio,' 1592, 8vo. 2. 'De Salubri Studiosorum Victu,' 1602, 8vo. 3. 'Theses de Medicina.' 4. 'Poemata Varia,' 8vo. 5. 'Orationes et Epistolæ,' 8vo. 6. 'Medicamentorum Œconomia nova, seu Nova Medicamentorum in Classes distribuendor. ratio,' 1610 and 1615, 8vo. 7. 'Ad Epistolam quandam à Martino Rulando, Medico Cæsario, de Lapide Bezoar; et Fomite Luis Ungariæ,' 1611, 8vo.

[Pits, De Angl. Script. p. 815; Dodd's Church Hist. ii. 430; Gillow's Dict. Engl. Cath.; Records of the English Catholics, i. 153, 155.] T. C.

HOLLINGS, JOHN, M.D. (1683?–1739), physician, born about 1683, was the son of John Hollings, M.D., of Shrewsbury, and formerly fellow of Magdalene College, Cambridge. After attending Shrewsbury grammar school, he entered Magdalene College as a pensioner on 27 March 1700, and proceeded M.B. in 1705 and M.D. in 1710 (*College Register*). He was admitted a candidate of the Royal College of Physicians on 25 June 1725, and a fellow on 25 June 1726, having on 16 March previously been elected F.R.S. (Thomson, *Hist. of Roy. Soc.* Append. iv. p. xxxvii). He rose to be physician-general to the army and physician in ordinary to the king. He died in Pall Mall on 10 May 1739 (*Probate Act Book, P. C. C.*, 1739; *Gent. Mag.* ix. 272). By his wife Jane he had a son, John Hollings, M.D., who died on 28 Dec. 1739 (*Gent. Mag.* ix. 661), and two daughters, Mrs. Champernowne and Margaret (will in P. C. C. 106, Henchman). Hollings's reputation for classical scholarship and general culture was considerable. His only publication was the Harveian oration for 1734, entitled 'Status Humanæ Naturæ expositus in Oratione coram Medicis Londinensibus habita,' 4to, London, 1734, of which an English translation appeared the same year.

[Munk's Coll. of Phys. 1878, ii. 94.] G. G.

HOLLINGWORTH, RICHARD (1639?–1701), controversialist, was born in Lincolnshire, of presbyterian parentage, about 1639. On 5 Feb. 1654–5 he entered Emmanuel College, Cambridge, as a sizar, and proceeded M.A. in 1662 and D.D. in 1684 (*College Register*). In 1662, to cite his own narrative in his 'Second Defence' (p. 51), he was ordained by Sanderson, bishop of Lincoln. In 1663 he was licensed by Sheldon, bishop of London, to a lectureship in London upon the personal recommendation of Dolben, archbishop of York, and acted in that capacity

until 18 April 1672, when he became vicar of West Ham, Essex (Newcourt, *Repertorium*, ii. 205). At West Ham he wrote four tracts in defence of the church, of which one is entitled 'A Modest Plea for the Church of England,' 8vo, London, 1676, together with 'A full and true Account of the Penitence of John Marketman during his imprisonment in Chelmsford Gaol for murthering his wife . . . to which is prefixed a Sermon preached before him . . . immediately before his execution,' 4to, London, 1680. Hollingworth resigned West Ham in 1682 to become curate to James Adern, incumbent of St. Botolph, Aldgate, and, on the latter's 'private resignation,' obtained the great seal for the incumbency and enjoyed it several years until ejected (after January 1693) by course of law at the suit of Samuel Brewster, the impropriator (*ib.* i. 917). On 22 Jan. 1690 he was admitted to the vicarage of Chigwell, Essex (*ib.* ii. 143).

When the controversy upon the authorship of the 'Εἰκὼν βασιλική,' occasioned by Anthony Walker's assertion that the book was not written by Charles I but by John Gauden [q. v.], broke out in 1691, Hollingworth loudly proclaimed his intention of defending the king's claim and character with his last breath. Accordingly he made a savage attack upon Walker in 'A Defence of King Charles I . . .' 4to, London, 1692, of which two other editions, with slightly different title-pages, appeared during the same year. Walker, who was dying, answered Hollingworth in 'A True Account of the Author of a Book entituled Εἰκὼν βασιλική,' but by May 1692 the latter was ready with another attack called 'Dr. Hollingworth's Defence of King Charles the First's Holy and Divine Book . . .' 4to, London, 1692. In his first pamphlet he took also to task a republican pamphleteer who, under the name of General Ludlow, had compared the tyranny of Charles I with that of James II in 'A Letter . . . to Sir E[dward] S[eymour] . . .' 4to, Amsterdam, 1691. 'Ludlow,' however, proved more than a match for Hollingworth in the quantity and quality of his abuse. In his 'Letter to Dr. Hollingworth defending his former Letter to Sir E. S.,' 4to, Amsterdam, 1692, he taunted Hollingworth with being 'an hungry Levite,' who, in the hope of being rewarded with high preferment, was defending a cause which he had formerly reviled. Hollingworth, greatly exasperated, replied in 'A Second Defence of King Charles I,' 4to, London, 1692. This called forth another rejoinder from 'Ludlow,' entitled 'Ludlow no Lyar, or a Detection of Dr. Hollingworth's Disingenuity in his Second Defence,' &c., 4to, Amsterdam, 1692, to which is prefixed a letter purporting to be written by one Joseph Wilson of Great Yarmouth to the notorious Luke Milbourne, who is roundly charged with acting as 'assistant to Dr. Hollingworth in his mighty undertakings.' Hollingworth retorted in 'The Character of King Charles I, from the Declaration of Mr. A. Henderson . . . upon his Death-bed; with a further Defence of the King's Holy Book . . . with a Defence of the King from the Irish Rebellion,' 4to, London, 1692. On the anniversary of Charles I's execution in the following year he preached a violent sermon at St. Botolph, published as 'The Death of King Charles I proved a down-right Murder, with the aggravations of it. . . . To which are added some just Reflections upon some late Papers concerning that King's Book,' 4to, London, 1693, and, in dedicating it to his parishioners, again assails 'Ludlow.' His antagonist replied for the last time in 'Truth brought to Light; or the Gross Forgeries of Dr. Hollingworth . . . detected,' 4to, Amsterdam, 1693. In fulfilment of a promise made in the postscript to his 'Second Defence,' Hollingworth shortly afterwards 'republished for the publick good' Edward Symmons's 'Vindication of King Charles I,' 8vo, London, 1693. Thus ended a not unprofitable controversy, as much fresh and curious evidence had been produced on both sides.

Another anonymous writer replied to Hollingworth in 'The PlainDealer. An Essay,' &c., 4to, London, 1692, and as late as 1723 Benjamin Bennet [q. v.] revived the controversy by his 'Defence of the Memorial of the Reformation . . . and a Detection of the Forgeries publish'd by Dr. Hollingworth concerning Mr. Henderson's Recantation,' &c., 8vo, London.

Hollingworth died at Chigwell in the autumn of 1701, his estate being administered to on 28 Oct. of that year by his widow Margaret (*Administration Act Book, P. C. C.* 1701, f. 177 *b*). From an anecdote related in 'Reliquiæ Baxterianæ' (1696), pt. iii. p. 180, it would seem that his character was far from estimable.

[Cole's Athenæ Cantabr. (Addit. MS. 5871, f. 78); see art. Gauden, John.] G. G.

HOLLINS, JOHN (1798–1855), painter and associate of the Royal Academy, born in Birmingham, 1 June 1798, was the son of a painter in that town. He showed an early devotion to art, and in 1819 sent two portraits to the exhibition of the Royal Academy, and three more in 1821. In 1822 he removed to London. From 1825 to 1827 he was in Italy. On his return he resumed practice

in London, and became a frequent exhibitor at the Royal Academy and the British Institution. Besides portraits he painted numerous historical subjects from the works of Shakespeare, Goethe, and other writers. Later in life he applied himself to landscapes and figure subjects. He was successful in his colour and grouping, and his portraits were considered good likenesses. In 1842 he was elected an associate of the Royal Academy. Hollins painted a picture (engraved by J. H. Robinson) called 'A Consultation previous to an Aerial Voyage from London to Weilburg in Nassau on November 7th, 1836,' in which he introduced portraits of Messrs. W. Prideaux, W. M. James, T. Monck Mason, Charles Green, the aeronaut, Robert Hollond, M.P. for Hastings from 1837 to 1852, and himself. In 1854 he painted and exhibited (in conjunction with F. R. Lee, R.A.) a picture called 'Salmon Fishing on the Awe,' in which he introduced portraits of several noted persons at the time. In the National Portrait Gallery there is a portrait of Lord Tenterden, copied by Hollins from a portrait by W. Owen. Hollins died unmarried in Berners Street, 7 March 1855. William and Peter Hollins [see under HOLLINS, WILLIAM] were his cousins.

[Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Ottley's Dict. of Painters; Royal Academy Catalogues.] L. C.

HOLLINS, WILLIAM (1754–1843), architect and sculptor, born in 1754, settled early in life at Birmingham. He was self-educated, and his own instructor in art. A close study of Vitruvius led him to practise architecture. He had a strong predilection for the simple classical style. As an architect he obtained much employment in Birmingham, and designed the older portion of the library, the public offices, and the prison. He also restored Handsworth parish church, and executed considerable alterations and additions to the Earl of Shrewsbury's house at Alton Towers. He declined an offer to enter the service of the empress of Russia at St. Petersburg, but made the plans for the royal mint in that city. Hollins was also distinguished as a sculptor, and exhibited some busts and other works at the Royal Academy. He executed many mural monuments. He devoted several years' study to a code of systematic rules for the formation of the capital letters in the Roman alphabet, based on mathematical rules. These he embodied in a work entitled 'The British Standard of the Capital Letters contained in the Roman Alphabet.' Hollins died at his house in Great Hampton Street, Birmingham, in 1843, in his eightieth year. He left a daughter, Mrs. Bown, who died in January 1891.

HOLLINS, PETER (1800–1886), sculptor, elder son of the above, born in 1800 in his father's house in Birmingham, received his education as a sculptor from his father, and took lessons in drawing from John Vincent Barber [see under BARBER, JOSEPH]. He assisted his father in many of his works, including those at Alton Towers. He worked for a short time in Chantrey's studio. About 1828 Hollins removed to London, and settled in Old Bond Street. He obtained many commissions, and his work was much admired. At the Royal Academy he frequently exhibited busts, allegorical groups, and historical subjects. On the death of his father he returned to Birmingham, and restored the tower front of St. Philip's Church there in his father's memory. He executed many important works for the town, including the statues of Sir Robert Peel and Sir Rowland Hill, and the busts of David Cox, Recorder Hill, and William Scholefield in the Art Gallery. There are fine monuments executed by him in Malvern Priory Church, Lichfield Cathedral, and Weston Church, Shropshire. Hollins was a devoted friend and member of the Society of Artists in Birmingham through all its vicissitudes, and was one of its vice-presidents. He died in Great Hampton Street, Birmingham, on 16 Aug. 1886. Hollins was well known and universally popular in Birmingham. A portrait of him by W. T. Roden was purchased by subscription and placed in the Art Gallery.

[Art Union, 1843, p. 17; Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Birmingham Daily Post, 18 Aug. 1886; Royal Academy Catalogues; information from Mr. Charles Radclyffe.] L. C.

HOLLINWORTH or **HOLLINGWORTH**, RICHARD (1607–1656), divine, son of Francis Hollinworth and Margaret Wharmby his wife, born at Manchester in 1607, was baptised on 15 Nov. that year. He was educated at the Manchester grammar school and Magdalene College, Cambridge, graduating B.A. in 1626–7, and M.A. in 1630. On his ordination about the latter date he became curate of Middleton, near Manchester, under the learned Abdias Assheton, and while there, in 1631, wrote on original sin, in answer to a catholic priest who had interfered in a dispute between two of the fellows of the collegiate church at Manchester (HOLLINWORTH, *Mancuniensis*, p. 114). At the consecration of Sacred Trinity Chapel in Salford, on 20 May 1635, he preached the sermon, and after the resignation of Thomas Case [q. v.], who held the living for a short time, he was appointed minister of the chapel. He was in that position in 1636, and until a short time before 1649, holding the preferment along with offices at

the Manchester Collegiate Church. In 1643 he is styled chaplain of the collegiate church, and in the same year succeeded Mr. Bourn in the fellowship of the same establishment. During the suspension of the corporate body by the parliament he officiated, along with Richard Heyrick, the warden [q. v.], as a 'minister,' and dropped his title of 'fellow,' although the college was not actually dissolved until 1650. The 'protestation' of the people of Salford in 1642 was taken before him as minister of the town. In 1644 he is named in an ordinance of parliament for ordaining ministers in Lancashire. During the pestilence which visited Manchester in 1645 he laboured most assiduously among the people, his duties being increased through Heyrick's absence in London at the assembly of divines.

He was at this time an unbending presbyterian, strongly opposed to the congregational system, which had some able advocates in and about Manchester. He instituted a weekly lecture against the congregationalists, and became involved in a severe literary controversy with them. In 1645 he published 'An Examination of Sundry Scriptures alleadged by our Brethren in defence of some particulars of their Church-way.' To this S. Eaton [q. v.] and T. Taylor replied, and Hollinworth answered them in 'Certain Queres modestly though plainly propounded to such as affect the Congregational-way, and specially to Master Samuel Eaton and Master Timothy Taylor,' 1646. The two latter replied again, and Hollinworth put forth a 'Rejoynder,' 1647. Some interesting particulars of this controversy are contained in Edwards's 'Gangræna,' 1646, pt. iii. 67, 166. By the exertions of Heyrick and Hollinworth and their friends the presbyterian discipline was established in Lancashire by an ordinance of parliament dated 2 Oct. 1646, and the first meeting was held in the following month at Preston. The party had to stand on their defence against continued attacks, and Hollinworth readily took up his position as a leader, ever 'acute and prudent,' as Newcome called him. His name is the second of those appended to the 'Harmonious Consent' of the Lancashire ministers with the ministers of London, in 1648, in which toleration is strongly condemned. He evidently assisted in preparing the Lancashire answer to the 'Agreement of the People,' 1649. In 1649, also, he wrote a popular work in favour of the presbyterian system, entitled 'The Main Points of Church Government and Discipline plainly and modestly handled by way of question and answer,' 12mo, pp. 58. The short introductory epistle was signed by Christopher Love [q. v.] After the battle of Worcester (September 1651) Hollinworth was one of the Lancashire ministers who were arrested on a charge of being engaged in Love's plot against the government. He was released after a short imprisonment and returned to Manchester, where he resumed his labours, still denouncing all opponents of presbyterian rule. Martindale credits him with writing 'An Exercitation concerning Usurped Powers,' 1650, which has also been assigned to Charles Herle [q. v.], but there can be little doubt that Edward Gee (1613–1660) [q. v.] was the author. Hollinworth was a prominent figure at a meeting held at Warrington to consider the question of taking the oath called the Engagement, requiring the people to be faithful to the Commonwealth (MARTINDALE, *Diary*, p. 93). In the Manchester classis he generally acted as moderator during Heyrick's absence. He was named in the parliamentary ordinance of 29 Aug. 1654 as a commissioner for ejecting scandalous and ignorant ministers and schoolmasters in Lancashire. When Humphrey Chetham drew up his will for the foundation of the public library known by his name, he nominated Hollinworth one of his feoffees. In 1653 Hollinworth published 'The Catechist Catechised, or an Examination of an Anabaptisticall Catechism. . . . Also some observations . . . concerning the . . . present Roman Church and Religion.' In 1656 appeared another little book from his pen, 'The Holy Ghost on the Bench, other Spirits at the Barre; or the Judgement of the Holy Spirit of God upon the Spirit of the Times,' 12mo. A second edition is dated 1657.

He was interested in the history of his native parish, and left in manuscript a volume of historical notes entitled 'Mancuniensis,' which still exists in the Chetham Library. It was printed in 1839 by W. Willis. The Chetham Society have long ha in contemdplation the preparation of a more correct edition.

He died suddenly on 3 Nov. 1656, aged 49, and was buried in Manchester Collegiate Church, where his wife, Margaret, had been interred two years before. At a meeting of the Manchester classis held on the same day it was agreed that a fast should be observed at Manchester 'upon the occasion,' and Edward Gee and John Tilsley were asked to preach.

[Hibbert Ware's Manchester Foundations; Raines's Manuscripts in Chetham Library; Newcome's Autobiography (Chetham Soc.); Earwaker's Manchester Court Leet Records, iii. 189; Earwaker's East Cheshire, ii. 29; Palatine Notebook, i. 83, 105, iv. 107; Local Gleanings; Christie's Old Lancashire Libraries (Cheth. Soc.), p. 71; Lancashire Church Surveys, 1650 (Record Soc.), p. 5; extract from Magd. Coll. Reg. kindly

sent by Professor J. E. B. Mayor; Bibliography in Trans. Lanc. and Chesh. Antiq. Soc. vii. 138.]
C. W. S.

HOLLIS, AISKEW PAFFARD (1764–1844), vice-admiral, entered the navy in 1774, and in 1778 was present on board the Vigilant in Keppel's action off Ushant. In January 1781 he was promoted to be lieutenant, and, continuing in active service during the peace, was appointed in July 1793 to the Queen, bearing the flag of Rear-admiral Gardner. In her he took part in the battle of 1 June 1794, where he was seriously wounded, and the encounter off L'Orient on 23 July 1795. In November 1796 he was promoted to the command of the Chichester, a 44-gun ship, employed as a storeship. On 10 Nov. 1797, being at the Cape of Good Hope, he was ordered to take temporary command of the Jupiter and bring in the Crescent frigate, then in a state of mutiny at Robin Island. This delicate service was well and happily performed, and the Crescent towed into Table Bay, under the batteries. Six days afterwards he was given an acting commission as captain of the flagship Tremendous, from which he was shortly moved to the Vindictive frigate, and sent home in charge of an East Indian convoy. On his arrival his commission was confirmed by the admiralty. In June 1801 he was appointed to the Thames frigate, and commanded her in the action in the Gut of Gibraltar on 12 July [see SAUMAREZ, JAMES, LORD DE SAUMAREZ], and in the operations on the coast of Egypt. The Thames was paid off in January 1803, and in the following autumn Hollis was appointed to the Mermaid, in which he served in the West Indies under the flag of Sir John Duckworth. He returned to England in 1807, and in March 1809 joined the Standard of 64 guns, forming one of the fleet up the Baltic under Sir James Saumarez, and in which he was detached in command of the squadron which in May occupied the Isle of Anholt (JAMES, *Nav. Hist.* edit. 1860, iv. 431). Early in 1811 the Standard went out to Lisbon in charge of a large convoy, and for a short time assisted in the defence of Cadiz. In April Hollis was moved into the Achilles of 80 guns, attached to the fleet before Toulon, and later on employed in the Adriatic, returning to England in the summer of 1813. After the peace Hollis commanded the Rivoli (1816–17) and the Ramillies (1818–21) as guardships at Portsmouth. He had no further service, though he became in due course of seniority rear-admiral in 1825 and vice-admiral in 1837. He died at Southampton on 23 June 1844.

[Marshall's Roy. Nav. Biog. iii. (vol. ii.) 115; Gent. Mag. 1844, vol. cxxiv. pt. ii. p. 428.]
J. K. L.

HOLLIS, GEORGE (1793–1842), engraver, born at Oxford in 1793, was a pupil of George Cooke [q. v.], the engraver. He engraved in a similar style to his master, and was mainly employed on topographical works, such as Sir R. C. Hoare's 'History of Wiltshire,' Ormerod's 'History of Cheshire,' &c. He also engraved views of the colleges at Oxford and Cambridge, some from his own drawings. In 1818 he published six views of Chudleigh from drawings by Henry Francis de Cort [q. v.] Hollis engraved a large plate of 'St. Mark's Place at Venice,' after J. M. W. Turner, R.A., and other Italian views after Turner for Hakewill's 'Tour in Italy,' and other works. In 1839 he commenced a work on 'Sepulchral Effigies,' the first part of which appeared in 1840, but he died before its completion at Walworth, on 2 Jan. 1842.

HOLLIS, THOMAS (1818–1843), only son of the above, born in 1818, became a student of the Royal Academy in 1839, and a pupil of H. W. Pickersgill, R.A. He assisted his father in drawing and etching the plates for his 'Sepulchral Effigies,' but died of consumption on 4 Oct. 1843, aged 25.

[Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Gent. Mag. 1842 i. 333, 1844, i. 101; Ottley's Dict. of Painters and Engravers.]
L. C.

HOLLIS, THOMAS (1720–1774), 'republican,' the only son of another Thomas Hollis, and great-grandson of a third Thomas Hollis, whitesmith, of Rotherham, and owner of Pinners Hall, was born in London, 14 April 1720. In childhood he lived in the house of his maternal grandfather, Mr. Scott, of Wolverhampton, and was sent to school at Newport, Shropshire, and afterwards at St. Albans. In 1732 he spent about a year at Amsterdam, with the object of learning Dutch and French for commercial purposes. Returning to England he lived for some time with his father, who died in 1735. As he inherited both his father's property and that of his great uncle, Thomas Hollis, the benefactor of Harvard College, it was thought unsuitable to train him to mercantile pursuits, and accordingly he studied under Dr. John Ward [q. v.] In 1740 he entered at Lincoln's Inn, where he lived in chambers till 1748. He then went abroad and travelled in the Low Countries, Switzerland, the north of Italy, and France. In 1750 he set out on a second tour, visiting Holland, Germany, Austria, and Italy, and remained on the continent three or four years. He had been from childhood strongly opposed to tory principles, and declined to enter parliament if it were

necessary to depend on either favour or bribery. Finding this impossible, he formed the design of propagating his principles by literature. He constantly spent several hundred pounds a year on the production and purchase of books and medals, large numbers of which he gave to various libraries, those of Harvard, Berne, and Zurich being especially favoured. He presented a portrait of Sir Isaac Newton to Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1761, and the well-known portrait of Oliver Cromwell by Cooper to Sidney Sussex College in 1764. His fondness for seventeenth-century republican literature, and his habit of having engravings and the covers of books decorated with daggers and caps of liberty, led to his being called a republican, but he only considered himself 'a true whig,' and adopted as his 'faith' Lord Molesworth's preface to Hotomanus's 'Francogallia.' He attended no church, and was consequently suspected of atheism, but his 'Memoirs' show him to have been a man of unusual piety. He led the life of a recluse, and he abstained not only from intoxicating liquors, but also from butter, milk, sugar, spices, and salt. In 1770 he left London, and retired to the seclusion of an old farmhouse on his property at Corscombe in Dorsetshire, where he died on 1 Jan. 1774. He was elected fellow of the Royal Society in 1757, and was also fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. He left his property to Thomas Brand, who took the name of Hollis. Visiting Lord Chatham at Lyme Regis in June 1773, he formed a high opinion of the ability of the boy William Pitt, and conversed with him so earnestly that Lord Chatham observed: 'Between these two friends of liberty and virtue, not only the constitution of the state but the universal frame of nature was, I dare say, thoroughly discussed' (*Chatham Correspondence*, iv. 269).

Hollis edited the following: 1. 'Toland's Life of Milton,' 1761. 2. 'Sidney's Discourse concerning Government, with his Letters,' &c., 1763. 3. 'Neville's Plato Redivivus,' 1763. 4. 'Locke's Two Treatises on Government,' 1764. 5. 'Wallis's Grammatica Linguæ Anglicanæ,' 6th ed., 1765. 6. 'Locke's Letters concerning Toleration,' 1765. 7. 'Neville's Ladies' Parliament,' 1768. 8. 'Neville's Isle of Pines,' 1768. 9. 'Staveley's Romish Horse-leech,' 1769. 10. 'Sidney's Works,' 1772. A letter, dated 21 Dec. 1762, from Hollis to Mr. Pitt, in the 'Chatham Correspondence,' ii. 200–3, and two letters from Hollis to Dr. Ward appear in 'Letters of Eminent Literary Men' (Camden Soc.).

[Francis Blackburne's Memoirs of Thomas Hollis, 1780; Boswell's Johnson, ed. Hill, iv. 97, 98; Horace Walpole's Letters, vii. 346; Nichols's Anecd. iii. 61–5; Nichols's Illustrations, iv. 736, vi. 157, 484; Franklin's Memoirs, ed. 1818, ii. 44; Thomson's Hist. of Roy. Soc. App.; Hutchins's Dorset, ii. 90, 96 sq., iv. 463 sq.] E. C–N.

HOLLIS, THOMAS (1818–1843). [See Hollis, George, 1793–1842.]

HOLLOND, ELLEN JULIA (1822–1884), authoress and philanthropist, was born at Madras in 1822, her father being Thomas Teed, and her mother's maiden name Jordan. She was sent to England in her infancy, and her parents afterwards settled at Stanmore, Middlesex. In 1840 she was married to Robert Hollond, M.P. for Hastings from 1837 to 1852. Until his death in 1877 her salon in Paris, where she spent part of the year, attracted the leading liberals. Nowhere in Europe, according to M. de Pressensé, was there a more distinguished circle. It included Odilon Barrot, Montalembert, Rémusat, Mignet, Henri Martin, Laboulaye, Haussonville, Lanfrey, and Prévost-Paradol. Mrs. Hollond herself was a listener rather than a talker. Antipathy to the empire and to ultramontanism united royalists and republicans, liberal catholics and theists. Nassau Senior met Dufaure there in 1862 (Senior, *Conversations*). In 1857 Mrs. Hollond published 'Channing, sa vie et ses œuvres,' Rémusat writing the introduction, and in 1862 'La vie de village en Angleterre.' These appeared anonymously, but in 1870 she published under her own name 'Les Quakers, études sur les premiers Amis et leur société.' In 1846 she sat for the head of Monica in Ary Scheffer's picture of St. Augustine and his mother, and in 1852 he painted her portrait, now in the National Gallery. About 1844 Mrs. Hollond started the first crèche in London. She also founded an English nurses' home in Paris, with a branch at Nice; the latter is still in existence. She died at Stanmore Hall, 29 Nov. 1884.

[Information from nephew, Mr. J. R. Hollond; M. de Pressensé in Journal des Débats, 6 Dec. 1884; Mrs. Simpson's Julius and Mary Mohl.] J. G. A.

HOLLOWAY, BENJAMIN (1691?–1759), divine, born at Stony Stratford, Buckinghamshire, about 1691, was the son of Joseph Holloway, 'brasiator' (maltster), of that town. After passing through Westminster School, he was admitted a pensioner of St. John's College, Cambridge, on 4 Feb. 1707–8, under Dr. Anstey (*College Admission Book*), and went out LL.B. in 1713. He took holy orders. In July 1723, being then located at Bedford, he sent a letter to Dr. John Wood-

ward giving an 'Account of the Pits for Fullers-Earth' at Wavendon, near Woburn, printed in the 'Philosophical Transactions' (xxxii. 419–21). On 30 Nov. of that year Holloway was elected F.R.S. on the recommendation of Sir Hans Sloane. In 1726 he published a translation of Woodward's 'Naturalis Historia Telluris,' 8vo, London, 1726, with a long introductory account of Woodward's works. It was translated into French by Jean Pierre Niceron in 1735, and into Italian in 1739. Woodward introduced him to John Hutchinson [q. v.], many of whose views he adopted. Between 1724 and 1730 he was presented by Reynolds, bishop of Lincoln, to the rectory of Middleton-Stoney, Oxfordshire, a preferment which he retained until his death. From Middleton he addressed some interesting letters to Sloane, which are preserved in the British Museum, Additional MS. 4048, ff. 66–77. Sloane helped him in some 'Critical Annotations on the Book of Ecclesiastes,' which were ready for the press in 1732, but never appeared. On 17 March 1726 Holloway was presented by the crown to the second portion of Waddesdon rectory, Buckinghamshire (Lipscomb, *Buckinghamshire*, i. 502), which he resigned on his preferment by the Duke of Marlborough (26 March 1736) to the rectory of Bladon, near Woodstock, Oxfordshire (Edward Marshall, *Woodstock Manor and its Environs*, pp. 309–11). On 8 Oct. in the same year he preached a visitation sermon at Woodstock, afterwards published as 'The Commemorative Sacrifice,' 8vo, Oxford, 1737. It was extracted from two other works, an 'Answer at large' to Hoadly's book on the Sacrament, and 'A Summary of Ninety-two Errors, Inconsistencies, Misrepresentations, &c.,' in the same book, both of which he hoped to publish. In December 1739 he was allowed to hand over the rectory of Bladon to his son. During the same year he published three sermons on 'The Nullity of Repentance without Faith.' In 1740 he had prepared a supplement entitled 'The true Doctrine of Repentance vindicated from certain false Glosses [by Matthew Tindal] on the Parable of the Prodigal Son. Addressed to the Gentlemen of the University of Oxford.' The vice-chancellor, Theophilus Leigh, objecting to his doctrine that Melchisedec was a manifestation of Christ before his incarnation, refused to allow it to be printed at the university press, and obliged Holloway to withdraw from Oxford. Holloway thereupon printed it in London (*Gent. Mag.* x. 264). Towards the close of 1744 he was acting as private tutor to the future Lord Spencer at the house of his father, the Hon. John Spencer. William Jones in his 'Memoirs of Bishop Horne,' 1795 (pp. 40–3), gives a pleasing account of the esteem in which Holloway was held by the family. Horne was advised by Holloway when reading for ordination, and based one of his most effective sermons on Holloway's manuscript animadversions upon the 'Divine Legation.' Holloway died at Middleton-Stoney on 10 April 1759, and was buried there on the 13th (parish register). He has been confused with his son, Benjamin Holloway, M.A., of Lincoln College, Oxford, afterwards rector of Bladon, and of Ardley, Oxfordshire, in 1753.

Holloway wrote, in addition to the books already noticed: 1. 'Remarks on Dr. Sharp's Pieces on the Words Elohim and Berith, showing, among other things, that the Chaldee, Syriac, Samaritan, and Arabic Dialects were all anciently one Language,' 8vo, Oxford, 1751. A 'Short Reply,' 8vo, London, 1751, was forthwith written by George Kalmar to this 'puzzled Piece.' 2. 'Originals physical and theological, sacred and profane. Or an Essay towards a Discovery of the first descriptive Ideas in Things, by Discovery of the simple or primary Roots in Words; as the same were, from the Beginning rightly applied by Believers, and afterwards perverted by Infidels, . . .' 2 vols. 8vo, Oxford, 1751. 3. 'Letter and Spirit, or Annotations upon the Holy Scriptures according to both,' 8vo, Oxford, 1753 (only the first volume published). 4. 'The Primævity and Pre-eminence of the Sacred Hebrew above all other Languages, vindicated from the repeated attempts of the Reverend Dr. Hunt to level it with the Arabic and other Oriental Dialects,' &c., 8vo, Oxford, 1754. Sharp in his 'Discourses touching the Antiquity of the Hebrew Tongue and Character,' 8vo, London, 1755, criticised this work, and accused Holloway of unfairly adapting some correspondence with Bishop Chandler of Durham. Whenever Holloway found himself out of practice in writing Latin, he used to read over the 'Moriæ Encomium' of Erasmus, which he declared never failed to restore his facility (William Jones, *Memoirs*, loc. cit.)

[Chalmers's Biog. Dict.; Ward's Lives of the Gresham Professors, pp. 289, 296; Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1715–1886.] G. G.

HOLLOWAY, JAMES (*d.* 1684), conspirator, a citizen of Bristol, probably imbibed strong protestant opinions from the master to whom he was apprenticed, Walter Stephens, a linendraper of Bristol, who is said to have had the chief hand in the destruction of the chapel dedicated to the Virgin on Bristol Bridge. Holloway set up

in trade for himself, and carried on business with the West Indies; he was a clever man, though restless and excitable. When the importation of French linens was forbidden, he formed a scheme for the improvement of the English linen manufacture, hoping to supply the home market with linens as good as those brought from France, and so to give employment to the poor. He established a manufactory in Warwickshire, and employed some hundreds of workpeople; but, in spite of the prohibition, French cambrics were still largely imported, and Holloway, having lost money, gave up his undertaking. In 1679 he pressed the Bristol chamber to help him to carry out his scheme in the city, offering to employ Bristol people only, and to find constant work for five hundred of them. On 8 May the chamber agreed to his proposals, and decided to erect a workhouse for the purpose at the east end of the Bridewell. A letter, however, was sent to them on the 25th by Sir John Knight, alderman, and one of the members for the city, pointing out that the prohibition of French linens would terminate in March 1681, and that they had better drop the scheme, which they accordingly did. Holloway went up to London to advocate his plan, which, he declared, would employ eighty thousand poor and forty thousand acres of land, and would be worth 200,000*l.* to the crown. In 1680 he became acquainted with the Earl of Essex, who introduced him to Laurence Hyde [q. v.], afterwards Earl of Rochester, and then head of the treasury. Hyde encouraged him to come up to London during the next session of parliament, and he exhibited his wares to several members. He also went to Oxford when the parliament was there, and was desired by Lord Clarendon to draw up a bill on the linen manufacture. While at London and Oxford he was strongly excited about the struggle between the court and the whigs, and heard much about 'laying sham plots upon protestants.' In the summer of 1682 he was actively engaged in a plot against the government, being chiefly moved by the election of the tory sheriffs at London. A rising was to be arranged for November in London and other principal towns, the Roman catholic councillors were to be removed from the court, and offenders punished. He was to be chief mover in Bristol, and thought that he could secure the city with 350 men, of whom 150 were to come from Taunton. To his annoyance the outbreak was put off until the spring. He was in London 3–6 March 1683, making arrangements with William Wade [q. v.], and went thither again on 5 April, when he was informed of the plot against the persons of the king and the Duke of York. He disapproved of such schemes, and afterwards declared that not more than three of the other conspirators held with Rumsey and West, who talked much of the 'lopping-off business;' nevertheless he still consorted with these men. On the 6th he had an interview with Robert Ferguson (*d.* 1714) [q. v.], who was then at the house of Zachary Bourn, a lawyer, and he appears to exonerate Ferguson from participation in Rumsey's bloodthirsty projects. Bourn says that Holloway told him that not more than eight persons in Bristol were in the plot, and that he had a store of cannon, powder, and ball, and two ships fit to carry forty guns each, but some, at least, of this appears doubtful. He intended to secure Bristol at 4 A.M., and divided the city into fourteen districts, twenty rebels being assigned to each of thirteen posts, and the rest of the 350 to the main guard at the Tolzey. He expected that his attempt would be successful without bloodshed. Early in May he was again in London. By this time he had naturally fallen into business difficulties. As soon as he heard of the discovery of 12 June he fled from Bristol, 'got an ordinary habit and a little horse about 40*s.* price,' and travelled about as a wool-dealer in Gloucestershire, Oxfordshire, and Somerset. He was summoned to answer a charge of high treason, and not appearing was outlawed, and on 12 July the grand jury found a true bill against him on the evidence of three witnesses. In the middle of August he returned secretly to Bristol, and with his wife's help arranged with a man who had a boat of about ten tons to carry him first to France, and then to the West Indies. He sailed on the 23rd, and on the 25th was forced by rough weather to put in at St. Ives, and here remained until 4 Sept., when he again set sail, and reached Rochelle on the 17th. There he bought a cargo of brandy and other goods, and on 4 Oct. sailed for the West Indies, wishing to see his business connections there. At Barbadoes, where he arrived on 11 Nov., he stayed two days, and then visited other islands, remaining at St. Christopher about three weeks. His factor in Nevis betrayed him; he was arrested in St. Eustatius, sent home in irons, and lodged in Newgate. About 11 April 1684 he wrote and delivered to Secretary Jenkins a 'confession and narrative,' which the advisers of the crown thought, or affected to think, insincere. He was brought before the king's bench on the 21st on his outlawry, and in the hope of a pardon refused a trial which was offered him by the attorney-general. As

he was already attainted by outlawry upon an indictment of high treason, no judgment was necessary, and Chief-justice Jeffries simply gave the order for his execution. He sent a petition for pardon to the king, and offered either to take out a colony of religious malcontents, or to serve him by his linen scheme. On the 26th he gave a paper with a narrative to the sheriffs. When drawn upon a sledge to Tyburn on the 30th, he behaved with much firmness, and, though the sheriffs pestered him with many questions on the scaffold, answered with 'life and temper.' He professed himself a member of the church of England. He was hanged and quartered; his head and quarters were sent to Bristol and fixed upon the gates. His confession, which seems to have been sincere, shows how few were prepared to enter into the schemes for murdering the king and the duke, though it also proves that these plans were known to many who, though disapproving of them, continued to work with the authors of them.

[Cobbett's State Trials, x. 1–30; Sprat's True Account, pp. 49, 71, App. pp. 13, 35, 38, 51; Luttrell's Brief Relation, i. 267, 304–6; Oldmixon's England under the Stuarts, p. 686; Echard's History, p. 1042; Burnet's Own Time, ii. 348, 349, 405–7; Ferguson's Robert Ferguson, pp. 113, 139–40, 163; Garrard's Life and Times of Edward Colston, pp. 347–9; Nichols and Taylor's Bristol Past and Present, iii. 86, 87.] W. H.

HOLLOWAY, Sir RICHARD (*d.* 1695?), judge, was son of John Holloway, B.C.L., who was an official to the archdeacon of Berkshire and a 'covetous civilian and public notary' of Oxford. Richard Holloway is said to have been a fellow of New College, but his name does not appear in the list of graduates. He was admitted a member of the Inner Temple on 7 Feb. 1634, and was called to the bar on 24 Nov. 1658. His name does not appear in any law reports, and he probably practised locally in Oxford, where he lived opposite the Blue Boar in St. Aldate's parish. In February 1666 he was elected recorder by the mayor and burgesses of Wallingford (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom.) He was reader of his inn in Lent 1675, and in 1681 was one of the counsel for the prosecution of Stephen College [q. v.] at Oxford on a charge of high treason (xi. 331). In 1677 he had become a serjeant-at-law (Wood, *Life*, p. lxxix), and was already a knight and king's serjeant in June 1683 (Luttrell, *Diary*, i. 260). On 25 Sept. 1683 he was appointed a judge of the king's bench, and in November was one of the judges before whom Algernon Sidney was tried. He also concurred in the sentences on Titus Oates and on the Earl of Devonshire for assaulting Colonel Thomas Colepeper [q. v.] For these acts he, with the other judges, was summoned before parliament after the revolution, and, having been favourable to the dispensing power, was excepted out of the Act of Indemnity, 2 William and Mary. This was in spite of the fact that he had resisted James's claim to impose martial law in time of peace without consent of parliament, and as one of the judges at the trial of the seven bishops had declared their petition not to be a seditious libel, and had thereby brought upon himself dismissal from his judgeship on 4 July 1688. He withdrew to Oxford, where he was living in November 1695, when he drew up Anthony à Wood's will. The date of his death is unknown.

[Foss's Lives of the Judges; Bramston's Autobiogr. pp. 272, 310; Luttrell's Diary, i. 449; State Trials, viii. 591, ix. 867, x. 45, 157, 515, 1315, xi. 1200, 1368, xii. 426; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. Life, xliv, xlv, lxiii, lxxix, cxxiii; Wood's Fasti, ii. 12.] J. A. H.

HOLLOWAY, THOMAS (1748–1827), engraver, the son of a respectable tradesman, was born in London in 1748. He was articled to a seal-engraver named Stent, by whom he was chiefly employed in carving steel ornaments. He subsequently attended the Academy schools, and in 1773 first appeared at the Royal Academy as an exhibitor of seals and engraved gems. Later and up to 1792 he was a frequent contributor of miniatures and portraits in oils and crayons, though his chief occupation was line engraving, which he practised with ability. His earliest published plates were small portraits for the magazines, chiefly of nonconformist ministers, with whom he was much associated. He afterwards projected an edition of Lavater's 'Essays on Physiognomy,' translated by Dr. Henry Hunter, 5 vols., 1789–98. The work was illustrated with about eight hundred plates executed by Holloway himself, Bartolozzi, Blake, and other good engravers, under the direction of Henry Fuseli, R.A. At this time he produced some of his best portraits, including those of Charles Howard, duke of Norfolk, after Pine, and the Rev. Timothy Priestley, 1792, and Dr. Richard Price, after West, 1793. He was also employed on the illustrations to Boydell's 'Shakespeare,' Bowyer's 'History of England,' and Bell's 'British Theatre.'

In 1800, through the influence of Benjamin West, Holloway obtained permission to engrave on a large scale, and with a completeness not previously attempted, the seven cartoons of Raphael then preserved at

Windsor, and to this task the remainder of his life was devoted. He engaged as assistants his former pupils, R. Slann and T. S. Webb, each of whom married a niece of Holloway, together with Joseph Thomson, an able artist who died young. They worked together at Windsor until 1814, when the cartoons were removed to Hampton Court. On the completion of the first plate, 'Paul preaching at Athens,' in 1806, the king appointed Holloway his historical engraver; the second, 'Christ's Charge to Peter,' appeared in 1810; the third, 'The Death of Ananias,' in 1816; and the fourth, 'Elymas,' in 1820. In that year all the preliminary drawings were finished, and Holloway retired with his associates to Edgefield in Norfolk, and later to Coltishall, near Norwich, to pursue their work on the plates, of which the fifth, 'The Miraculous Draught of Fishes,' was issued in 1824. This was the last that Holloway lived to complete. He died unmarried at Coltishall in February 1827, in his eightieth year. The sixth plate, 'Paul and Barnabas at Lystra,' was then almost finished, and the seventh, 'Peter and John at the Beautiful Gate,' commenced. The former appeared in the following year, 1828, but the completion of the latter was delayed until 1839, when it was published with a dedication to the queen, and like the rest bore the names of Holloway, Slann, and Webb as the engravers and publishers. In the original prospectus the set was offered to subscribers for three guineas, and though this was subsequently raised to ten, the undertaking did not prove remunerative. Notwithstanding the skill and elaboration with which the plates were executed, they never found favour with artists, and have failed to supersede the rougher but more vigorous work of Dorigny. Holloway had a brother John, who was at one time a popular lecturer on animal magnetism.

[Memoir of the late Mr. T. Holloway, by one of his executors, 1827; Magazine of the Fine Arts, i. 75; T. Dodd's Manuscript Memoirs of Engravers in Brit. Mus.; Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; A. Apell's Handbuch für Kupferstichsammler, 1880; Royal Academy Catalogues.]

F. M. O'D.

HOLLOWAY, THOMAS (1800–1883), patent medicine vendor, was born at Devonport, then called Plymouth Dock, on 22 Sept. 1800. His father, at one time a warrant officer in a militia regiment, became, on retiring from the service, a baker in Fore Street, Devonport. After a time he removed to Penzance, and took the Turk's Head inn in Chapel Street, where he resided during the remainder of his life. He married Miss Chellew, the daughter of a farmer at Trelyon, in Lelant parish, Cornwall, by whom he was the father of several children. The son, Thomas, was educated at Camborne and at Penzance until 1816. After the death of his father, he, with his mother and his brother Henry, kept a grocery and bakery shop in the market-place, Penzance. About 1828 he removed to London, where he held various situations until 1836, when he established himself as a merchant and foreign commercial agent at 13 Broad Street Buildings. One of his clients was Felix Albinolo, a native of Turin, settled in London, who was proprietor of 'Albinolo's or the St. Come et St. Damien ointment,' and vendor of leeches. Holloway introduced him to the authorities at St. Thomas's Hospital as the inventor of a new ointment, and succeeded in obtaining for him testimonials as to its use and efficacy. This apparently suggested to Holloway that a similar ointment well advertised might be a profitable speculation. Having made an ointment of very harmless properties, he, according to his own account, announced it for sale on 15 Oct. 1837; the earliest traceable advertisement is in the 'Town' of 16 June 1838, where the curative value of 'Holloway's family ointment' was vouched for by 'Herbert Mayo, senior surgeon, Middlesex Hospital, 19 Aug. 1837.' On 4 Aug. 1838, however, F. Albinolo in the same paper warned the public that Mayo's letter was given in connection with Albinolo's ointment, the composition of which had been kept a secret. On 9 Oct. 1839 Albinolo was committed to a debtors' prison, and no more was heard of him. In the same year the name 'Thomas Holloway, patent medicine warehouse, 244 Strand,' appears in the 'London Directory.' He spent all the money he could spare in advertising his ointment and the pills which he very soon added. He visited the docks daily to bring his new preparations under the notice of the captains of vessels and passengers sailing to all parts of the world. For a time he met with little success, and getting into money difficulties was obliged to compound with his creditors, chiefly newspaper proprietors, but ultimately paid them all in full. Soon after his arrival in London he married Miss Jane Driver, who afterwards helped him in his business. A steady demand for the pills and ointment gradually arose. In 1842 he spent 5,000*l.* in advertising, in 1845 10,000*l.*, in 1851 20,000*l.*, in 1855 30,000*l.*, in 1864 40,000*l.*, in 1882 45,000*l.*, and at the time of his death he was spending about 50,000*l.* per annum. Directions respecting the use of his medicines were translated into nearly every known tongue, including Chinese, Turkish, Armenian, Arabic, and most of the verna-

culars of India, and his advertisements were found in newspapers in all parts of the world. On 9 Nov. 1850 he obtained an injunction against his brother, Henry Holloway, who had commenced selling 'Holloway's pills and ointment' at 210 Strand (C. Beavan, *Reports of Cases in Chancery*, 1853, xiii. 209–14). In 1860 he employed a Dr. Sillon to introduce his medicines into France; but the laws in that country were not favourable to secret remedies, and the attempt was a failure. An action afterwards arose out of this transaction (John Scott, *Reports*, 1863, xiv. 336–7). His premises, 244 Strand, being demolished to make room for the new law courts in 1867, he removed to 533 New Oxford Street, since renumbered 78 New Oxford Street, where, without counting various branches of outdoor assistance, he employed one hundred hands. Here he lived many years in a very quiet way; latterly he removed to a country house at Tittenhurst, Sunninghill, Berkshire, but was always very simple in his habits. The profits of his business finally reached 50,000*l.* a year, and, combined with judicious speculations in stocks, made him very rich. An offer on his part to bestow some of his money on his native town was not well received by the municipal authorities. Shortly after, on the advice of Lord Shaftesbury, he decided on building a sanatorium, as a hospital for the mentally afflicted of the lower middle class. His wife had died at Tittenhurst on 25 Sept. 1875, aged 71, and in her memory he also determined to erect a ladies' college.

Holloway attended carefully to his business and to the arrangement for establishing the two institutions to the last. He died of congestion of the lungs at Tittenhurst on 26 Dec. 1883, and was buried in St. Michael's churchyard, Sunninghill, on 4 Jan. 1884. His will was proved on 16 Jan. for 550,061*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*, there being also considerable freehold property. He left all to Miss Mary Ann Driver, his wife's sister.

On 8 May 1876 Holloway purchased ninety acres of land at Mount Lee, Egham Hill, Surrey, to form the Holloway College estate. In forming the picture gallery for the college he bought for 6,000*l.* Sir Edwin Landseer's 'Man Proposes and God Disposes,' the first of a collection of pictures for which he at various times paid 83,446*l.* The total amount spent for the land, buildings, furniture, and pictures exceeded 400,000*l.*, to which in 1883 he added 300,000*l.* to complete and endow the college, in which there are one thousand rooms, provision being made for two hundred and fifty students. This institution was opened by the queen on 30 June 1886 (*Times*, 21 June, 1 July 1886, 12, 28 May and 17 Dec. 1887). The sanatorium at Virginia Water is a magnificent building, containing four hundred and eighty rooms, and giving accommodation to two hundred and forty patients. It was opened by the Prince and Princess of Wales on 15 June 1885 (*Standard*, 16 June 1885, p. 3).

[Medical Circular, 1853, ii. 45, 67–8, 86–7; Saturday Review, 1 Oct. 1887, p. 452; Annual Register, 1883, pp. 186–7; Illustrated London News, 5 Jan. 1884, p. 24, with portrait, 20 June 1885, pp. 621–2, 3 July 1886, pp. 19–21, with six views of the college, and 10 July, pp. 28, 29; Times, 28, 29, 31 Dec. 1883, 1, 2, 3, 5 Jan. 1884, 12–28 May 1887; Graphic, 5 Jan. 1884, p. 5, with portrait, and 10 July 1886, pp. 29–30, 44, 45; Pall Mall Gazette, 28, 29 Dec. 1883, 1, 2, 5, 9, 10, 11, 16, 19, 25 Jan. 1884; Western Antiquary, Plymouth, February 1885, pp. 183–7; Pictorial World, 8 July 1886, pp. 29, 32, 33, 34, 40, with portrait; Judy, 30 June 1886, p. 307, with portrait; Morning Post, 28 May 1887, p. 2.] G. C. B.

HOLLYDAY, SAMUEL (1685–1739), Irish divine. [See Haliday.]

HOLLYWOOD or **SACROBOSCO, CHRISTOPHER** (1562–1616), Irish jesuit. [See Holywood.]

HOLMAN, FRANCIS (*fl.* 1760–1790), of a Cornish family, marine painter, resided among the seafaring folk in Shadwell and Wapping. There he painted several pictures of shipping, storms, sea-fights, &c., which have met with unmerited neglect. In 1767 he exhibited three pictures of shipping at the Free Society of Artists. He exhibited with that society up to 1772. In 1774 he first exhibited at the Royal Academy, sending 'The Augusta Yacht, with His Majesty on board Reviewing the Fleet at Spithead,' and 'The Fleet Saluting His Majesty when on board the Barfleur.' He exhibited there every year up to 1784. In 1778 he sent a painting of Admiral Hawke's victory at Belle Isle in 1759; in 1779 the attack on Rhode Island by the French fleet in 1778; in 1780 Admiral Rodney's engagement with the Spanish squadron; in 1782 Admiral Parker's engagement with the Dutch fleet; in 1783 Lord Rodney's action with the French fleet in April 1782; and in 1784 Lord Hood's action at Basseterre in January 1782.

[Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Graves's Dict. of Artists, 1760–1880; Notes and Queries, 3rd ser. ix. 387, x. 114; Catalogues of the Free Society of Artists and the Royal Academy.] L. C.

HOLMAN, JAMES (1786–1857), the blind traveller, was the fourth child of a chemist and druggist of Fore Street, Exeter,

where he was born on 15 Oct. 1786. He entered the navy as a first-class volunteer on board the Royal George on 7 Dec. 1798. From September 1799 until April 1805 he served in the Cambrian on the home and North American stations, and subsequently was employed on the Leander and Cleopatra, of which last frigate he was appointed lieutenant on 27 April 1807. From October 1808 to November 1810, when he was invalided, Holman served on board the Guerrière, stationed on the coast of North America. At the age of twenty-five he became totally blind, and soon afterwards went to Edinburgh University to study.

On 29 Sept. 1812 he was appointed a naval knight of Windsor, but, finding the quietude of the life there intolerable, he obtained leave of absence in order that he might travel abroad. The titles of his books appended below sufficiently indicate the course of his first three journeys. His fourth and last journey was made through Spain, Portugal, Wallachia, Moldavia, Montenegro, Syria, and Turkey. While occupied in preparing the journals of this journey for the press he died at his lodgings near the Minories, London, on 29 July 1857, leaving his manuscripts to a literary friend who had assisted him in the compilation of his former works. These manuscripts still remain unpublished. Holman was a man of remarkable energy and perseverance, of cool intrepidity and restless curiosity. Though in London he was always attended by a servant, he was accustomed to go without one abroad, travelling generally alone and trusting to his own sagacity and the sympathy of others. A portrait of Holman, by George Chinnery, belongs to the Royal Society (of which he was a fellow). There is a folio mezzotint of Holman by J. R. Jackson, after J. P. Knight (Evans, *Catalogue of Portraits*), and several portraits are prefixed to his books.

He was the author of: 1. 'The Narrative of a Journey, undertaken in the years 1819, 1820, and 1821, through France, Italy, Savoy, Switzerland, parts of Germany bordering on the Rhine, Holland, and the Netherlands,' &c., London, 1822, 8vo (with portrait). 2. 'Travels through Russia, Siberia, Poland, Austria, Saxony, Prussia, Hanover, &c., undertaken during the years 1822, 1823, and 1824, while suffering from total blindness, and comprising an Account of the Author being conducted a State Prisoner from the eastern parts of Siberia,' London, 1825, 2 vols. 8vo (with portrait); 3rd edition, London, 1832, 2 vols. 8vo; 4th edition, London, 1834, 2 vols. 8vo. 3. 'A Voyage round the World, including Travels in Africa, Asia, Australasia, America, &c., &c., from MDCCCXXVII to MDCCCXXXII,' London, 1834–5, 4 vols. 8vo (with portrait). 4. 'Travels in Madeira, Sierra Leone, Teneriffe, St. Jago, Cape Coast . . . Prince's Island, &c.,' 2nd edition, London, 1840, 8vo (with portrait). This is a reprint of the first volume of the 'Voyage round the World,' with a new title-page.

[Jerdan's Men I have Known, pp. 256–67; O'Byrne's Naval Biography, pp. 530–1; Gent. Mag. 1857, pt. ii. 341–2; Annual Register, 1857, App. to Chron. pp. 322–3; information from Winslow Jones, esq.; Brit. Mus. Cat.]

G. F. R. B.

HOLMAN, JOSEPH GEORGE (1764–1817), actor and dramatist, born in August 1764, was son of John Major Holman of St. Giles's, Middlesex, an ensign and adjutant in the British service, who died when his son was two years of age. He was placed by an uncle at Barwis's school in Soho Square, where amateur acting was in vogue. With a view to the church he matriculated 7 Feb. 1783 at Queen's College, Oxford, but took no degree (Foster, *Alumni Oxon.* p. 680). On 25 Oct. 1784, at Covent Garden, as Romeo, he made his first appearance on the stage. An occasional address, the opening lines of which were,

> From Isis' banks just wing'd his daring flight
> A College Soph presents himself to-night,

was spoken by Thomas Hull [q. v.], who played Friar Lawrence. Macbeth, Don Felix in the 'Wonder,' Achmet in 'Barbarossa,' Richard III, Chamont in the 'Orphan,' Hamlet, Hippolitus in 'Phædra and Hippolitus,' Morcar in 'Matilda,' and Lothario followed in Holman's first season. His performances were attended by fashionable audiences. Remaining at Covent Garden until 1800, he played Hastings, Posthumus, Benedick, Edgar, Timon of Athens, Comus, Florizel in the 'Winter's Tale,' Richmond, Orlando, Jaffier, Lord Townley, Jason in 'Medea,' Antony in 'All for Love,' Alexander the Great, Oroonoko, and many other leading parts in tragedy and comedy. His original characters include Harry Thunder in O'Keeffe's 'Wild Oats,' 16 April 1791, Harry Dornton in Holcroft's 'Road to Ruin,' 18 Feb. 1792, and many parts in plays by Reynolds, Mrs. Cowley, and other dramatists. At the end of his third season he quitted Covent Garden on a question of terms, and acted in Dublin and in the principal English and Scottish towns, but soon returned to Covent Garden. In the season of 1799–1800 a serious quarrel took place between the proprietors of Covent Garden and eight of the principal actors. A pamphlet entitled 'A Statement of the Differences subsisting between the Proprietors

and Performers of the Theatre Royal Covent Garden. Given in the Correspondence which has passed between them. By John Johnstone, Joseph George Holman, Alexander Pope, Charles Incledon, Jos. S. Munden, John Fawcett, Thomas Knight, Henry Erskine Johnston,' was published in 1800 in 8vo, and went through several editions. The authorship of this was attributed to Holman. The grievances of the actors, who objected to restrictions on their power of giving orders for admission, and to change in the charges for benefits and the amount of fines for the refusal of a character, were submitted to the Marquis of Salisbury, then lord chamberlain, and shown by him to the king. Lord Salisbury's verdict was hostile to the actors. Some newspaper correspondence and disturbance in theatrical circles followed. Seven actors accepted the decision and remained at Covent Garden. Holman either resigned or was dismissed. He appeared a few times at the Haymarket, where he produced his 'What a Blunder,' a comic opera in three acts, a mediocre piece, in which he enacted Count Alphonso d'Esparza. Holman then went to Dublin, where he had sufficient success to take for a time a share with Jones in the management. This, however, after a time he resigned and took to farming. On 31 July 1806 he played in Dublin for his benefit Antony in 'All for Love,' to the Ventidius of Cooke. On 22 Aug. 1812, as Jaffier, he reappeared at the Haymarket after eleven years' absence, and played a few parts. In 1798 he married Jane, youngest daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Frederick Hamilton, a direct descendant of the Duke of Hamilton. She died 11 June 1810. No mention of previous nuptials is traceable. When, however, Holman, tempted by the success of Cooke, went to America in 1812, he took with him a daughter, who played in New York Lady Townly in the 'Provoked Husband' to his Lord Townly, and supported him throughout his American career. In a letter of introduction he took out he is described as a fellow of Queen's College, but to this description he had no title. In 1813 Holman and Miss Holman played at the Chestnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia. He undertook the management of the Walnut Street Theatre in that city, and failed. He then (1815) managed a theatre in Charleston, went to England for additional performers, married a singer 'of great talent and distinguished beauty and merit, whom he brought out,' and died, according to one account, of apoplexy at Rockaway on Long Island, on 24 Aug. 1817, and, according to another, of yellow fever, which also carried off his wife.

His dramatic works consist of: 1. 'Abroad and at Home,' 8vo, 1796, a comic opera in three acts, originally called 'The King's Bench,' but the licenser objected to the title. It is a bright and clever piece, was acted twenty-nine times, twice printed in the same year, and acted frequently in England and America. 2. 'Red Cross Knights,' in five acts, 8vo, 1799; Haymarket, 21 Aug. 1799. This is taken from Schiller's 'Robbers,' a translation of which by Holman was refused by the licenser. 3. 'Votary of Wealth,' 8vo, 1799; Covent Garden, 12 Jan. 1799; a fairly good comedy. 4. 'What a Blunder,' 8vo, 1800; Haymarket, 14 Aug. 1800, and Covent Garden, 31 May 1803; a comic opera in three acts. 5. 'Love gives the Alarm,' a comedy given once at Covent Garden, 23 Feb. 1804, damned and never printed. Holman's plays are on a par with those of Holcroft and other dramatists of the day. He only acted in one of them.

As an actor he is entitled to a high position. His Lord Townly and his daughter's Lady Townly were pronounced in America 'the perfection of histrionic art.' Hazlewood (*Secret History of the Green Room*, ii. 125) says 'he has a very elegant figure, and a voice which is powerful without effort.' In his desire to avoid the deliberate monotony of the Kemble school he was sometimes too rapid. His Chamont is said to be 'the character,' his Hamlet is declared 'thoroughly princely,' and it is said that 'no actor of the present times can pretend to speak a prologue with him.' In 'Candid and Impartial Strictures on the Performers,' 1795, he is described as 'gifted with that divine quality called genius' (p. 45). The anonymous critic continues: 'His person is well formed, manly, and elegant; a handsome countenance, and brilliant and sparkling eyes;' and taxes him with an unpardonable roll from side to side, and says he 'is always endeavouring to do what the situation does not require should be attempted, and what nature is shocked at when done.' Lamb describes him as 'the jolliest person' of any Hamlet he has seen. Macready writes of him as 'handsome, but inclined to obesity . . . vain of his person, but very pleasing in his manners,' and continues: 'He was said to have been in his youth very animated, so much so as to be reported on one occasion . . . to have lost so much of his self-command as to miss his footing and precipitate himself over the footlights into the orchestra. But now the fire was out, and in his acting he was as cold and artificial in his practised tones and movements as an automaton' (*Reminiscences*, i. 58). Portraits of Holman as Chamont, as Alexander, and as Douglas, by De Wilde, by

Dupont as Edgar, and by Harlowe as Cyrus, are in the Garrick Club. Miss Holman played a few times in England before going to America. Her first appearance in London was made at the Haymarket, 22 Aug. 1811, as Belvidera in 'Venice Preserved.' She also played Lady Townly, Calista in the 'Fair Penitent,' Angela in the 'Castle Spectre,' and Julia in the 'Rivals.'

[Books cited; Genest's Account of the English Stage; Biographia Dramatica; Oulton's History of London Theatres; Rose's Biographical Dictionary; Thespian Dictionary; O'Keeffe's Recollections; F. Reynolds's Life, where is told the story of his falling into the orchestra; Dunlap's History of the American Stage; Clark Russell's Representative Actors; Gent. Mag. 1817, pt. i. p. 618; Notes and Queries, 7th ser. viii. 486, ix. 10, 72.] J. K.

HOLMAN, WILLIAM (*d.* 1730), antiquary, was a congregational minister at Stepney, Middlesex, whence he was transferred to Halstead, Essex, in 1700. During the last twenty years of his life he diligently collected materials for a history of Essex, and visited personally every town and village in the county (Gough, *British Topography*, i. 343). He also made large extracts from Thomas Jekyll's Essex collections, filling, according to Morant, 'above four hundred' volumes. He died suddenly in the porch of Colne Engaine Church, Essex, on 4 Nov. 1730 (Davids, *Evangelical Nonconformity in Essex*, p. 403).

The subsequent history of Holman's manuscripts is very confused. Gough asserts (*ib.* i. 370) that Holman's papers after his death were sold by his son, a draper at Sudbury, Suffolk, and that Nathaniel Salmon (author of the 'History of Essex,' published in 1740) bought them in 1739, and afterwards sold part to Anthony Allen, master in chancery, from whom they are supposed to have come to John Booth, F.S.A. But from a document preserved in the Colchester Museum it appears that Holman himself sold his manuscripts to the vicar of Halstead, and Morant, who was then curate there, was a witness of the sale. In another place (*ib.* i. 344) Gough says that Holman's papers came into Dr. Richard Rawlinson's hands, and were left by him in 1755 to the Bodleian Library. This statement is also erroneous, for Morant, in a letter to Gough, dated 5 Sept. 1769, tells him that Rawlinson bought only the 'refuse' of Holman's manuscripts (Nichols, *Lit. Anecd.* ii. 705), and very few of Holman's notes are now among the Rawlinson MSS. Morant, by his own account, had in his possession the larger mass of Holman's papers, from which he derived by far the most valuable part of his volumes. They afterwards became the property of the Hills of Earl's Colne, near Halstead, who were related to Morant. About twenty to twenty-five volumes were presented to the corporation of Colchester by the father of the present representative of the family, and are now in the museum there.

Holman also compiled in 1715 an 'exact catalogue' of the Jekyll MSS., which afterwards belonged to the Anstises, and subsequently came to the library of All Souls' College, Oxford, where it now is, No. 297. A copy is in the British Museum, Egerton MS. 2382, f. 153.

[Notes kindly supplied by the Rev. C. L. Acland; Trans. of Essex Archæol. Soc. ii. 152–3; Morant's Essex (Preface); Brit. Mus. Addit. MS. 5811, f. 20.] G. G.

HOLME, BENJAMIN (1683–1749), quaker, was born of quaker parentage at Penrith, Cumberland, in January 1683 (N.S.) and brought up as a Friend. In his autobiography he says that 'he grew up in wildness,' but when about fourteen years of age he prayed, and somewhat later testified at meetings. While still very young he was recognised as a minister, and travelled to 'visit Friends.' In 1699 he made a journey with Leonard Fell [q. v.] and Joseph Kirkbride, an American Friend, through the north of England. Two years later he visited a number of meetings in the east and west of England and in Wales, and in 1703 went to Scotland, where he was imprisoned for a night at Glasgow for travelling on the sabbath. The following year he visited Ireland for the first time. Early in 1706 he went to live at York, where he appears to have been engaged in business, but he continued to spend a large part of each year in ministerial journeys. In 1712 he again visited Ireland, was imprisoned at Longford for preaching, and was ill-treated at Londonderry. In 1714 he visited the Friends in Holland, and the following year those in New England. In America he was opposed by various ministers, and a day was set apart to pray against the spreading of his teaching; but he escaped persecution. In 1719 he visited the West Indies for a few months. In 1722 he took an active part in obtaining from the parliament a less objectionable form of affirmation than that then prescribed for the quakers. During the following year he again went to Holland, and while there visited the Mennonites and wrote 'A Serious Call,' a treatise giving a succinct account of quaker principles, which was first printed in Dutch and published in 1724. The four following years were chiefly spent in a minute inves-

tigation of the quaker meetings in Ireland. In a letter to David Bull of Tottenham, dated December 1725, he states that he was arrested at Letterkenny for refusing to make a declaration of fidelity, but was released after some time at the instance of the Bishop of Raphoe. During 1724 he interested many of the Irish bishops in a bill to establish a suitable form of affirmation, which became law in 1725. After his return home he was chiefly occupied in ministerial journeys in England and Scotland. He visited Ireland in 1734, and once paid a visit to Jersey, where a small meeting was much oppressed by the magistrates, and obtained redress of their grievances. He died at Swansea in April 1749, from an illness brought on by attending a meeting when in bad health.

Holme was widely esteemed, plain, simple, and charitable. His writings are extremely practical and broad in tone, while their style is pleasant and lucid. The chief are: 1. 'A Tender Invitation and Call to all People, to Embrace the offers of God's Love,' &c., 1713 (reprinted three times and translated into French). 2. 'A Serious Call in Christian Love to all People. . . . With some Observations on the following heads: (1) The Universality of God's Love . . .; (2) The Holy Scriptures; (3) Worship; (4) Baptism; (5) The Supper; (6) Perfection; (7) The Resurrection; (8) Swearing; The Conclusion,' 1725 (originally written in English and translated into Dutch and published at Amsterdam, n.d.; but printed in 1724, reprinted twenty-four times in English, and translated into Latin, French, and Welsh). 3. 'A Collection of the Epistles and Works of Benjamin Holme. To which is prefixed an Account of his Life and Travels in the Work of the Ministry, through several parts of Europe and America. Written by Himself,' 1753; reprinted 1754. While in America he also wrote a tract against 'Mixt Marriages,' which were then common among American quakers.

[Benjamin Holme's Collection of the Epistles, &c., 1753; Smith's Cat. of Friends' Books; Rutty's Hist. of the Friends in Ireland; Bowden's Hist. of the Friends in America.] A. C. B.

HOLME, EDWARD (1770–1847), physician, son of Thomas Holme, farmer and mercer, was born at Kendal, Westmoreland, on 17 Feb. 1770. After attending a school at Sedbergh, he spent two years at the Manchester academy, and afterwards studied at the universities of Göttingen and Edinburgh. He graduated M.D. at Leyden in December 1793, his thesis, 'De Structura et Usu Vasorum Absorbentium,' occupying sixty-one pages. Early in 1794 he began practice at Manchester, and was shortly afterwards elected one of the physicians to the infirmary there. He joined the Literary and Philosophical Society on settling in Manchester, and was one of its vice-presidents from 1797 to 1844, when he succeeded Dr. John Dalton as president. He was one of the founders of the Portico Library, and its president for twenty-eight years. He was also a founder and first president of both the Manchester Natural History Society and the Chetham Society. He was the first president of the medical section of the British Association at its inaugural meeting at York (1831), and presided over the Provincial Medical and Surgical Association in 1836. He became a member of the Linnean Society in 1799. He was for many years, especially after the death of John Ferriar [q. v.], a leader in his profession in Manchester, and the recognised head in all the local literary and scientific societies.

Of the fourteen essays contributed to the Literary and Philosophical Society, he only published a short 'Note on a Roman inscription found at Manchester' (*Manchester Memoirs*, vol. v.) Another essay, 'On the History of Sculpture to the Time of Phidias,' was printed after his death.

He died unmarried, on 28 Nov. 1847, at Manchester, leaving property worth over 50,000*l.*, the greater part of which he bequeathed, together with his large library, to the medical department of University College, London. His portrait was engraved by J. R. Jackson, from a painting by W. Scott, belonging to the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society.

[Memoir by Dr. W. C. Henry in Trans. of Provincial Med. and Surg. Assoc. 1848, xvi. 77; Manchester Guardian, 1, 4, 8 Dec. 1847, 26 Jan., 13 May, 10 June 1848; Baker's Memorials of a Dissenting Chapel, p. 116; Univ. Coll. Library Cat. 1879.] C. W. S.

HOLME, RANDLE (1571–1655), genealogist, born, probably in Bridge Street, Chester, in 1571, was youngest son of Thomas Holme, a member of the Stationers' Company of Chester, by Elizabeth, his first wife. Holme was entered in the books of the Stationers' Company of Chester as a 'painter'—possibly an heraldic painter—on 3 June 1598. He was sheriff of Chester in 1615, and mayor 1633–4. He also held the office of deputy to the College of Arms for Cheshire, Shropshire, and North Wales. At the coronation of Charles I he was fined 10*l.* for not being in attendance. On 19 July 1634 he failed to attend an official visit to Chester paid by the Earl of Arundel; the earl mulcted his 'deputy' in a heavy fine payable to the Heralds' College.

When Chester was besieged by the parliamentary army, Holme was living at his ancestors' house in Bridge Street, which had come to him on the death of his elder brothers. For twenty years he had not been twenty miles from home, as a rupture made travelling painful; besides, departure from the city would have necessitated 'great loss of his estate.' Throughout the siege he was 'well affected' to the parliament. Sir William Brereton looked upon him as 'a friend of trust' and set him at work, so soon as the parliamentary forces had entered the city, to superintend the repair of breaches in the walls. He took the national covenant and negative oath on 5 April 1645, and was afterwards placed by the parliament in the commission of the peace. A nephew, Thomas Alcock, officiously took upon himself, on pretence of 'tender care' for his uncle, and of a fear that he had committed some act which might render him liable to sequestration, to arrange that Holme should pay a composition fine of 160*l.* for his property. The fine was not paid. Holme died, after suffering heavy pecuniary loss, in January 1655, aged 84, and was buried at St. Mary-on-the-Hill, Chester. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Alcock, and widow of Thomas Chaloner of Chester, Ulster king-of-arms. Chaloner was a collector of manuscripts, and it is possible that some items from his collection may have formed the nucleus of the Holme collection of heraldic and genealogical manuscripts. Some of Holme's letters to the officials of the College of Arms, on heraldic business, are printed in the 'Chetham Miscellanies,' vol. v.

Holme, Randle (1601?–1659), genealogist, second son of the foregoing, married about October 1625 a wife named Katherine. He seems to have been professionally connected with his father's work as herald from 1632 (*Chetham Misc.* vol. v.) In 1633–4 (during his father's mayoralty) he was sheriff of Chester, and ten years later was himself mayor. On 1 Jan. 1644 his name occurs in the king's commission dated from Oxford, directing the seizure of the rebels' goods in Chester. After the surrender of the city to the parliamentarians, an order, dated at Westminster 1 Oct. 1646, directed his removal from the office of alderman. In 1655 (soon after his father's death) he petitioned Cromwell to remit the unpaid fine of 160*l.* levied on his father through the intermeddling of his cousin Thomas Alcock (see above). In a letter to Sir George Booth, for whom he was for two years collecting genealogical notes, he says he is unable to 'digest' those notes, 'having no learning.' He added to the Holme collection of manuscripts; died, probably in bad circumstances, in September 1659, and was buried at St. Mary's, Chester.

Holme, Randle (1627–1699), genealogist, son of the foregoing, was in 1663–4 an 'inkeeper' at Barnet, and was suspected of disloyalty to the king; at the same period he is called 'Cap[t] Holmes of Barnet' (*State Papers*, Dom. Charles II, vols. lxvii. and xc. passim). In November 1664 he was appointed by Charles 'sewer of the chamber in extraordinary, in consideration of his losses.' Like his father and grandfather, he was an heraldic painter, professional genealogist, and acted as deputy Garter for Cheshire, Shropshire, Lancashire, and North Wales. His conduct in office appears, in Sir William Dugdale's opinion, to have been irregular, and in 1668 Dugdale—who in his diary contemptuously refers to him as 'Holmes the paynter'—caused him to be indicted for illegally marshalling the funeral of Sir Ralph Assheton. He was tried at the Stafford assizes and fined 20*l.* He was the principal contributor to the Holme collection of manuscripts. He was the author of a work—now exceedingly rare—entitled: 'The Academy of Armory, or a storehouse of Armory and Blazon containing the several variety of created beings and how borne in Coats of Arms, both Foreign and Domestic, with the Instruments used in all Trades and Sciences, together with their terms of Art,' printed for the author at Chester in 1688, in three books, ending with an address to the reader promising a fourth book. Lowndes mentions a unique copy of a portion of a fourth book. An edition of the three books dated 1701 was dedicated to William and Mary. The concluding address is said to have suggested to Dr. Johnson the form of the preface to his 'Dictionary.' An index to the work was printed in London in 1821. Holme died in March 1699, aged 72. According to Herdman's 'Ancient Liverpool' (p. 58), a Randle Holme was tapster at the 'Golden Talbot' in Liverpool in 1694.

Holme, Randle (*d.* 1707), genealogist, son of the foregoing, continued the family collections of manuscripts to 1704. He married Margaret, daughter of Griffith Lloyd of Llanarmon, co. Denbigh. He died and was buried at Chester in 1707.

The Holme collection of manuscripts, chiefly consisting of heraldic and genealogical memoranda connected with Cheshire and North Wales, in 260 volumes, were, after the fourth Randle Holmes's death, purchased by Francis Gastrell [q. v.], bishop of Chester, acting in behalf of Robert Harley, first earl of Oxford. In 1753 they were sold to the British Museum trustees, and are now numbered Harleian MSS. 1920–2180. An

extract from Harleian MS. 1989 (f. 381) on 'The Antiquitys . . . of Chester,' was printed in the 'Traison et Mort de Roy Richart' (Engl. Hist. Soc.), 1846.

[Original documents at the Public Record Office; Report by the Historical Manuscripts Commission on the muniments of the Corporation of Chester; Memoir of the Holme family, printed in the Proceedings of the Lancashire and Cheshire Historical Society, 1st ser. vol. i.; Ormerod's Hist. of Cheshire; Preface to Dugdale's Visitation of Lancashire, 1664–5, Chetham Soc.] W. J. H–y.

HOLMES, ABRAHAM (*d.* 1685), rebel, served in Scotland under Monck, holding a major's commission in 1654, but, falling under suspicion of disaffection, was sent to London to be under the Protector's eye (16 Dec.) He was a fanatical anabaptist, and apparently opposed to all settled government. He was again in Scotland with Monck in 1659, and signed (17 May) a petition to parliament praying that energetic steps might be taken to countenance godliness, and vindicate the rights and liberties of the nation. Soon after this his commission was cancelled by Monck. Upon the Restoration he became the ringleader in a conspiracy to assassinate the king, was arrested, and was committed to prison (10 May 1660), but soon regained his liberty, and resumed his old devices. On 13 Sept. 1662 a warrant was issued to apprehend him and bring him before Secretary Nicholas. In April 1664 he was committed to Windsor Castle, where he was still in confinement in September 1667. He was at large in 1681, and on Argyll's escape from prison in December of that year Holmes harboured him at his lodgings in London, disclosing himself as the officer who had arrested him when Lord Lorne, but adding 'but now we are upon one side, and I will venture all that is dear to me to serve you' (see CAMPBELL, ARCHIBALD, ninth EARL OF ARGYLL; WODROW, *Hist. of the Sufferings of the Church of Scotland*, ed. Burns, iii. 338). On Argyll's going to Holland, Holmes acted as his agent in London, and fell under suspicion of complicity in the Rye House Plot. On 28 June 1683 he was arrested and committed to the Gatehouse. Next day he was examined as to the contents of certain cipher letters found in his possession, and confessed that they related to a plot to raise an insurrection in Scotland, to which Argyll, Monmouth, Russell, and Grey were parties. He was charged with high treason, but was not brought to trial. It is not clear whether he was released or made his escape, but he was in Holland with Monmouth in 1685, accompanied him to England, and, though apparently holding only a colonel's commission, commanded a battalion of foot at Sedgemoor (6 July). After the battle he was taken prisoner, stripped naked, and carried to the house of a justice of the peace, who clothed and committed him for trial. One of his arms had been shattered in the skirmish at Philip's Norton on 27 June, and he cut it off himself in the justice's kitchen with a carving knife. He was tried by Jeffreys for high treason at Dorchester, pleaded guilty, and was executed at Lyme on 12 Sept. The bystanders observed with superstitious awe that the horses that were first put to the sledge to carry him to the gallows could not be made to stir, and those with which they were replaced broke it in pieces. At the foot of the ladder he sat down, and asserted in a speech to the people that he and others had risked their lives for the maintenance of the protestant religion (*Western Martyrology*, ed. 1873, reprinted from the edition of 1705, pp. 207 et seq.)

[Thurloe State Papers, iii. 46; Whitelocke's Mem. p. 679; Baillie's Letters (Bann. Club), iii. 438–9; Nicoll's Diary (Bann. Club), p. 285; Cal. State Papers, Dom. 1660–1 p. 269, 1661–2 p. 487, 1663–4 p. 542, 1667 p. 459; Hist. MSS. Comm. 6th Rep. App. 633, 7th Rep. App. 364, 9th Rep. pt. iii. App. 5 *a*; Dalrymple's Memoirs, 2nd ed. i. 142; Sprat's Horrid Conspiracy, 3rd ed. 1686, pp. 110–11, App. 30; Fountainhall's Hist. Notices (Bann. Club), ii. 471, 546, 553; Hist. Observes (Bann. Club), pp. 188, 206; Luttrell's Relation of State Affairs, i. 352; Fox's Hist. of the Reign of James II, ed. Bohn, p. 428; Lord Lonsdale's Mem. of the Reign of James II, p. 456; Toulmin's Hist. of Taunton, ed. Savage, pp. 448, 536; Inderwick's Side-Lights on the Stuarts, p. 400; Macaulay's Hist. of England, i. 647.] J. M. R.

HOLMES, ALFRED (1837–1876), violinist and composer, son of Thomas Holmes of Lincoln, was born in London 9 Nov. 1837. He was principal soprano boy at the Oratory, King William Street, Strand, about 1847. His father gave him his first lessons in violin-playing; the study of Spohr's 'Violin School' and the practice of Rode, Baillot, and Kreutzer's music followed, with the result that Holmes became a finished player before he was twenty. In July 1847 he and his younger brother, Henry, his equal in talent and knowledge, played at the Haymarket Theatre for Benjamin Webster's benefit. About 1852 Spohr heard them in England, and was delighted by their renderings of his works; but their formal introduction to the public as violinists was delayed until 5 May 1853, when they appeared at the Beethoven Rooms, and their performance of Kalliwoda's double concerto, and of soli by various composers won high praise. In 1855 the brothers

made the first of a series of concert tours on the continent, beginning with Brussels. In 1856 they visited Germany and created much sensation. Spohr heard them at Cassel, and his favourable impressions of their playing were so thoroughly confirmed that he dedicated to them his three grand duos for two violins, Op. 148, 150, and 153 (Spohr, *Selbst-biographie*, ii. 374). Vienna was visited in 1857, Sweden 1857–9, Denmark 1860, Amsterdam 1861. In 1864, after some successful concerts in Paris, the brothers parted. Alfred Holmes settled in Paris, and established a quartet party, but, encouraged by Berlioz, devoted himself chiefly to composition. In 1867, however, he played during a tour through Belgium, Holland, Germany, and Russia, and produced in April 1868 at St. Petersburg his symphony 'Jeanne d'Arc.' This work was performed in 1870 at the Théâtre Italien, Paris, where it was received with enthusiasm, and on 27 Feb. 1875 at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham. Holmes's 'Jeunesse de Shakespeare,' fragments of a symphony, was given at a Concert Populaire (Paris); and his opera 'Iñez de Castro' was accepted, although never performed, at the Grand Opera, Paris. Holmes died at Paris 4 March 1876, aged 38; a sympathetic notice of him by M. D. Nisard, member of the French Academy, appeared in the 'Patrie' of the 7th of the same month. Not long afterwards, two overtures, 'The Cid' and 'The Muses,' the last work from his pen, were produced in England.

His works are: Symphonies—'Jeanne d'Arc,' for soli, chorus, orchestra, with French words; 'The Youth of Shakespeare,' 'The Siege of Paris,' 1870; 'Robin Hood,' produced in Paris; 'Charles XII' and 'Romeo and Juliet,' never produced. An opera, of which Sir Michael Costa thought well, 'Iñez de Castro,' 1869, in five acts, libretto by Louis Uhlbach. Overtures: 'The Cid' and 'The Muses,' performed in London, 1876. Pieces for violin and pianoforte, including two nocturnes, Op. 10, c. Op. 14; and 'La Lamentation,' Leipzig, Op. 8; pieces also for the pianoforte alone.

[Grove's Dict. i. 743; Fétis's Biographie Universelle des Musiciens, Supplément, i. 480; Musical Times, v. 176, 205; Musical World, liv. 205; authorities cited.] L. M. M.

HOLMES, CHARLES (1711–1761), rear-admiral, fourth son of Henry Holmes, governor of the Isle of Wight, by his wife Mary, the illegitimate daughter of Sir Robert Holmes [q. v.], was baptised at Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, on 19 Sept. 1711. He was made lieutenant on 18 June 1734. In 1738 he was serving in the Sunderland; in 1740 in the Pembroke, one of the Mediterranean fleet, under Haddock. He then went out to the West Indies as a lieutenant of the Tilbury; was there moved into the Princess Caroline, Vernon's flagship, and on 24 Feb. 1740–1 was promoted to the command of the Stromboli fireship, serving with the fleet in the expedition to Cartagena, March–April 1741. On 9 June 1741 he was moved into the Success, and returning in her to England was, on 20 Feb. 1741–2, posted to the Sapphire, and employed during the next two years in cruising against the enemy's privateers. In December 1743 he was moved into the Cornwall, and in the following June into the Enterprise, which he commanded for the next three years in the West Indies. In May 1747 he was transferred to the Lennox, a 70-gun ship, which, in September 1748, sailed from Jamaica in charge of the homeward trade, being herself so crazy that some twenty of her guns were taken out as a measure of precaution. In the Gulf of Florida, on 29 Sept., they fell in with the Spanish squadron under Reggio, on which Holmes directed the convoy to make the best of their way while he went himself in the Lennox to give the news to Rear-admiral Knowles, whom he believed to be off Havana, and to reinforce him, in case of an action. On the following evening he fell in with Knowles, and at daylight on 1 Oct. the Spanish squadron came in sight. In the action that ensued [see Knowles, Sir Charles] the Lennox, by reason of her reduced armament, was stationed to windward of the line as a frigate. Knowles afterwards complained that several captains had been backward, and that Holmes especially had been guilty of disobedience and neglect of signals. Hence sprang a series of courts-martial, from which Holmes alone came out clear, the court not only acquitting him of the charges laid against him, but also passing a warm eulogium on his conduct and zeal in joining Knowles before the action.

In January 1753 Holmes was appointed to the Anson, guardship at Portsmouth, and in 1755 to the Grafton, one of the squadron sent out with Rear-admiral Holburne as a reinforcement to Boscawen in North America. In the following year he was again on the coast of North America, and on 26 July, cruising off Louisbourg, with a broad pennant in the Grafton, and having under his orders the Nottingham, a 60-gun ship, and two small sloops, he met a French squadron of three 74-gun ships and three 32-gun frigates. The French ships, having been carrying troops to Quebec, had not all their guns on board, and did not venture to press an engagement, while Holmes desired to keep

them in sight till he was reinforced. After a partial and distant interchange of shot the squadrons separated (Charnock, v. 197; Troude, *Batailles Navales de la France*, i. 337; Martin, *Histoire de France*, xviii. 96). Returning to England for the winter, Holmes sat as a member of the court-martial on Admiral Byng, but in the summer of 1757 he was again in the Grafton on the North American station, and was with Holburne off Louisbourg when the fleet was shattered by the storm of 24 Sept. [see Holburne, Francis]. In addition to the loss of her masts the Grafton lost her rudder, and being obliged to bear away for England she fitted a jury rudder made of a spare topmast (Beatson, ii. 56; Payne, *Naval History*, v. 85, where there is a sketch of the arrangement). Early in the following year Holmes in the Sea-horse, a small frigate, and having with him the Stromboli, was sent over to the coast of Friesland, where the French and Austrians had taken possession of Emden with a force of some three thousand men. On 18 March these two little vessels took up a position in the Ems that cut the enemy's communications. They at once decided that the place was no longer tenable, and evacuated it the next day, some of their heavy baggage, which they attempted to send up the river, falling into Holmes's hands (Beatson, ii. 160, iii. 190). On his return to England he was appointed to the Warspite for a few months, and on 6 July was promoted to be rear-admiral of the blue. The following year, with his flag in the Dublin, he was third in command of the fleet in the St. Lawrence, under Sir Charles Saunders [q. v.], and in the operations which resulted in the capture of Quebec. In March 1760 he was appointed commander-in-chief at Jamaica. He arrived there in May, and during the next eighteen months waged a very successful war against the French commerce, several rich prizes falling to his cruisers. He died at Jamaica on 21 Nov. 1761. There is a monument to his memory in Westminster Abbey.

[Charnock's Biog. Nav. v. 193; Beatson's Nav. and Mil. Memoirs, vols. i. and ii.; Yarmouth Register, through the Rev. G. Quirk; official documents in the Public Record Office.] J. K. L.

HOLMES, EDWARD (1797–1859), writer on music, born in 1797, was a schoolfellow and great friend of Keats at Charles Clarke's school at Enfield. With his schoolmaster's son, Charles Cowden Clarke [q. v.], he was intimate through life. When young, Holmes was very handsome. He was apprenticed to Robert B. Seeley, the bookseller, but subsequently chose the profession of music, and studied under Vincent Novello, who generously made him an inmate of his house for several years. He thus came to know Charles Lamb and most of the men of letters of the day. Always a great admirer of Mozart, he and Novello raised a subscription for Mozart's widow, and went to Germany to present it to her in 1828. Holmes wrote an account of the trip. He taught the pianoforte in schools, and wrote the musical criticisms for the 'Atlas' from its commencement in 1829, and later for the 'Spectator;' he also contributed occasional articles to 'Fraser's Magazine,' and many papers to the 'Musical Times.' Holmes died 4 Sept. 1859. Late in life he married the sister of his friend Egerton Webb, but left no issue.

His works are: 1. 'A Ramble among the Musicians of Germany, giving some account of the Operas of Munich, Dresden, Berlin . . .,' written for the proprietors of the 'Atlas,' London, 1828, 8vo (it reached a third edition). 2. 'The Life of Mozart,' London, 1845, 8vo, based on Nissen's biography. 3. 'Analytical and Thematic Catalogue of Mozart's Pianoforte Works,' 1852. 4. 'Critical Essay on the Requiem of Mozart,' prefixed to the music in Novello's edition, 1854, 8vo. 5. 'Life of Purcell,' for Novello's edition of that composer's sacred music. Among his papers in the 'Musical Times' are a series on the English glee and madrigal composers (vol. iv.), analyses of the masses of Beethoven, Haydn, and Mozart; addenda to the 'Life of Mozart' (viii.); and the first of a series on the 'Cultivation of Domestic Music,' which he did not live to complete. Of his songs, 'My Jenny' was the most popular. Holmes's arrangement of Mozart's 'Te Deum' was published in 1844.

[Private information; Musical Times, ix. 125; C. and M. Cowden Clarke's Recollections of Writers, passim; Letters of C. Lamb, ed. Ainger, ii. 120, 197; Grove's Dictionary of Music, i. 744; Mendel's Musikalisches Conversations-Lexikon, v. 274.] L. M. M.

HOLMES, GEORGE (*fl.* 1673–1715), organist and composer, perhaps a son of Thomas Holmes and grandson of John Holmes (*fl.* 1602) [q. v.], was in 1698 organist to the Bishop of Durham, Nathaniel, lord Crewe, formerly dean of the Chapel Royal. From 1704 till about 1715 Holmes was organist to Lincoln Cathedral. He contributed several catches to the 'Musical Companion' in 1673. A toccata for single or double organ, believed to be by Holmes, in a book of organ music once in his possession (Addit. MS. 31446), a suite for harpsichord (*ib.* 31465), and an air or brawle for two trebles and a bass (*ib.* 31429, No. 34) are preserved

in the British Museum Library, as well as two anthems in Tudway's 'Collection' (Harl. MS. 7341, pp. 233, 453)—'Arise, shine, O Daughter of Zion,' 1706, written on the occasion of the union of England and Scotland, and 'I will love Thee'—and the Funeral Service (Addit. MS. 17820). Other of his anthems are said to be in the choir-books of Lincoln. The music of Holmes's 'Ode for St. Cecilia's Day' no longer exists; but among his published music is 'A Verse on St. Cecilia's Day,' 1715, in which Bacchus is said to grace the occasion. The songs 'Tell me, little wanton boy,' 'Celia's invitation,' 'The Resolution,' and 'The Man loves best,' are also ascribed to Holmes.

[Wood's MS. Lives of Musicians; Husk's Celebrations, p. 53; Grove's Dict. of Music, i. 744; Mr. Julian Marshall's memorandum in above-mentioned organ-book.] L. M. M.

HOLMES, GEORGE (1662–1749), archivist, born at Skipton in Craven, Yorkshire, in 1662, became about 1695 clerk to Sir William Petyt, keeper of the records in the Tower of London, and for nearly sixty years acted as deputy to Petyt, and his successors Topham and Polhill. He was also barrack-master at the Tower, a fellow of the Royal Society, an early fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and a member of the Gentlemen's Society at Spalding. Browne Willis, Dr. Tovey, Dr. William Richardson, and other antiquaries gratefully acknowledged his assistance. From October 1707 until his death he was employed, on the nomination of Lord Halifax, chairman of committees in the House of Commons, to arrange the records deposited in the Tower at a salary of 200*l.* He died 16 Feb. 1748–9. He married the daughter of a sword-cutler in Fleet Street named Marshall. An only son, George, received his education at Eton, and was clerk under his father, but died at the age of twenty-five, many years before him. Mrs. Holmes, who survived her husband, received 200*l.* from the government and 200*l.* for her husband's manuscripts relating to the public records, which were deposited among the official documents at the Tower.

Holmes prepared the first seventeen volumes of the second edition of Rymer's 'Fœdera,' 20 vols., Lond., 1727–35, fol. He collated the documents with the originals in the Tower, and supplied many paragraphs and lines omitted in the former edition. Before this republication a set of the seventeen volumes was sold for a hundred guineas. The last three volumes are the same for both editions. The seventeenth volume of the second edition contains a general index to all the preceding volumes.

When Peter Le Neve, president of the Society of Antiquaries, proposed, in January 1721–2, to collect accounts of all the ancient coins relative to Great Britain, Holmes undertook to describe the Saxon coins in the possession of Councillor Hill; but the project was ultimately abandoned.

Holmes's curious collection of books, prints, and coins was sold by auction in 1749. His portrait was engraved by G. Vertue for the Society of Antiquaries, from a painting by R. van Bleeck.

[Nichols's Lit. Anecd. i. 386, 480, iii. 617, iv. 543, v. 353, vii. 184; Nichols's Illustr. of Lit. iv. 150, 441; Lowndes's Bibl. Man. (Bohn), p. 2161; Addit. MSS. 5833 f. 160 *b*, 5853 pp. 494, 495, 6183 f. 36.] T. C.

HOLMES, JAMES (1777–1860), painter, born in 1777, was first apprenticed to an engraver. He made some progress in engraving, and in 1800 engraved in stipple a portrait of Thomas Clio Rickman after Hazlitt. On the termination of his apprenticeship he gave up engraving and turned his attention to water-colour painting. In 1813 he became a member of the Society of Painters in Water-colours, and sent two pictures, 'Hot Porridge' and 'The Married Man,' to their exhibition. He continued to contribute small-subject pictures and an occasional portrait to that exhibition until 1820. In 1819 he exhibited two miniatures at the Royal Academy, and about the same time was led to try painting in oils. In 1822 he ceased to be a member of the Society of Painters in Water-colours, and actively assisted to establish the Society of British Artists, who held their first exhibition in Suffolk Street in 1824. Holmes became a member in 1829, and a constant exhibitor, chiefly in miniatures, up to 1850, when he resigned his membership. He devoted himself latterly to miniature-painting, and had many distinguished sitters. He painted some miniature portraits of Lord Byron, two of which were engraved. Holmes's paintings were esteemed for careful finish and good colour. His genial character and musical talents gained him the personal friendship of George IV. Holmes retired to spend his later years in Shropshire, and died on 24 Feb. 1860. Some of his pictures were engraved for publications, such as 'The Amulet,' 'The Literary Souvenir,' &c.

[Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Graves's Dict. of Artists, 1760–1880; Exhibition Catalogues] L. C.

HOLMES, JOHN (*fl.* 1602), composer, and organist first at Winchester Cathedral and afterwards at Salisbury Cathedral (1602–1610), was the master of Adrian Batten [q. v.]

and Edward Lowe. He wrote for Morley's 'Triumphs of Oriana,' 1601, the five-part madrigal, 'Thus Bonnyboots the birthday celebrated.' His manuscript anthem, 'I will give laud,' is in the library of the Royal College of Music; a short part-song for five voices, 'Lift up your eies,' is No. 37 of a collection of fantasies, &c. (Addit. MSS. 17786–91. His anthem, 'I will sing,' is in Flackton's 'Collection' (Addit. MS. 30932, No. 105).

Thomas Holmes, probably a son, was lay-vicar of Winchester in 1631, was a gentleman of the Chapel Royal in 1633, and died at Salisbury on 25 March 1638. Some of his catches appeared in Hilton's 'Catch that Catch Can,' 1652 and 1658. George Holmes (*fl.* 1673–1715) [q. v.] may have been his son or nephew.

[Wood's MS. Lives of Musicians; Rimbault's Old Cheque Book of the Chapel Royal, p. 210; Grove's Dict. of Music, i. 744.] L. M. M.

HOLMES, Sir JOHN (1640?–1683), admiral, brother of Sir Robert Holmes [q. v.], was in 1664 lieutenant of the Jersey, commanded by his brother Robert in her eventful voyage to the Guinea coast and New York. From the Jersey he was moved into the Centurion, was lieutenant of the Paul in the action off Lowestoft on 3 June 1665, and commanded her in the four days' fight, 1–4 June 1666. In the St. James's day fight, 25 July 1666, he commanded the Bristol, one of his brother's seconds, but remained in the line with the red squadron when Sir Robert was obliged to quit his station. He was afterwards detached in the squadron which, under his brother's command, destroyed the Dutch shipping at Vlie and Schelling, and in recognition of his service on that occasion was advanced to the command of the Triumph, a second rate. In 1668 he successively commanded the Falcon and the Kent, and in 1669 he went out with Sir Thomas Allin to the Mediterranean in command of the Nonsuch. He was afterwards captain of the Bristol and of the Diamond under Sir Edward Spragge [q. v.] during the Algerine war of 1670–1. In 1672 he commanded the Gloucester, one of the ships which reinforced Sir Robert Holmes in the attack on the Dutch Smyrna fleet, and took a distinguished part in the renewed action on 13 March, in which he was severely wounded by a small shot in the breast (Sladdon to Ellis, 15 March, *State Papers*, Dom. Charles II, cccxx.; Relation of the Engagement with the Dutch Smyrna fleet, *ib.*) For his gallantry on this occasion John received the honour of knighthood, and was appointed to the Rupert, which he commanded in the battle of Solebay, 28 May 1672, and in the three several actions of 1673. After the last of these, on 11 Aug., he was appointed to the Royal Charles as first captain to Prince Rupert, in which capacity he served till the peace. From 1677 to 1679 he was admiral and commander-in-chief in the Downs, with his flag on board the Montague, and afterwards the Captain, in which last he is said, though on perhaps doubtful authority, to have been authorised to hoist the union flag at the main (Charnock). It was his last service at sea. In February 1676–7 he was returned to parliament for Newtown, Isle of Wight, which he represented in successive parliaments till his death in 1683. During the short parliament of February–July 1679 his colleague in the representation of Newtown was John Churchill, afterwards duke of Marlborough. In June a scandalous adventure of Churchill's was related to the king by Holmes in a manner which Churchill thought to his prejudice. He accordingly challenged Holmes, 'who, fighting, disarmed him, Churchill' (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 7th Rep. App. 473 *a*). He was buried at Yarmouth in the Isle of Wight on 23 June 1683 (*Yarmouth Register*, communicated by the Rev. G. Quirk); but letters of administration to his will were granted in London on the 13th, ten days earlier.

On 4 April 1668 he married Margaret, daughter of Sir William Lowther of Marske, first baronet of that branch of the family. He is described as at this time a bachelor aged about twenty-eight, the bride as about twenty (Chester, *London Marriage Licenses*). The marriage, Pepys says, was 'by stealth, which I was sorry for, he being an idle rascal and proud, and worth little, I doubt; and she a mighty pretty well-disposed lady, and good fortune' (*Diary*, 8 April 1668). The marriage seems to have been displeasing to Sir Robert Holmes, but the brothers cannot have quarrelled permanently, for Robert was named the guardian of John's six children, all minors at his death, and in his own will in 1692 remembers two sons, Robert and John, and a daughter Elizabeth, as well as their mother, Dame Margaret. The other children would seem to have died in infancy. The John Holmes, a naval captain in 1667 and 1672, who is described by Charnock (*Biog. Nav.* i. 293) as a son of Sir John, does not appear to have been any relation.

[Charnock's Biog. Nav. i. 104; other references in the text.] J. K. L.

HOLMES, JOHN (1800–1854), antiquary, son of Nathaniel Holmes, who died at Derby on 18 Dec. 1840, aged 78, was

born at Deptford in Kent on 17 July 1800, and brought up as a bookseller in the house of John Lepard, 108 Strand, London. He was afterwards for a short time in business at Derby on his own account. His catalogue of a collection of oriental books, and another of the Battle Abbey charters, compiled for John Cochrane, bookseller, 108 Strand, in 1830, recommended him to the notice of Lords Bexley and Glenelg, and through their interest he was, on 15 Jan. 1830, appointed a temporary assistant in the department of manuscripts, British Museum, where he was promoted to be a senior assistant in April 1837, and was assistant-keeper from 6 May 1850 until his death. In 1840 he contributed a biographical list of the French ambassadors to England to the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' xiv. 483–7, 608–10; in May 1843 he sent an article on 'Libraries and Catalogues' to the 'Quarterly Review,' lxxii. 1–25, and to 'A Relation of England, translated from the Italian,' edited for the Camden Society by Miss Charlotte A. Sneyd in 1847, he supplied an account of the Venetian ambassadors to England. He was the adviser of Bertram, fourth earl of Ashburnham, in the formation of his famous collection of manuscripts, which was sold in 1883–4. While at the Museum he compiled with great care catalogues of the Arundel, Burney, and other collections of manuscripts, and was at the time of his death engaged on a 'Catalogue of the Manuscript Maps and Plans found dispersed in different collections and for the most part undescribed.' He died at 4 Park Terrace, Highgate, on 1 April 1854. His library was sold by Puttick & Simpson on 15 June 1854. He married, 8 Sept. 1832, Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Charles Rivington, bookseller, of St. Paul's Churchyard, by whom he left four children. She died at Highgate on 8 Feb. 1870. The second son, Richard Rivington Holmes, was appointed librarian in ordinary to the queen at Windsor in October 1869, and keeper of the prints and drawings on 26 Feb. 1870.

Besides the works mentioned above, Holmes was author or editor of: 1. 'A Catalogue of Manuscripts in different Languages, now selling by John Cochrane,' 1829. 2. 'Catalogue of the Manuscripts, Maps, Charts in the British Museum,' 1844. 3. 'The Life of Mrs. Godolphin. By J. Evelyn. With notes,' 1847; another edition, 1848. 4. 'The Life of Cardinal Wolsey. By G. Cavendish,' 1852. 5. 'Ecclesiastical Biography. By C. Wordsworth, with notes,' 1853. 6. 'Some Correspondence on the grant of 1,800*l.* to the National School of Highgate,' 1853. 7. 'A Letter explanatory of Correspondence on the grant of 1,800*l.* to the National School of Highgate,' 1853.

[Gent. Mag. 1854, ii. 87–8; Athenæum, 15 April 1854, p. 465.] G. C. B.

HOLMES, JOHN BECK (1767–1843), Moravian bishop, was born at Copenhagen on 3 Nov. 1767. In 1780 he was sent to the academy at Uisky, and thence to the Moravian Theological Seminary at Barby. In 1791 he was appointed a teacher in Fulneck school, near Bradford, where he remained until 1799, in which year he entered on his duties as a pastor of the Moravian church at Wyke, Yorkshire. By 1818 he was pastor of the congregation in Dublin, whence he returned to Fulneck as bishop of the church there. He died on 3 Sept. 1843, and was buried at Fulneck (R. V. Taylor, *Biographia Leodiensis*, p. 401). Under the name of John Holmes he published: 1. 'Historical Sketches of the Missions of the United Brethren for Propagating the Gospel among the Heathen, from their commencement to the present time,' 8vo, Dublin, 1818. 2. 'History of the Protestant Church of the United Brethren,' 2 vols. 8vo, London, Bradford (printed), 1825–30, of which a trivial abridgment was issued in 1854.

[Holmes's Works.] G. G.

HOLMES or HOMES, NATHANIEL, D.D. (1599–1678), puritan divine, son of the Rev. George Holmes of Kingswood in Gloucestershire, was born in 1599 in Wiltshire. He matriculated on 11 April 1617 as a fellow-commoner of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, whence he migrated to Exeter College. He was admitted B.A. on 19 Oct. 1620. He appears to have then returned to Magdalen Hall, taking his degree of M.A. in 1623 as a member of that house (*Oxf. Univ. Reg.*, Oxf. Hist. Soc., II. ii. 360, iii. 388). He had previously taken orders and became a frequent preacher in the neighbourhood of Oxford. He took the degrees in divinity, B.D. in 1633, and D.D. in 1637, as a member of Exeter College. His views inclining strongly to Calvinism, he was among the earliest of the ministers who subscribed to the covenant, and was presented in 1643 to the rectory of St. Mary Staining. Holmes soon changed his views, and, becoming a millenarian, joined Henry Burton, B.D. [q. v.], minister of St. Matthew's, Friday Street, in establishing an independent congregation towards the end of 1643. Wood states (*Athenæ Oxon.* ed. Bliss, iii. 1168) that he had several congregations in the country, which he visited 'like a bishop of a diocese' from time to time: one of them was at Dover

Pepys seems to have gone to hear Holmes preach at Whitehall 12 Feb. 1659-60 (*Diary* i. 27). On the enforcement of the Act of Conformity in 1662, Holmes gave up his cure, and went to reside in the parish of St. Giles, Cripplegate, where he either kept or frequented conventicles. He died in June 1678, and was buried in St. Mary, Aldermanbury. Although a millenarian, he only inculcated a spiritual and purified liberty to be enjoyed by the saints, and no sensual license. He is said to have been well skilled in Hebrew.

He published, besides sermons: 1. 'Usury is Injury,' London, 1640, 4to. 2. 'Vindication of Baptizing Believers' Infants, in some Animadversions upon Mr. Tombes, his Exercitations about Infant Baptisme,' &c., London, 1646, 4to. 3. 'Dæmonologie and Theologie, the first the Malady, &c., the second the Remedy,' &c., London, 1650, 8vo. 4. 'The Mischiefe of Mixt Communions fully discussed,' &c., London, 1650, 4to. 5. 'Song of Solomon. A Commentary . . . on the whole Book of Canticles,' 1650, 8vo. 6. 'Ecclesiastica Methermeneutica, or Church Cases cleared,' 1652, 8vo. 7. 'The Resurrection revealed, &c.: I. That Chiliasme, or the opinion of the future glorious state of the Church on earth . . . is no errour. II. Of the manner and measure of burning the world . . . III. Touching Gog and Magog . . . IV. Concerning Covenants,' &c., London, 1661, fol. 8. 'Exercitations on the Chiliasme, the Burning of the World, of Gog and Magog, the two Witnesses, and the Character of Antichrist,' London, 1664, fol. 9. 'Miscellania; consisting of three treatises: I. Exercitations extricated, &c. II. A Review of, or a fresh Enquiry after Gog and Magog, where to find them. III. Some Glimpses of Israel's Call approaching,' &c., London, 1666, fol. 10. 'An Essay concerning the Sabbath,' London, 1673, 8vo.

[Kennett's Eccles. Chron. i. 553, 827; Palmer's Nonconf. Mem. i. 149; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. ed. Bliss, iii. 1168; Atkyns's Gloucestershire, ed. 1768, p. 259; Boase's Register of Exeter College, p. 250.] A. C. B.

HOLMES, Sir ROBERT (1622–1692), admiral, governor of the Isle of Wight, third son of Henry Holmes of Mallow, co. Cork, and brother of Sir John Holmes [q. v.], served during the civil war in the royalist army, and after the king's death in the semi-piratical squadron of Prince Rupert. According to his monument he afterwards distinguished himself in foreign service. He seems to have been especially attached to the Duke of York, and probably served with him in the French army under Turenne. At the Restoration, when the Duke of York became lord high admiral, Holmes was appointed to command the Bramble, from which he was shortly afterwards moved into the Henrietta. In October 1660 he was appointed also captain and governor of Sandown Castle in the Isle of Wight, and about the same time sailed to the Guinea coast for the protection of trade. On his return in the following summer he brought back with him 'a great baboon,' apparently a chimpanzee or gorilla (cf. Murray, *Geographical Distribution of Mammals*, p. 77), which Pepys thought must have had a human progenitor (*Diary*, 24 Aug. 1661). He was then appointed captain of the Royal Charles, but in November was superseded and sent up to town to answer a charge 'of letting the Swedish ambassador go by him without striking his flag' (*ib.* 12 Nov.; *Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 17 Nov. 1661). A few weeks later he was troubling Pepys's devotions by appearing at church 'in his gold-laced suit' (*Diary*, 22 Dec.), and in 1662 he was appointed to the Reserve, to which ship Pepys got his mathematical teacher, a man named Cooper, put in as master (*ib.* 7 Aug. 1662). Some months afterwards Holmes insisted on Cooper being removed from the ship, and, on Pepys supporting his *protégé*, a quarrel broke out which left Pepys in 'a natural fear of being challenged' by Holmes. Pepys got out of the difficulty by 'finding Cooper a fuddling, troublesome fellow, and so being content to have him turned out of his place' (*ib.* 22, 24 March 1662–3). The incident probably explains the very unfavourable opinion of Holmes which, after this date, the 'Diary' frequently expresses.

Towards the autumn of 1663 Holmes was appointed to the Jersey, and with a small squadron again sent out to the coast of Africa to support the Royal African Company against the encroachments of the Dutch. He sailed in October, and, coming to the river Gambia, found the English and Portuguese factors eloquent on the subject of Dutch usurpation, violence, rapine, and treachery. The Dutch, it was said, had seized English factories, driven English ships off the coast, claimed the monopoly of the trade, and stirred up the natives to wage war against the English. Holmes was instructed to avoid hostilities as far as possible; but, on endeavouring to open negotiations with the Dutch governors, his ships were fired at, his messengers beaten or killed, and all amicable proposals rejected. He was thus forced to take possession of the Dutch settlements one after the other, including Goree, Cape Coast, Aga, and Annamaboe. From the coast of Africa Holmes then stretched across the Atlantic

and in August 1664 ousted the Dutch from the possession of the New Netherlands and their settlement of New Amsterdam, which in English hands became New York. He then returned to England, where, in consequence of the representations of the Dutch, he was committed to the Tower pending an examination into the incidents of his voyage (*ib.* 9 Jan.; *Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 23 Jan., 14 Feb. 1664–5). Meantime the Dutch had sent Ruyter with a strong squadron to the coast of Africa, where he recaptured the forts taken by Holmes, and, crossing to the West Indies, made many prizes. Letters of reprisal were issued by both nations, and the examination of Holmes was naturally not very severe. He drew up a detailed narrative, supporting his principal statements by formal depositions, and showed that his instructions warranted his conduct. On 6 March 1664–5 he was released from arrest (*ib.*; Pepys, 14 March), and on 23 March he received 'a general pardon and release for all felonies and offences in England or elsewhere.' The blame of the war which followed is frequently laid on Holmes. If his narrative be true, he acted with judgment, prudence, skill, and courage. The facts, however, as described by Valkenburg, the Dutch governor of Elmina, on whom Holmes laid the chief blame, are scarcely to be recognised as the same (*State Papers*, Dom. Charles II, cxiv. 19, 20, 68; Brandt, *Vie de Ruyter*, p. 245). It can only be said that Holmes had not the temptation to attack the Dutch that Valkenburg had to attack the English, and his evidence is at least as trustworthy.

Holmes was now appointed captain of the Revenge, one of the white squadron, under Rupert, in the action off Lowestoft on 3 June 1665. On the strength of his reputation here acquired he requested to be promoted to the flag of rear-admiral of the white, vacant by the death of Sansum. The Duke of York refused, and gave the flag to Harman [see Harman, Sir John], on which Holmes handed his commission to the duke, who tore it up. Prince Rupert, it is said, had, by the duke's desire, endeavoured to dissuade Holmes from this step; but he 'would do it, like a rash, proud coxcomb. He is rich, and sought an occasion of leaving the service' (Pepys, 16 June; Coventry to Arlington, 13 June, *Cal. State Papers*, Dom.) Yet early in the following year the duke appointed Holmes to the Defiance, a ship still on the stocks, which was launched on 27 March. The king, with the duke and Prince Rupert, was present at the ceremony, and conferred on Holmes the honour of knighthood. When the fleet was remodelled on 30 May, Holmes was nominated rear-admiral of the red (*State Papers*, Dom. Charles II, clvii. 57), over the head of Harman, who remained rear-admiral of the white. In the great fight of four days (1–4 June) Holmes was said to have displayed the greatest gallantry, 'to have done wonders' (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 5, 7 June). Apparently the Defiance sustained such damage as to render it necessary for her to be sent in to refit, and Holmes hoisted his flag on board the Henry.

In the fight of St. James's day, 25 July, the Henry, having lost her top-masts, hauled to windward out of the line to repair damages; and meantime the red and white squadrons, having forced the opposing van and centre of the enemy to bear up, followed them to leeward in a running fight which lasted all through the next day. In the rear the battle was more obstinately contested, and Holmes, when again ready for action, took his place in the blue squadron. In the afternoon of the 26th the Dutch rear, being also put to the run, was chased towards the coast of Holland. As night closed in they had sighted the main body of the English fleet, and ought to have been driven into it; but the admiral of the blue squadron, Sir Jeremy Smyth [q. v.], on the advice of his pilot that they were getting into dangerous navigation, hauled to the wind and gave up the pursuit, thus permitting the flying enemy to escape from what seemed certain destruction (*State Papers*, Dom. Charles II, clxv. 1, 2). Holmes, still with the blue squadron, was indignant. It is said that he fired guns at Smyth's ship to compel him to renew the chase, and that he called Smyth a coward publicly in the presence of the generals (*ib.* 41). The matter was reported to the king, who ordered a court-martial to be held (5 Aug. 1666; *ib.* clxvi. 86). It seems to have referred the question back to the king, who acquitted Smyth of cowardice, but reprimanded him for having 'too easily yielded to the single opinion of his pilot' (*ib.* Entry Book, xxiii. 264). It was reported that Holmes and Smyth fought a duel, which was probably true, and that Holmes was killed, which was certainly false (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1 Nov.; Pepys, 31 Oct. 1666). According to Pepys the quarrel extended in the fleet; the Duke of Albemarle supported Smyth, while Rupert favoured Holmes, 'an idle, proud, conceited, though stout, fellow;' and officers and men ranged themselves on one side or the other, to the utter subversion of effective discipline (*ib.* 20, 29 Oct. 1666; 3 April 1668). It appears certain that the discipline of the fleet did at this time become very bad, and partly perhaps from this cause; but the non-payment

of the seamen's wages was of more importance.

To follow up their victory on St. James's day, the generals detached Holmes with a small squadron and a landing party to destroy the shipping at the islands of Vlie and Schelling. On 8 Aug. he was off the harbour; two men-of-war that attempted its defence were driven ashore and burnt; the fireships did the rest; between 150 and 160 merchant ships, mostly of large size and richly laden, outward or homeward bound East Indiamen, were destroyed; and then landing, the stores, filled with East Indian merchandise, were also given to the flames. Comparatively little was brought away, but the material loss to the Dutch was enormous. The magnitude of the blow brought exaggerated credit to Holmes for inflicting it. One ballad of the time is happier than most—

Whilst we were giving thanks to Heaven, we found
Our former victory with a second crowned . . .
Our streets were thick with bonefires large and tall,
But Holmes one bonefire made was worth them all.
(*Sir Robert Holmes, his Bonefire*; cf. *Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 7 Aug. 1666.)

From the king Holmes received an honourable augmentation to his arms—the English lion in a canton; and as a crest, a naval crown, out of which an arm in armour, the hand holding a trident.

Early in 1667 he was named as admiral at Portsmouth (Pepys, 4 April), but does not seem to have been actually appointed till the following year, when he hoisted his flag on board the Defiance, from which he afterwards moved to the Cambridge. In the meantime he had taken a prominent part in the scandalous duel between the Duke of Buckingham and the Earl of Shrewsbury. Holmes was one of the duke's seconds, and opposed to Sir John Talbot, whom he wounded in the arm. After this he was in higher favour than ever, and some months later Pepys noted a report 'that Holmes and Spragge now rule all with the Duke of Buckingham, as to sea business, and will be great men' (*ib.* 3 Dec. 1668; 4 March 1668–9). In the following year Holmes was returned to parliament as member for Winchester. He was also appointed captain-general and governor of the Isle of Wight, where, at Yarmouth, he had built a large mansion (now the George Inn). Here, in 1671, 1675, and 1677, he entertained the king with regal magnificence, which would seem to confirm Pepys's statement as to his being rich.

In the beginning of 1672, when war with Holland was determined on, Holmes was ordered to take command of a squadron of ships of war, and intercept the Dutch Smyrna fleet as it came up the Channel. The preparations to carry out this measure were as inadequate as the conception of it was villainous. Holmes, with his flag in the St. Michael, was stationed, with five ships, to intercept a fleet of fifty-six merchant ships, convoyed by eleven men-of-war; these were of from 40 to 50 guns, and some twenty of the merchant ships were also heavily armed; so that when, on 12 March 1671–2, Holmes attacked them off the Isle of Wight, they defended themselves stoutly. After fighting all the afternoon and evening, the English ships were so disabled that they had to lie by to repair damages. Holmes shifted his flag to the Cambridge, and in the morning, having been joined by three other ships, again attacked the Dutch with somewhat better success. One of the Dutch ships was sunk, and five or six were captured; the rest escaped (*Foreign Office Records*, Holland, cclxv. 233, 234). Holmes, acting under immediate orders, had at least done well where the imbecility of the government had rendered success impossible. The blame cast upon him for obeying orders is equally unjust, especially as he could not possibly know their exceptional infamy. The St. Michael had been terribly mauled in this action, but was refitted in time to take part in the battle of Solebay, 28 May 1672, on which occasion she was one of the seconds of the commander-in-chief. When his own ship, the Prince, was disabled, and her captain, Sir John Cox, killed, the Duke of York hoisted the standard on board the St. Michael, and continued in her till, towards evening, she too was disabled, when he again shifted to the London (Henry Savile to Arlington, a printed relation in *State Papers*, Dom. Charles II, cccxxviii.) It would almost seem as if Holmes's career afloat was bound up in the Duke of York's tenure of office as lord high admiral; for, though no lists of the fleets of 1673 can be found, it does not appear that Holmes took part in that bloody campaign.

The rest of his life appears to have been passed in the duties of his office as governor of the Isle of Wight, and as member of parliament, in which he sat almost continuously for Winchester, Yarmouth, or Newport. He quietly accepted the revolution. In July 1690, after the battle of Beachy Head, we find him sending intelligence of the movements of the French fleet. His will, dated 28 Oct. 1692, describes him as then in perfect health; and thus, without any long ill-

ness, he died on 18 Nov. 1692 (monumental inscription). His will was proved on the next day, 19 Nov. He was buried in Yarmouth Church, where there is an ornate monument to his memory. This monument was seen in 1704 by the Rev. Thomas Pocock, who has given in his journal a correct description of it, and a copy of the inscription as it then was (*Memoirs relating to the Lord Torrington*, Camd. Soc. vol. xlvi. new ser. p. 180). He adds: 'This marble was going to France, and the ship being cast away on the back of the isle, was made wreck, and belonged to this gentleman, who prepared all things for his funeral and this monument before his death.' The inscription seen by Pocock was apparently not approved of, and the present one, giving a pretty full biographical sketch (Worsley, *Hist. of the Isle of Wight*, p. 266), was substituted for it not long after. No tradition of the change remains (information from the Rev. G. Quirk, rector of Yarmouth), nor is there any record of the earlier inscription, except that noted by Pocock. The account of the monument given by Pocock is contradicted by the present inscription, which ends: 'Honoratissimo patruo infra sepulto hoc monumentum posuit Henricus Holmes.' Neither account is strictly accurate. Holmes, by his will, left 300*l.* to erect the monument, which therefore was not, in the spirit of the words, erected by his nephew.

It does not appear that Holmes was ever married; he had no legitimate children; and by his will, after making an ample provision for an illegitimate daughter, Mary Holmes, he devised the bulk of his property to his nephew, Henry, son of his eldest brother, Thomas Holmes of Kilmallock, co. Limerick, subject to the condition that he married the illegitimate daughter within eighteen months. The marriage was duly carried out. The children of this union included Thomas, first lord Holmes of Kilmallock, and Admiral Charles Holmes [q. v.] Mary, Mrs. Holmes, was buried at Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, on 7 March 1760, aged 82 (*Yarmouth Register*, communicated by the Rev. G. Quirk).

[The only memoir of Holmes is the very imperfect and inaccurate sketch given by Charnock in Biog. Nav. i. 15. Several of the incidents of his career are described in Campbell's Lives of the Admirals, vol. ii.; Lediard's Naval History; and Colliber's Columna Rostrata; or, from the opposite point of view, in Vie de l'Amiral de Ruyter, par G. Brandt; Vie de Corneille Tromp, 1694; and Basnage's Annales des Provinces Unies. But the only satisfactory account of his services is in the State Papers, Domestic or Foreign, many of which are not calendared. Of his private life the little that is known is to be gathered from Pepys's Diary, the inscription on the monument, and the will in Somerset House.]

J. K. L.

HOLMES, ROBERT (1748–1805), biblical scholar, baptised at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, London, on 30 Nov. 1748, was the son of Edmund Holmes of that parish. He became a scholar of Winchester College in 1760, whence he was elected to New College, Oxford, matriculating on 3 March 1767 (Kirby, *Winchester Scholars*, p. 256; Foster, *Alumni Oxon.* 1715–1886, ii. 682). He won the chancellor's prize for Latin verse, the subject being 'Ars Pingendi,' in 1769, the year of its institution. He proceeded B.A. in 1770, was elected fellow of his college, and graduated M.A. in 1774, B.D. in 1787, and D.D. in 1789. He was presented to the college rectory of Stanton St. John's, Oxfordshire. His first publication was a sermon preached before the university of Oxford, entitled 'The Resurrection of the Body deduced from the Resurrection of Christ,' 1777 (2nd edit. 1779), which attracted some attention from the novelty of the arguments. In 1778 he published an imitation of Gray, called 'Alfred, an Ode. With six Sonnets.' In 1782 he was chosen Bampton lecturer, and during the same year published his eight lectures 'On the Prophecies and Testimony of John the Baptist, and the parallel Prophecies of Jesus Christ.' He succeeded John Randolph as professor of poetry in 1783, and composed 'An Ode for the Encænia held at Oxford July 1793.' In 1788 he issued a defence of some of the essential doctrines of the church in 'Four Tracts: on the Principles of Religion as a Test of Divine Authority; on the Principles of Redemption; on the Angelical Message to the Virgin Mary; on the Resurrection of the Body; with a Discourse on Humility.' He became prebendary of Lyme and Halstock in Salisbury Cathedral on 23 May 1790 (Le Neve, *Fasti*, ed. Hardy, ii. 678–9), prebendary of Moreton-with-Whaddon in Hereford Cathedral on 12 Aug. 1791 (*ib.* i. 514), prebendary of the seventh stall in Christ Church, Oxford, on 28 April 1795 (*ib.* ii. 530), and dean of Winchester on 20 Feb. 1804 (*ib.* iii. 23). On 14 Dec. 1797 he was elected F.R.S. (Thomson, *Hist. of Roy. Soc.*, Appendix iv. p. lxv). He died at his house in St. Giles, Oxford, on 12 Nov. 1805 (*Gent. Mag.* 1805, pt. ii. p. 1086). Most of his treatises and discourses already referred to were republished with others in 1806.

In 1788 Holmes commenced his collation of the manuscripts of the Septuagint, and published in Latin an account of the method which he thought should be followed. The

work was intended to embrace collations of all the known manuscripts of the Greek text, as well as of oriental versions, and for seventeen years, despite the difficulties interposed by the continental wars, the collation of the various readings from manuscripts in libraries throughout Europe was carried on. The delegates of the Clarendon Press allowed him 40*l.* a year for three years on condition that he exhibited to them his collations annually, and deposited them in the Bodleian Library. When the whole was finished it was to be printed at the University Press at his expense and for his benefit. Annual accounts of the progress of the work were published, and these possess critical and bibliographical interest. Holmes published in 1789 his first annual account, by which it appeared that eleven folio volumes of collations were deposited in the Bodleian Library. At the close of 1795 the total number of manuscript volumes placed in the library reached seventy-three, and the sum received from subscribers amounted to 4,445*l.*, which, however, fell far short of the expenses. In the same year Holmes printed two specimens in folio, accompanied by Latin epistles to Barrington, bishop of Durham. In 1798 he printed part of his first volume containing Genesis. This was followed in 1801 by another portion of the same volume, including Exodus and Leviticus, and in 1804 the volume was completed by the addition of Numbers and Deuteronomy, with a preface giving a history of the Septuagint and its various editions. The last volume (numbered 142) of collations was deposited in the Bodleian in 1805. After Holmes's death the work was continued by James Parsons, and completed in 1827, the whole forming five folio volumes.

[Chalmers's Biog. Dict. xviii. 82–4; Macray's Annals of Bodl. Libr. p. 207; Holmes's Annual Accounts; Bodl. Libr. Cat.] G. G.

HOLMES, ROBERT (1765–1859), Irish lawyer, whose father was settled at Belfast, was born during a visit of his parents to Dublin in 1765, entered Trinity College in 1782, and graduated B.A. in 1787. He at first devoted himself to medicine, but he soon turned his attention to the law. In 1795 he was called to the bar, and married Mary Emma, daughter of Dr. Robert Emmet. She died of a brain fever after hearing of the execution of her brother Robert [q. v.] in 1803. In 1798 Holmes, during a parade of the lawyers corps of yeomanry, of which he was a member, threw down his arms on learning that the corps was to be placed under the military authorities, dreading lest he might have to act against the populace. To one Joy, a barrister, who had used insulting language to him respecting this circumstance, he sent a challenge, for which he suffered three months' imprisonment. In 1799 he published a satirical pamphlet on the projected act of union, entitled 'A Demonstration of the Necessity of the Legislative Union of Great Britain and Ireland.' With the rising of his brother-in-law, Emmet, on 23 July 1803, he had no connection, although he was arrested on suspicion and imprisoned for some months. This retarded his advancement, but his legal ability soon asserted itself. He declined to receive any favours from the government, refusing in succession the offices of crown prosecutor, king's counsel, and solicitor-general, and to the last he remained a member of the outer bar. Nevertheless he had for many years the largest practice of any member of the Irish courts, and was listened to with the greatest attention by the judges, although he was not always very civil to them. His great learning is conspicuous in his law arguments, which form a valuable set of articles in the 'Irish Law Reports.' He was also in great repute in cases submitted for his opinion. He was a powerful and impressive advocate, and several of his speeches to juries are fine specimens of forensic eloquence, notably his speeches in Watson *v.* Dill, in defence of the 'Nation' newspaper, and his oration on behalf of John Mitchel, tried for treason-felony on 24 May 1848, During the course of his practice he made over 100,000*l.* He published 'An Address to the Yeomanry of Ireland, demonstrating the Necessity of their declaring their Opinions upon Political Subjects,' and in 1847 'The Case of Ireland stated,' an able work on the repeal of the union. When his age prevented his continuing on circuit, the members of the north-east bar presented him with an address, and placed his bust in the bar mess-room. After his retirement in 1852 he resided in London with his only child Elizabeth, wife of George William Lenox-Conyngham, chief clerk of the foreign office. Holmes died at 37 Eaton Place, Belgrave Square, London, on 30 Nov. 1859.

[O'Flanagan's Irish Bar, 1879, pp. 273–87; Dublin University Mag. January 1848, pp. 122–133, with portrait; Webb's Compendium of Biography, 1878, p. 253; Notes and Queries, 3rd ser. xii. 188; information from Mrs. Lenox-Conyngham.] G. C. B.

HOLMES, WILLIAM (1689–1748), dean of Exeter, son of Thomas Holmes, gentleman, of London, born in St. Swithin's parish, London, on 5 April 1689, was admitted into Merchant Taylors' School on 12 Sept. 1696

(information from the Rev. Dr. Bellamy; *Rawl. MS.*), and was elected to St. John's College, Oxford, on 11 June 1707, matriculating on 2 July. He was admitted fellow in 1710, and graduated B.A. 16 May 1711, and M.A. 9 April 1715. After filling the office of proctor in 1721 he took the degree of B.D. 13 April 1722, and that of D.D. 5 March 1725. He held in succession the livings of North-leigh, near Oxford (1725–6), and of Henbury, Gloucestershire (1726–8), and was elected president of St. John's College on 3 June 1728. On 24 Sept. he was instituted to the rectory of Boxwell, Gloucestershire, and on the 24th to the college living of Handborough, Oxfordshire. From 1731 to 1737 he was proctor for the clergy of the diocese of Oxford in convocation. During the three years 1732–5 he was vice-chancellor of the university, and was in 1734 appointed one of the king's chaplains. While vice-chancellor he presented addresses from the university on the occasion of the marriage of the Princess Royal to the Prince of Orange in 1734. The Prince of Orange had resided at Oxford, and had been in some way under Holmes's care while there. From 1736 to 1742 he was regius professor of history. He caused to be printed, so that it might be given to every scholar at his admission, the last letter of Sir Thomas White, founder of St. John's College, in which he exhorts the fellows to live at peace with each other, and bids them 'take a coppye of yt for my sake;' copies of the letter are still presented to the scholars. He is ridiculed as servile in an imitation of the first satire of Juvenal, printed in London in 1740, and in a letter purporting to be written from Oxford, and published in 'British Champions, or the Impartial Advertizer' (10 Jan. 1743), 'that ornament of learning and politeness H—es' is given as an example of those who 'steer judiciously between all extremes'; he was no doubt the first president who was loyal to the house of Hanover. He seems to have been well affected towards sound learning, was civil to Thomas Hearne the antiquary [q. v.], and professed a desire to see a large plan set on foot for printing Oxford manuscripts. While vice-chancellor he revived, on 9 July 1733, the ceremony of the act, which had fallen into some decay, but gave offence to Hearne, and probably other lovers of the past, by inviting 'one Handel, a foreigner,' to play at Oxford before and after the ceremony, and allowing him to perform on his own account in the theatre, and to charge 5*s.* admission. On the other hand, he forbade a company of players to visit Oxford. On 4 June 1742 he was nominated by the crown to the deanery of Exeter.

Holmes died, 4 April 1748, at the age of fifty-nine, leaving considerable property (two farms and 200*l.* a year) to St. John's College, and was buried in the college chapel. He married Sarah, widow of Robert England, who survived him, and died 3 Dec. 1750. She was also a benefactor to the college, and portraits of both of them are in the college hall. A monument was erected to Holmes in the college chapel at her direction. The only work which has been ascribed to him is 'The Country Parson's Advice to his Parishioners of the Younger Sort,' published anonymously at Oxford, 1742, 12mo; other editions, with title slightly varied, 1764, 12mo, and 1783, 8vo (Bodleian Library).

[MS. Rawl. (Bodl.) J. f. 17, 296; information from Mr. C. E. Doble, Worc. Coll., Oxford, and the Rev. Dr. Bellamy, St. John's Coll., Oxf.; Robinson's Reg. of Merchant Taylors' School, ii. 5; Wood's Hist. and Antiq. of Oxford, ed. Gutch, pp. 164–7; Reliquiæ Hearnianæ, pp. 779, 852, 854, ed. Bliss; Oxford Graduates, 1659–1850; Oliver's Lives of the Bishops of Exeter, p. 277; Nichols's Lit. Anecd. ii. 215, viii. 404.] W. H.

HOLMES, WILLIAM (*d.* 1851), tory whip, was the son of a rich brewer in county Sligo, and of a family long settled in King's County, Ireland. He was born in Sligo, and graduated B.A. of Trinity College, Dublin, in 1795. He entered the army, served in the West Indies, and was there military secretary to Sir Thomas Hislop [q. v.]. He left the army in 1807, upon his marriage with Lady Stronge, widow of the Rev. Sir James Stronge, bart., and daughter of John Tew of Dublin and Margaret Muswell. He entered parliament for Grampound, Cornwall, in May 1808, and sat for that place till 1812, for Tregony, Cornwall, from 1812 to 1818, for Totnes, Devon, from 1819 to 1820, for Bishop's Castle, Shropshire, from 1820 to 1830, for Haslemere, Surrey, from 1830 to 1832, and from 1837 to 1841 for Berwick-upon-Tweed. From 1832 to 1837 he was not in parliament, though in 1835 he unsuccessfully contested Ipswich. In 1841 he stood for Stafford, but was not elected, and he then quitted parliamentary life. For thirty years 'Billy' Holmes was the adroit and dexterous whip of the tory party, and his great knowledge of the tastes, wishes, idiosyncrasies, and family connections of all the members on the tory side of the house made him a most skilful dispenser of patronage and party manager. Though often violently attacked, his personal honour remained unquestioned in the midst of a life of intrigue, and he was not unpopular with his opponents. By special permission from the Duke of Wellington he was allowed in 1829 to give his vote against the ministerial Catholic Relief Bill. He was treasurer of the ordnance

from 1820 to 1830, and was made a D.C.L. of Oxford on 5 July 1810. He died in Grafton Street, London, on 26 Jan. 1851, leaving one son, Thomas Knox Holmes.

[Foster's Alumni Oxon.; Lord Colchester's Diary, iii. 76, 527; Cyrus Redding's Recollections, iii. 248; Raikes's Journal, iv. 300; Lord Ellenborough's Diary, ii. 234; Le Marchant's Lord Althorp, pp. 48, 473; Ann. Reg. 1851; Gent. Mag. 1851, i. 315.] J. A. H.

HOLMES, WILLIAM ANTHONY, D.D. (1782–1843), chancellor of Cashel and rector of Templemore, in the same diocese, son of Joseph Holmes, was born in Drogheda, co. Louth, in 1782. He entered Trinity College, Dublin, 7 Jan. 1799; was elected a scholar in 1801; graduated B.A. 1803, and B.D. and D.D 1834. Having taken holy orders, he became incumbent of Holywood, co. Down, in 1810. While there he took an important share in establishing the Mendicity Institution of Belfast. In 1818 he was promoted to the rectory of Ballyroan in the diocese of Leighlin; for some years he was preacher of Cashel Cathedral, and in 1822 became rector of Hore Abbey in the diocese of Cashel. On 22 May 1832 he was collated to the chancellorship of Cashel, and in 1837 to the rectory of Templemore. Archdeacon Cotton has described him as 'an eloquent preacher, and a person of active mind and literary habits.' He was twice married, and left issue. He died at Templemore, 30 Dec. 1843, and was buried in St. John the Baptist's churchyard, Cashel.

Besides sermons and contributions to periodicals, Holmes was author of: 1. 'A Plan for a Mendicity Institution,' Belfast, circa 1818. 2. 'Hints to the Proprietors of Loan Funds,' Belfast, circa 1818. 3. 'Statistical Account of the Parish of Holywood, County and Diocese of Down' (printed in Mason's 'Parochial Survey of Ireland,' iii. 183–219), Dublin, 1819. 4. 'The Time of the End; being a series of Lectures on Prophetical Chronology,' London, 1833. 5. The Heavy Blow and Great Discouragement of Protestantism: Correspondence between Lord Viscount Melbourne and the Bishop of Exeter; also between Lord Brougham and the Rev. Dr. Holmes,' London, 1838. 6. 'The Queen's Declaration against Popery, and the Coronation Oath discussed,' London, 1843.

[Todd's Cat. of Dublin Graduates, p. 280; Ewart's Handbook of the United Diocese of Down and Connor and Dromore, p. 50; Cotton's Fasti Ecclesiæ Hibernicæ, i. 47; Blacker's Contributions towards a proposed Bibliotheca Hibernica, No. v., in the Irish Ecclesiastical Gazette, March 1876, xviii. 77.] B. H. B.

HOLROYD, Sir GEORGE SOWLEY (1758–1831), judge, of a Yorkshire family, eldest son of George Holroyd, by Eleanor, daughter of Henry Sowley of Appleby, Westmoreland, was born at York on 31 Oct. 1758. He was placed at Harrow under Dr. Sumner in 1770, but owing to his father's heavy pecuniary losses was unable to proceed to a university. In April 1774 he was articled to a London attorney named Borthwick, and then, deciding to go to the bar, he entered in 1777 at Gray's Inn, read in the chambers of Sir Alan Chambre [q. v.], and in April 1779 began practice as a special pleader. He was at this time the associate of Romilly, Christian, and Baynes, and joined them in founding a legal debating society. He was called to the bar 26 June 1787, and joining the northern circuit obtained a good practice both at assizes and at Westminster. Declining to take silk, he continued to practise with great success as a junior. In 1811 he highly distinguished himself in the case of Burdett *v.* Abbott, speaker of the House of Commons, in which he appeared for the plaintiff (reported East, *Reports*, xiv. 1). In 1815 he was sent as commissioner to Guernsey to inquire into certain grievances there complained of. On 14 Feb. 1816 he succeeded Sir Henry Dampier as a judge of the king's bench, and obtained a high judicial reputation in that court for learning and courtesy (Campbell, *Chief Justices*, iii. 155); but on 17 Nov. 1828 ill-health compelled him to retire, and he died at his house at Hare Hatch, Berkshire, 21 Nov. 1831. There is a monument to him in Wargrave Church, with an inscription by Lord Brougham. In 1787 he married Sarah, daughter of Amos Chaplin of Brydges Street, Covent Garden; of his fourteen children by her, six survived him.

[Foss's Lives of the Judges; Gent. Mag. 1831.] J. A. H.

HOLROYD, JOHN BAKER, first Earl of Sheffield (1735–1821), statesman, was second son of Isaac Holroyd (1708–1778), the representative of an old West Riding family which had migrated to Ireland in the reign of Charles II and acquired large estates there. His mother was Dorothy, daughter of Daniel Baker of Penn, Buckinghamshire. He was born in 1735, entered the army in 1760; and became captain in the regiment of light dragoons known as the Royal Foresters which was disbanded in 1763. Between the last year and 1766 Holroyd travelled on the Continent. In 1768 he assumed the additional name of Baker on succeeding to the estates of his mother's family. In 1769 he purchased from Lord de la Warr for 31,000*l.* the estate of Sheffield Place in Sussex. In

1779 he raised at his own expense a regiment of light dragoons, called the 22nd or Sussex regiment, of which he was the colonel. In February 1780 he was elected M.P. for Coventry on a casual vacancy, and in September of the same year stood again for that city with Mr. Yeo as his colleague. The proceedings at this election were marked by great violence, and the conduct of the sheriffs in making no return led to their being committed to Newgate by order of the House of Commons. On a new election taking place in November, though Messrs. Holroyd and Yeo had a large majority, their opponents were returned by the influence of the corporation officials; but on petition Messrs. Holroyd and Yeo were declared duly elected (*Parl. Hist.* xxi. 867; Poole, *Hist. of Coventry*, p. 388). When the famous petition from the Protestant Association was presented to the House of Commons by Lord George Gordon on 2 June 1780, Holroyd laid hold of Lord George, saying: 'Hitherto I have imputed your conduct to madness, but now I perceive that it has more of malice than madness in it;' adding at the same time that if any of the mob made an entrance into the house he would instantly inflict summary vengeance on his lordship as the instigator. Holroyd, at the head of a detachment of the Northumberland Militia, was active in suppressing the riots that sprang from Lord George's action. On 9 Jan. 1781 Holroyd was raised to the Irish peerage as Baron Sheffield of Dunamore in the county of Meath, and on 17 Dec. 1783 as Baron Sheffield of Roscommon. While an Irish peer he sat as M.P. for Bristol, and took an active part in debate, especially in the opposition to Wilberforce's motion for the abolition of slavery in 1791 (*Parl. Hist.* xxix. 358), and in favour of union with Ireland, 22 April 1799 (*ib.* xxxiv. 936). On 29 July 1802 he was raised to the peerage of the United Kingdom as Baron Sheffield of Sheffield, Yorkshire. Finally he was created Earl of Sheffield and Viscount Pevensey in the peerage of Ireland on 22 Jan. 1816. He was president of the board of agriculture in 1803, a privy councillor and a lord of the board of trade in 1809. Sheffield died on 30 May 1821.

He married, first, in 1767, Abigail, only daughter of Lewis Way of Richmond, Surrey; by her he had a son, who died young, and two daughters; she died in 1793; secondly, on 26 Dec. 1794, Lucy, daughter of the first Earl of Chichester; she died without issue in 1795; thirdly, on 9 Jan. 1798, Anne, daughter of the second Earl of Guilford, K.G., by whom he had one son, George, second earl, and a daughter.

Sheffield was one of the leading authorities of the time on matters relating to commerce and agriculture, and his estate at Sheffield Place was regarded as a model of farming. He made the acquaintance of Gibbon at Lausanne in 1764, became his most intimate friend, and edited his posthumous works. Gibbon said of him: 'The sense and spirit of his political writings have decided the public opinion on the great questions of our commercial intercourse with Ireland. He has never cultivated the arts of composition; but his materials are copious and correct, and he leaves on his paper the clear impression of an active and vigorous mind' (Gibbon, *Memoirs*, ed. 1837, p. 109). The greater part of Gibbon's published correspondence was with Sheffield. The friends are both buried in Fletching Church, in which parish Sheffield Place stands. His numerous writings justify Gibbon's praise. Many of his pamphlets are contained in 'The Pamphleteer.'

He wrote: 1. 'Observations on the Commerce of the American States,' 1783; 6th edition, 1784. This was written in opposition to the bill introduced by Pitt in 1783, proposing to relax the navigation laws in favour of the United States. It was the beginning of a long controversy, and finally led to the abandonment of the proposal. 'The Navigation Act, the palladium of Britain, was defended and perhaps saved by his pen' (Gibbon, *Memoirs*, p. 108). 2. 'Observations on the Manufactures, Trade, and Present State of Ireland,' 1785 (intended to prove that Irish prosperity could only be maintained by a friendly connection with Great Britain). 3. 'Observations on the Project for Abolishing the Slave Trade,' anon., 1790; 2nd edit., with additions and author's name, 1791. 4. 'Observations on the Corn Bill now depending in Parliament,' 1791. 5. 'Gibbon's Miscellaneous Works,' edited, 1796; other editions in 1814 and 1837. 6. 'Speech on the Union with Ireland, 22 April 1799.' 7. 'Remarks on the Deficiency of Grain occasioned by the Bad Harvest of 1799,' 1800. 8. 'Observations on the Objections made to the Export of Wool from Great Britain to Ireland,' 1800. 9. 'Strictures on the Necessity of inviolably maintaining the Navigation and Colonial System of Great Britain,' 1804. 10. 'The Orders in Council and the American Embargo beneficial to the Commercial and Political Interests of Great Britain,' 1809. 11. 'On the Trade in Wool and Woollens,' 1813. 12. 'Report at the Meeting at Lewes Wool Fair,' 1813 (a similar report also in 1816). 13. 'Observations on the Impolicy, Abuses, and False Interpretation of the Poor Laws,' 1813. 14. 'On the Trade in Wool

and Woollens, including an Exposition of the Commercial Situation of the British Empire,' 1813. 15. 'A Letter on the Corn Laws,' 1815. 16. 'Remarks on the Bill of the Last Parliament for the Amendment of the Poor Laws, with observations, &c.,' 1819. 18. 'Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Edward Gibbon' (published posthumously), 1826.

A portrait of Sheffield, after Sir Joshua Reynolds, and a view of Sheffield Place, will be found in Horsfield's 'Sussex,' p. 378. His portrait was also painted by M. A. Shee for the Province Hall of New Brunswick in 1806.

[Gent. Mag. 1821, p. 563; Annual Register, 1821, p. 237; Gifford's Life of Pitt, iii. 36, iv. 489; Horace Walpole's Letters; Lord Brougham's Men of Letters; Mathias's Pursuits of Lit.; Burke's Peerage; Lodge's Peerage of Ireland (1789), vii. 204–212.] J. W–s.

HOLST, THEODORE VON (1810–1844), painter. [See VON HOLST.]

HOLT, FRANCIS LUDLOW (1780–1844), legal and dramatic author, born in 1780, was son of the Rev. Ludlow Holt, LL.D., of Watford, Hertfordshire, author of some sermons published in 1780–1. He was elected a king's scholar of Westminster School in 1794, and matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1798. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple 27 Jan. 1809, and went on the northern circuit. He became a king's counsel and bencher of the Inner Temple in 1831, and treasurer of that inn in 1840. He was an exchequer bill loan commissioner, and was vice-chancellor of the county palatine of Lancaster from 1826 till his death on 29 Sept. 1844 at Earl's Terrace, Kensington. He married a niece of John Bell, proprietor of 'Bell's Weekly Messenger,' of which he was for many years the principal editor.

Holt wrote: 1. 'The Law and Usage of Parliament in Cases of Privilege and Contempt,' 1810. 2. 'The Law of Libel,' 1812, 1816; reviewed by Lord Brougham in 'Edinburgh Review,' September 1816; American edition, 1818. 3. 'Reports of Cases ruled and determined at Nisi Prius, in the Court of Common Pleas, and on the Northern Circuit, from the Sittings after Trinity Term, 55 Geo. III, 1815, to the Sittings after Michaelmas Term, 58 Geo. III, 1817, both inclusive,' vol. i. (the only one published), 1818. 4. 'A System of the Shipping and Navigation Laws of Great Britain, and of the Laws relating to Merchant Ships and Seamen and Maritime Contracts,' 1st edition, 1820; 2nd edition, 1824. 5. 'The Bankrupt Laws, as established by the New Act, 6 Geo. IV, c. 16,' 1827. He wrote also one or two dramatic pieces, and published in 1804 a comedy, 'The Land we live in,' which was successful as a literary work (it reached a third edition in 1805), though, according to Genest (*Hist. of the Stage*, vii. 644), unsuitable to the stage, the author having sacrificed plot to dialogue; it was acted at Drury Lane on one night in 1805 (BAKER, *Biog. Dram.* ii. 363).

[Alumni Westmon. pp. 440, 449, 450; Alumni Oxon. p. 682; Gent. Mag. 1844, ii. 650; Ann. Reg. 1844, p. 272; Brit. Mus. Cat.] J. W–s.

HOLT, JOHN (*d.* 1418), judge, was a native and landowner of Northamptonshire, and his name occurs in the year-books from the fortieth year of Edward III onwards. In the last year of that reign he became king's serjeant. He was appointed a judge of the common pleas in 1383 (*Cal. Rot. Parl.* p. 208), and at Christmas 1384 he was made a knight-banneret (DUGDALE, *Orig. Jur.* pp. 46, 103). On 25 Aug. 1387 he was summoned to attend the king at Nottingham, and concurred with his colleagues in pronouncing illegal the proceedings of the last parliament, which had appointed a permanent council. For this expression of opinion he was on 3 Feb. 1388 arrested while sitting in court, and on 2 March was put on his trial. He pleaded that he had been compelled to give that opinion by the threats of the Archbishop of York and of the Earl of Suffolk, but he was found guilty by parliament. Upon the intercession of the prelates his life was spared, and his sentence commuted to banishment for life to Ireland, an allowance of forty marks being made him for his residence at Drogheda. In 1391 his manors were granted to his son John, but in January 1397 parliament remitted his banishment, and in the following year his sentence was reversed and his lands were restored. The deposition of Richard II prevented him from recovering the lands. In the second year of the following reign he presented a petition for their restoration, which was granted, but many of them having been granted away in the interim he was compelled to allow the grantees such compensation as the council should think reasonable, and on these terms his lands were restored to him, and passed to his son Hugh on his death in 1418.

[Foss's Lives of the Judges; Cal. Rot. Parl. iii. 233–44, 346–461; Abbr. Rot. Orig. ii. 240; Rot. Pat. p. 221; Cal. Inq. p.m. iv. 37, 52.] J. A. H.

HOLT, SIR JOHN (1642–1710), judge, born at Thame, Oxfordshire, on 30 Dec. 1642, was eldest son of Sir Thomas Holt of Gray's Inn, barrister and serjeant-at-law, recorder of Reading and Abingdon, descended from a

family of some antiquity seated at Grislehurst, Lancashire. His mother was Susan, daughter of John Peacock of Chawley, near Cumnor, Berkshire. He was educated at Abingdon grammar school, Winchester College, and Oriel College, Oxford, which he entered in 1658 (Wood, *Ath. Oxon.* iv. 505). Tradition says that his friends at the university were a very dissipated set; that he lived to try one of them for felony, and that on visiting him in gaol and asking about his old companions, he received the response, 'Ah, my lord, they are all hanged but myself and your lordship.' Another story is, that finding himself in the neighbourhood of Oxford without any money, he procured a week's lodging at a country inn by pretending to charm away an ague from which the landlady's daughter was suffering, by binding round her arm a scrap of parchment, on which he had scrawled a few Greek characters to look like a spell, and that in after years this scrap of writing was put in as the principal evidence against an old woman indicted before him of sorcery, whereupon Holt told the jury the story and directed an acquittal. It is certain that he left Oxford without a degree, and kept his terms at Gray's Inn, of which he had been admitted a member while still a child (19 Nov. 1652), in time to be called to the bar on 27 Feb. 1663. About ten years later he figured with some frequency in the reports, and in 1676 was elected an ancient of his inn. He was assigned as one of the counsel for the Earl of Danby in his impeachment in 1679, and also for the Lords Powis and Arundell of Wardour, two of the five popish lords impeached in the same year. He appeared for the crown during the next few years in various cases growing out of the excitement caused by the popish plot, e.g. that of Giles charged in 1680 with attempting to murder John Arnold, J.P. for Monmouthshire; the trial of Slingsby Bethel [q. v.] in the following year for an assault on Robert Mason, king's waterman, at election-time (*State Trials*, viii. 747); besides those of Pilkington and others in 1683, and William Sacheverell and others in 1684, both cases of election riots. He was also counsel for Lord Russell on his trial for complicity in the Rye House plot in 1683. In the same year he appeared for the East India Company in their great case against Sandys for infringement of their monopoly of the East India trade. His argument is reported at length in 'State Trials,' x. 371 et seq. In 1684 he appeared for the defendant in the case of the Earl of Macclesfield *v.* Starkey [see Gerard, Charles]. The recordership of London having, in consequence of the decision in the celebrated quo warranto case, become a crown office, Holt, who had expressed an opinion in favour of the legality of the decision, was appointed to it in February 1685-6. He was knighted at Whitehall on 9 Feb., and on 22 April following was called to the degree of serjeant-at-law, and was appointed king's serjeant at the same time. He resigned the recordership after a year on refusing to pass sentence of death upon a deserter from the army. He was nevertheless retained as king's serjeant, in which capacity he attended the council held at Whitehall on 22 Oct. 1688 for the purpose of establishing the birth of the Prince of Wales. He was no longer employed on behalf of the crown, and legal etiquette precluded him from holding briefs against it, but he privately advised Lord Clarendon in some litigation in which he was involved with the queen-dowager. On the flight of James II he was summoned by the lords to attend the convention as one of their legal assessors (22 Jan. 1688–9); and on 31 Jan. was returned to parliament for Beeralston, Devonshire. He was one of the managers on the part of the commons in their conference with the lords on the import of the word 'abdicate,' by which James's action in quitting the kingdom had been described in their vote, and advocated its retention in preference to the milder term 'desert' suggested by the lords. On 17 April he was appointed lord chief justice of the king's bench, and on 26 Sept. he was sworn of the privy council.

During the passage of the Bill of Rights and Succession through parliament, Holt was examined by both houses as to the dispensing power, and gave his opinion in favour of its constitutional character. One of his first acts as chief justice was to grant the place of chief clerk of the enrolments in the king's bench to his brother Roland. Thereupon one William Bridgman, who claimed the post as trustee for the Duchess of Grafton under letters patent of Charles II, brought an action in the king's bench to oust Roland. The case was tried in Trinity term 1693, before three puisne judges of that court and a jury, Holt sitting uncovered by his brother during the proceedings. A verdict was given for the defendant, it being proved that the place had lain in the gift of the chief justice for centuries, and that the grant by letters patent was a usurpation. The plaintiff then offered a bill of exceptions, and as the judges refused to seal it, holding that the case had been properly left to the jury, presented a petition to the House of Lords, complaining of their conduct. The matter was discussed at length by the peers, and the judges were summoned to the bar of the house to answer for themselves, but eventually the petition was with-

drawn. By his judgment, however, in the Bankers' case, decided in 1700, Holt showed that he was not disposed to take a very narrow view of the royal prerogative. Charles II had in 1677, by letters patent, granted annuities out of the hereditary excise to some of the principal London bankers who were in the habit of accommodating him. Payment on these annuities had been suspended since 1683, and the bankers in 1700 sought to recover the arrears due to them by petition in the court of exchequer. It was urged against them that the grant was bad because it was by letters patent merely, and not by act of parliament. The barons, however, decided in favour of the bankers; and on appeal to the exchequer chamber, Holt affirmed their decision on the broad ground that, under the statute for the abolition of old tenures (12 Charles II, c. 24), the excise duties out of which the annuities were payable became the absolute property of the king, who could therefore dispose of them without the concurrence of parliament.

A judgment given by Holt in 1694 on the indictment of Charles Knollys, who claimed to be Earl of Banbury, for murder, involved him in a contest with the House of Lords. Knollys had presented a petition to the house, claiming to be tried by his peers. This the house dismissed. On the case coming before Holt, Knollys put in evidence a patent of Charles I, under which he claimed to be entitled to the peerage, and Holt, being of opinion that he had made out a *primâ facie* case, which nothing but a regular investigation by the committee of privileges could rebut, discharged him. The House of Lords, treating this as a breach of privilege, summoned Holt to their bar, and required him to give an account of his judgment. This he resolutely refused to do. There was some vague talk of committing him for contempt, but the matter dropped.

In 1701 Holt also showed himself a stout supporter of the political rights of voters against the corrupt tyranny of the House of Commons in the celebrated action Ashby *v.* White, in which one Ashby proceeded against the returning officer of Aylesbury for having failed to record his vote, and the House of Commons interfered to protect the returning officer. A mythical story was current in the last century to the effect that while this case was pending the speaker of the House of Commons, in full state and with a numerous train of attendants, presented himself in court while Holt was sitting, and threatened him with committal; and that Holt in reply bade him begone, or he would forthwith commit him, had he all the House of Commons in his belly (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 7th Rep. App. 759; Shower, *Cases in Parliament*, p. 111; Lord Raymond, *Rep.* i. 11 et seq.)

On the dismissal of Lord Somers [q. v.], 17 April 1700, Holt was offered the great seal, but declined it, alleging by way of excuse his almost total lack of experience of chancery business. He acted, however, as chief commissioner of the seal until the appointment of Sir Nathan Wright, 31 May 1700 (Cole, *Memoirs of Affairs of State*, p. 128; Noble, *Cont. of Granger's Biog. Hist. of England*, i. 164; Hardy, *Cat. of Lords Chanc. &c.*) Ill-health compelled him to withdraw from the court of king's bench in February 1709–10. He died on 5 March following at his house in Bedford Row, and was buried in the parish church of Redgrave, Suffolk, the manor of which he had purchased from Sir Robert Bacon, a descendant of Sir Nicholas Bacon [q. v.] Having no children he devised the manor to his nephews, subject to a life estate in their father Roland, who placed in the church a marble monument to his memory, representing him seated in a chair, and wearing his judicial robes. Holt married by license, dated 28 June 1675, Anne, daughter of Sir John Cropley of Clerkenwell, bart., who survived him. She is said to have been a shrew (Lord Raymond, *Rep.* 1309; Wotton, *Baronetage*, i. 14). Holt provided for her by a rent-charge of 700*l.* per annum.

Holt sat to Steele for the portrait of Verus (*Tatler*, xiv.), the magistrate who 'always sat in triumph over and contempt of vice,' who 'never searched for it or spared it when it came before him,' yet 'could see through the hypocrisy and disguise of those who have no pretence to virtue but their severity to the vicious.' As an administrator of the criminal law, Holt shone by contrast to his immediate predecessors, such as Scroggs and Jefferies, at once cruel and corrupt. He was as scrupulously fair to the accused as Sir Matthew Hale. He discontinued the brutal practice of bringing the prisoner into court in irons. In cases where the law did not permit the accused person the assistance of counsel, Holt aided him personally, refused to admit evidence tending merely to blacken his character, and, while adhering to the bad practice of interrogating him, never sought to browbeat him, was tolerant of interruption on his part, during his summing-up, and in one case (that of Lord Preston tried for high treason in 1691) even permitted him to have the last word with the jury [see Graham, Richard, Viscount Preston, 1648–1695]. With regard to witchcraft he was as sceptical as Hale was credulous, not one case of that kind which he tried resulting in a conviction; and ultimately took to treating the prosecutors in such

cases as common impostors, which greatly reduced their number. He had the strong whig prejudice against standing armies and the use of the military in cases of riot, and would himself ride to the scene of disturbance accompanied by his tipstaves, and endeavour to induce the rioters to disperse. On one such occasion, when the guards had been called out, he is said to have peremptorily forbidden the officer in command to fire on the people, assuring him that if he did so, and any life was lost in consequence, he and all his men would hang for it. According to a very doubtful story, he committed to prison on a charge of sedition John Atkins, one of the religious fanatics known as the 'French Prophets,' whereupon John Lacy [q.v.], a friend of the prisoner, also a 'prophet,' called at Holt's house, and told him that the Lord had sent him to obtain a nolle prosequi for Atkins. Holt is stated to have replied: 'Thou art a false prophet and a lying knave. If the Lord had sent thee, it would have been to the attorney-general, for the Lord knows it is not in my power to grant a nolle prosequi; but I can grant a warrant to commit thee to bear him company, which I certainly will.' He took a high view of the law of treason and seditious libel, holding that mere conspiracy might amount to the one offence, and mere censure of the government as corrupt to the other. He gave a liberal construction to the statute 1 Eliz. c. 2, requiring every one to attend his parish church on Sunday, holding that it did not apply so long as any other place of worship was regularly attended. He also took advantage of an error in pleading, by which, in an action for the price of a negro sold in Virginia, the sale was alleged to have taken place 'in the parish of the Blessed Mary of the Arches in the ward of Cheap,' to dismiss the action on the ground that as soon as a negro comes into England he becomes free, a point afterwards expressly decided in Sommersett's case in 1772 (Howell, *State Trials*, xii–xiv; Stephen, *Hist. of the Criminal Law*, ii. 262, 435; Campbell, *Lives of the Chief Justices*, ii. 142–7, 170–4; *Westminster Hall*, ii. 49; *Cases tempore Holt*, 141, 495).

Holt's judgment in the case of Coggs *v.* Bernard was the first attempt ever made by an English judge to define and distinguish the rights and liabilities arising out of the several sorts of bailment. It probably suggested to Sir William Jones his essay on that branch of the law, which indeed is largely made up of comment and criticism upon it. Story (*Commentaries on the Law of Bailments*, pref. p. viii) calls Holt's judgment a prodigious effort, and it is universally regarded as the leading authority on the topic. Holt also drafted, or at any rate suggested, the act of parliament (3 & 4 Anne c. 9) which first placed promissory notes upon the same footing as bills of exchange in point of negotiability, and by his decision did much to settle the law relating to those securities, then in a chaotic condition. He edited in 1708 'A Report of Divers Cases in the Pleas of the Crown Adjudged and Determined in the Reign of the late King Charles II. With Directions for Justices of the Peace and others. Collected by Sir John Kelyng, knt.' (*d.* 1671) [q. v.]

[Foster's Crown Law, 1762, p. 204; Campbell's Lives of the Chief Justices; Foss's Lives of the Judges; Welsby's Lives of Eminent Judges; Biographia Britannica, vii. 102; Luttrell's Relation of State Affairs, i. 268, 297, 372, 375, 490, 585; Lysons's Magna Brit. i. 345; Levinz's Rep. ii. 39; Sir Thomas Raymond's Rep. p. 303; Pearce's Inns of Court; Lords' Journ. xiii. 520, xiv. 102, xv. 306 sqq.; Cobbett's State Trials, vii. 807, 1130–60, 1242, ix. 241, 586, x. 41, 1351; Howell's State Trials, xii. 125, 1179–83, 1190 sqq., xiv. 29, 695–861; Complete History of England, iii. 395 et seq., 440; Burnet's Own Time, iv. 67 *n.*; Mod. Rep. iii. 100; Skinner's Rep. pp. 252, 354; Bramston's Autobiog. pp. 245, 276; Clarendon and Rochester Corresp. ii. 157, 252; Parl. Hist. v. 70, 366; 4th Rep. Dep.-Keep. Publ. Rec. App. ii. 184.] J. M. R.

HOLT, JOHN (1743–1801), author, was born at Hattersley, near Mottram-in-Longdendale, Cheshire, in 1743. About 1757 he settled at Walton-on-the-Hill, near Liverpool, where for many years he acted as parish clerk, highway surveyor, and master of the free grammar school, besides at one time keeping a ladies' school. He published in 1786–8 'Characters of Kings and Queens of England,' 3 vols. A few years later, at the invitation of the board of agriculture, he made the agricultural survey of Lancashire, and published in 1794 his results in a 'General View of the Agriculture of the County of Lancaster, with Observations on the Means of its Improvement.' It was reprinted with additions in 1795. A paper 'On the Curle in Potatoes' procured him the medal of the Society of Arts. He compiled a few books for the use of schools, wrote one or two novels, and collected materials for a history of Liverpool, which he bequeathed to Matthew Gregson [q. v.] He contributed many papers to the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' and for a long period communicated the monthly 'Meteorological Diary' to that periodical. He married, in 1767, Elizabeth France of Walton, but had no issue. He died at Walton on

21 March 1801. There is an interesting etched portrait of Holt by his pupil, W. Rogers, of which there are small reproductions in the 'Gentleman's Magazine' and the 'Transactions of the Historic Society.'

[Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, vi. 57; Gent. Mag. 1801, i. 285, 370, ii. 793; Smithers's Liverpool, 1825, p. 424.] C. W. S.

HOLT, JOSEPH (1756–1826), Irish rebel, born in 1756, was son of John Holt, a well-to-do farmer, of Ballydaniel, in the parish of Castlemacadam, co. Wicklow. In 1782 he married Hester Long, the daughter of a neighbouring farmer, at Roundwood, and became a small farmer on his own account. His farm prospered, and to the profits arising from it he added considerably as chief barony constable, overseer of public works in the parish of Dirrelossery, deputy billet-master, and deputy alnager for the counties of Wicklow and Wexford under Sir John Blaquiere. His position shortly before the outbreak of the rebellion was one of comfort. He was a protestant, and had no thought of rebellion. Unfortunately he had incurred the hatred of his landlord, who, in order to revenge himself, denounced Holt in 1798 as a United Irishman and a rebel. A troop of yeomanry soon visited Holt's cottage with the intention of arresting him. Holt himself happened to be absent, but a few letters addressed to him were found, and these being construed into treason, his cottage was fired. Exasperated by this treatment, Holt became a rebel, gathered round him a number of men similarly circumstanced, and with them retired to the neighbourhood of Glendalough. The numbers of his followers increased daily, but with the exception of some Shelmaliere marksmen the majority of them only possessed pikes. Constant drill, however, did much to counterbalance this defect, and Holt's little army soon presented a formidable appearance. His want of ammunition compelled him to manufacture his own gunpowder, but in this respect he relied chiefly upon the good services of a woman attached to his camp, who, moving freely among the British troops, seldom returned to him without two or three hundred cartridges concealed about her person.

It was the middle of June 1798 before Holt was ready to take the field. On the 20th he moved in the direction of Wexford, and at Ballymanus he fell in with a body of the Wexford rebels under Edward Roche [q. v.], who were escaping from the rout at Vinegar Hill. A joint attack on Hacketstown and Carnew followed, but a considerable force of cavalry having been despatched from Gorey, the rebels were compelled to act on the defensive. At Ballyellis they obtained a complete victory over the troops, which was entirely due to the tactical arrangements adopted by Holt. It was the first affair of any importance in which he had been engaged, and it gave him a considerable military reputation. But he was dissatisfied with the conduct of Roche, and withdrawing with his contingent, he retired to his old quarters in co. Wicklow. Crowds of starving rebels flocked to his standard, and before long he estimated that he had more than thirteen thousand men under his command. His intention was to march on Newtown Mount Kennedy, to seize the guns there, and then to attack Wicklow. Seeing that the rebellion was practically at an end, he intended, after accomplishing this, to make terms with the government. His plan, however, was overruled by the influence of Father Kearns [q. v.], and it was determined to march through Kildare and Meath in order to gather fresh recruits and spread the flame of rebellion elsewhere. The scheme, as Holt foresaw, failed. Desertion thinned their ranks, drunkenness and disorder did the rest, and at Castle Carberry they were utterly routed. Holt himself managed to escape, and, choosing with characteristic boldness the road that lay directly through Dublin, he succeeded with difficulty in reaching his old quarters. He was soon joined by a number of his old followers, but his position was one of difficulty and danger. It was the end of August, the cold weather was setting in, provisions were growing scarce, the rebellion elsewhere had come to an end, and the troops were closing in upon him from all sides. The government had offered a reward for his capture; his protestantism exposed him to suspicion among his followers, several of whom were ready, if the occasion offered, to sell their leader. Holt's knowledge of the country, however, and his resourcefulness enabled him to elude capture for more than two months, but after many miraculous escapes he surrendered on 10 Nov. to Lord Powerscourt. On the following day he was sent to Dublin and confined in the Castle. He was sentenced to transportation to Botany Bay. On 1 Jan. 1799 he was conveyed by sea to Cork, and transferred to the convict ship Minerva. Great inducements were offered him to turn informer, but this he honourably refused to do. Nevertheless, during his detention in the Cove of Cork he thought it his duty to convey to government certain information that had come to his knowledge of a projected rising in the neighbourhood of Cork (*Castlereagh Correspond-*

ence, ii. 186). The Minerva sailed on 24 Aug., and on 14 Jan. 1800 Holt, accompanied by his wife and family, landed at Sydney. He was allowed to remove to Paramatta, and on 1 Feb. he settled down at Brush farm as farm bailiff to Captain Cox. The prominent part he had played in the Irish rebellion necessarily rendered him an object of suspicion to the government of New South Wales, and though nothing seems to have been further from his thoughts, he was more than once arrested on a charge of attempting to overthrow the government. Among those who knew him, however, his character was excellent. His farming operations prospered, and he was soon in a position to acquire land on his own account. In March 1804 the peace of the colony was seriously disturbed by an Irish insurrection. Suspicion fell on Holt. He was arrested, and though his innocence was past all reasonable doubt, he was banished to Norfolk Island. The island was shortly afterwards abandoned as a convict settlement, and Holt was allowed to return to New South Wales. Shortly after his return he was convicted of illicit distilling, but the offence was considered a venial one, and he was admitted to bail on promising, in accordance with the law, not to distil for a year. During the political revolution of 1809 Holt obtained his pardon and a grant of land from Governor Paterson. On the restoration of order both were confirmed to him by Governor Macquarie, and on 1 Jan. 1811 he received a free pardon. He was now in easy circumstances. His farm prospered. His eldest son, Joshua, had married and settled down on his own farm. But Holt resolved to revisit Ireland, and, having sold his land and stock, embarked with his wife and youngest son for England on 1 Dec. 1812.

Misfortune still dogged his path. On 8 Feb. 1813 the ship in which he sailed was totally wrecked on Eagle Island, one of the Falkland group. The calamity called forth all Holt's best qualities. He built cabins for the shelter of the shipwrecked passengers; he instituted hunting and fishing parties, and provided provisions for the future. In April the Nannina, an American vessel, arrived at Eagle Island. The commander, a United Irishman, and well acquainted with the exploits of 'General Holt,' showed much kindness to the castaways, offering, notwithstanding the war between England and America, to convey them to some port of safety. Meanwhile, however, an English cruiser appeared on the scene, and, having captured the Nannina, sent her as a prize to Rio Janeiro. At Rio Janeiro Holt exerted himself successfully to obtain the liberation of the Americans belonging to the Nannina. On 23 Oct. 1813 he embarked on the Venerable brig, and landed at Liverpool on 22 Feb. 1814. On 5 April he arrived in Dublin, and having presented his letters of freedom to Major Sirr, he set up business in the metropolis as a publican. After losing considerably in the business, he disposed of it and retired to Kingstown. There he lived for the remainder of his days upon the rent of a few houses he built there, never ceasing to regret his folly in leaving New South Wales. He died on 16 May 1826. After his death his youngest son joined his brother in Australia.

An engraved portrait of Holt, taken from a picture painted in 1798, and some time in the possession of Sir William Betham, is prefixed to his autobiography (edited by Crofton Croker). He was five feet ten inches in height, well built, of a dark complexion, and of great physical strength. He possessed great natural ability, and considerable aptitude for military affairs, and was probably the most skilful, as he was certainly one of the bravest and most humane, leaders on the rebel side during the rebellion of 1798. He was moved by resentment for private wrongs, and he showed no interest in the political questions at issue. His history was long afterwards kept alive in the memory of the peasants of Wicklow by various popular songs, especially one entitled 'The Victim of Tyranny.'

[Holt's autobiography was admirably edited by Crofton Croker, London, 1838. Written in 1818 at his dictation, from notes made by him during his life, it is on the whole a truthful production, though Holt often exaggerates his own importance, and glosses over some episodes in his career.

HOLT, THOMAS (1578?–1624), architect, a native of York, born about 1578, is noteworthy for the important works in Renaissance architecture executed by him at Oxford. In 1613 and the following years he designed the great quadrangle of the public school there, introducing some new architectural features. He also designed the whole structure of Wadham College, which was built between 1610 and 1613. Other buildings at Oxford are ascribed to him with less certainty, though he probably prepared designs for many of them. Holt is registered as a privileged person in the university, aged 40, on 30 Oct. 1618; he is described as 'Faber-lignarius Coll. Novi.' He died on 9 Sept. 1624, and was buried in the churchyard of Holywell Church, Oxford, where a monument was erected to his memory. His daughter married Dr. Samuel Radcliffe, principal of Brasenose College.

[Dict. of Architecture; Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Oxf. Univ. Reg. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.); Sir J. Peshall and A. à Wood's Antient and Present State of the City of Oxford, 1773.] L. C.

HOLT, WILLIAM (1545–1599), jesuit, was born at Ashworth in Lancashire in 1545. He was educated at home, and entered Brasenose College, Oxford, in 1562–3, took the degree of B.A. in 1566, was elected fellow of Oriel on 29 Feb. 1568, and proceeded to the degree of M.A. in 1572 (*Oxf. Univ. Reg.* Oxf. Hist. Soc. i. 262). In 1573 he was incorporated M.A. at Cambridge. His studies were chiefly theological, and led him to a growing dissatisfaction with religious affairs in England. In 1574 he left Oxford, went to Douay, and was admitted into the English College, where he continued his theological studies till 1576, when he was ordained and sent to Rome to help in the establishment of the English College there. At Rome he was attracted by the jesuits, and entered their society on 10 Nov. 1578. In 1581 he was sent to England to help in carrying out the work which had been begun by Parsons and Campion. Holt, however, did not follow in the steps of Campion as an evangelist, but came as a political plotter of the type of Parsons, by whom he was sent on a mission to Scotland, together with William Crichton [q. v.] at the end of 1581. Their object was to open up communications with the Duke of Lennox, procure the conversion or deposition of the young James VI, and send information to Mary and Philip II of Spain through the Spanish ambassador Mendoza (Froude, *Hist. of England*, xi. 477; Teulet, *Relations Politiques de la France et de l'Espagne avec l'Écosse*, v. 240, 247). Holt further communicated with the Duke of Guise, and in May 1582 had an interview with him in Paris (Teulet, l. c. 255). Elizabeth meanwhile had sent to Scotland Robert Bowes [q. v.] to counteract the influence of Lennox, and guard against the intrigues of the jesuits in the Scottish court. In March 1583 Bowes prevailed on the king to authorise the arrest of Holt at Leith as he was on the point of setting out for France. Holt, who passed under the name of Peter Brereton, was kept for a time in Bowes's custody, and the letters found on him were forwarded to Walsingham. But James VI soon took him into his own hands, and ordered him to be imprisoned in Edinburgh Castle, while Elizabeth vainly demanded his surrender as an English subject, or asked that at least he should be put to the torture and compelled to confess (Froude, l. c. 549). Allen thought that Holt was tortured and withstood the ordeal with constancy (Knox, *Letters of Cardinal Allen*, p. 191); but Bowes's letters lead to the conclusion that though torture was threatened, it was not actually applied. James VI was himself concerned in some of Holt's intrigues. At the end of June the king recovered his liberty from Gowrie, took matters into his own hands, and negotiated for French and Spanish help in an invasion of England. To rid himself of Bowes's importunity about Holt, James allowed him to escape from Edinburgh Castle on 16 July, and took credit with the Duke of Guise for doing so (Teulet, l. c. 306). Holt sought refuge for a time in Flanders, and visited the college at Rheims. In 1585 he returned to Scotland to work in behalf of Mary, and was harboured by the Earl of Huntly in the north (Tytler, *Hist. of Scotland*, viii. 265, 278).

In 1586 Holt was summoned to Rome and made rector of the English College, a post which he held for a year and a half, when in 1588 he was transferred to Brussels, to act as agent for Philip II, and direct the political activity of the English exiles. In this difficult work Holt was by no means successful. There were two factions among the exiles; one, which was headed by Parsons and supported by Allen, looked to the help of Spain for the restoration of the Roman church in England; the other party, which represented the wishes of the Romanists in England, was opposed to the Spanish succession, and hoped to make terms with James VI of Scotland. Holt was a violent partisan of the Spanish faction, and made no endeavour to conciliate his opponents. So long as Allen lived he managed to exert a moderating influence, but after his death in 1594 Holt's arbitrary character was left without a check. Elizabeth was afraid of the plots which were formed against her in the Low Countries, and wished to negotiate with the Archduke Ernest the surrender of Holt among others, but the ambassador was never sent. Edmund York, who was executed for high treason in 1595, is said to have confessed that Holt promised him forty thousand ducats if he would murder the queen (Camden, *Annals*, sub anno), and the statement was repeated on Southwell's trial (Foley, *Records*, i. 365); but it is difficult to judge of the truth of such a statement.

However, Holt's conduct at Brussels became more and more intolerable to some of his associates, and representations against him were made to Pope Clement VIII, who said to Barret, 'Accepi nuper litteras ex Belgio de quodam patre qui ibi dominatur et tyrannizat' (Knox, *Records*, i. 406). The question was referred to the Cardinal Archduke Albert, and by him committed to the father provin-

cial for Germany, Oliver Manareus, and Don Juan Battista de Tassis. Holt's friends procured signatures to two memorials in his favour. He was not removed from his office, but was admonished to be more conciliatory. It was, however, clear that he was unfit for his position at Brussels, and was replaced in 1598. He went to Rome, and thence was sent to Spain, where he died early in 1599, immediately after his landing at Barcelona.

The only writing of Holt which is preserved is a memoir 'Quibus modis ac mediis religio Catholica continuata est in Anglia,' published by Knox, 'Douay Diaries,' pp. 376–384. Letters from him are in 'State Papers' Dom. Eliz. cxxvii. 2, cclxviii. 79; Lansdowne MSS. xcvi. 85. A letter to him from Mary Queen of Scots is in Labanoff's 'Lettres de Marie Stuart,' vi. 333, &c.

[Authorities cited above; More's Historia Missionis Anglicana Societatis Jesu, pp. 268–72; Foley's Records of the English Province of the Society of Jesus, vii. 1231, &c.; Bowes's Correspondence (Surtees Soc.), p. 372, &c.; Knox's Douay Diaries, and Papers of Cardinal Allen; Tierney's Dodd's Church History, iii. 30, 39, and Appendix, Nos. xiii–xvii.; Wright's Elizabeth and her Times; Birch's Elizabeth, ii. 311; Cooper's Athenæ Cantabr. ii. 283–4, 551; Gillow's Dictionary of the English Catholics, iii. 361–9; Law's Jesuits and Seculars in the reign of Elizabeth, p. 114 *n.*] M. C.

HOLTBY, RICHARD (1553–1640), jesuit, born at Fryton, Yorkshire, in 1553, was second son of Lancelot Holtby of that place by Ellen [Butler] of Nunnington, in Ryedale, Yorkshire. After studying at Cambridge he removed to Oxford, where in 1574 he was admitted a member of Hart Hall, the principal of which society, Philip Rondell, was in heart a papist, 'but durst not show it.' Wood adds that Holtby was a fellow-pupil with and tutor to Alexander Briant [q.v.], who suffered death for the catholic faith. Leaving Oxford without a degree, Holtby proceeded to the English College at Douay, where he arrived in August 1577, and was received into the Roman catholic church. He was ordained priest at Cambrai 29 March 1578. A year later he was sent to the English mission, and he laboured with great zeal in the northern counties. In 1581 Father Edmund Campion [q.v.] paid him a visit, and while staying in his house composed the famous 'Decem Rationes,' and urged him to join the Society of Jesus. Holtby accordingly went in the following spring to Paris, where he was admitted into the society in 1583, and he passed his novitiate at Verdun. After spending four years in the study of theology in the university of Pont-à-Mousson, he was appointed about 1587 superior of the Scotch College there. The father-general, Aquaviva, sent him back to England in 1589. In 1603 he was professed of the four vows. After the execution of Father Henry Garnett [q.v.] he was appointed superior or vice-prefect of the English mission, and during his three years' tenure of that office he appears to have resided in London. When the question of the new oath of allegiance to James I was proposed, and the archpriest George Blackwell [q.v.] declared that it might be conscientiously taken by catholics, Holtby at first forbade the jesuits to write or preach against the oath, while leaving them free to give private advice on the subject; but after the condemnation of the oath by Pope Paul V he firmly denounced it.

On vacating his office he returned to the north of England, where he exercised much influence among the catholics. A government spy in a report to the privy council in 1593 describes him as 'a little man, with a reddish bearde,' and adds that he chiefly resided at Mr. Trollope's house at Thornley, co. Durham. In order to evade arrest he assumed the aliases of Andrew Ducket, Robert North, and Richard Fetherston. He was a skilful mechanic, and constructed many cleverly contrived hiding-places for the persecuted priests. He could also ply the needle to make vestments and altar-cloths. In 1602–3 he was at Heborne, the residence of Mr. Hodgson, three miles from Newcastle; and in 1605–6 he was at Halton, Northumberland, the seat of Lancelot Carnaby. He died in the Durham district on 15 May (O.S.) 1640. 'Of no other English jesuit,' remarks Dr. Jessopp, 'can it be said that he exercised his vocation in England for upwards of fifty years, and that, too, with extraordinary effect and ceaseless activity, without once being thrown into gaol or once falling into the hands of the pursuivants; and quietly died in his bed in extreme old age.'

His works are: 1. 'On the Persecution in the North,' 1594, manuscript at Stonyhurst College, printed by Morris in 'Troubles of our Catholic Forefathers,' iii. 103–219, and partially printed in Dodd's 'Church History,' ed. Tierney, iii. 75–148. 2. 'Account of Three Martyrs' (namely Page, Lambton, and Waterson, priests), manuscript at Stonyhurst College; printed by Morris in 'Troubles of our Catholic Forefathers,' iii. 220–30.

[Addit. MS. 5871, f. 172; Butler's Hist. Memoirs (1822), ii. 456; Dodd's Church Hist. ii. 413, and Tierney's edit. iv. pp. 73 seq. cxxxix, cxl, cxcii; Douay Diaries, p. 427; Foley's Records, iii. 3–17, vi. 769, vii. 369; Gillow's Bibl. Dict.;

Jessopp's One Generation of a Norfolk House, pp. 218, 222, 237, 251, 253; Life of Mrs. Dorothy Lawson (1855); More's Hist. Missionis Anglicanæ Soc. Jesu, pp. 349–52; Morris's Troubles of our Catholic Forefathers, iii. 105–230, 307; Oliver's Jesuit Collections, p. 118; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. (Bliss), i. 480.] T. C.

HOLTE, JOHN (*fl.* 1495), grammarian, was a native of Sussex. He graduated B.A., was elected probationer of Magdalen College, Oxford, on 27 July 1490, and on 26 July 1491 was admitted perpetual fellow. About 1494 he was appointed usher of Magdalen College School, proceeded M.A., and became famous for his teaching. He resigned the ushership in 1495. Holte was author of the first Latin grammar printed in England, entitled 'Lac puerorum. M. holti Mylke for Chyldren,' 4to, Wynkyn de Worde, London (1510?), and Richard Pynson, London (1520), which was honoured with two commendatory epigrams by Sir Thomas More.

One John Holte was vicar of Piddletrenthide, Dorsetshire, from 1498 until his death in August 1506 (Hutchins, *Dorsetshire*, 2nd edit. ii. 484). In his will (P. C. C. 10, Adeane) he does not refer to his university.

Another John Holte succeeded Thomas Bele as suffragan to Fitzjames, bishop of London (1506-22), under the title of Bishop of Lydda. He lived mostly at Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk. He was employed to lay the first stone of Cardinal Wolsey's college at Ipswich on 15 June 1528. He died at Bury in August 1540. In his will (P. C. C. 10, Alenger) he desired to be buried in St. Mary's Church, Bury, 'in our Ladys Ile, next vnto the hedde of John holt, gent,' and he possessed property at Barton, near Bury. He seems to have been a native of Suffolk, and cannot, therefore, be identical with the grammarian.

[Wood's Athenæ Oxon. (Bliss), i. 14; Bloxam's Reg. of Magd. Coll. Oxford, iii. 15–19, 43.] G. G.

HOLTE, Sir THOMAS (1571–1654), royalist, the eldest son of Edward Holte of the Manor House, Duddeston, Warwickshire, by his wife Dorothy, daughter of John Ferrers of Tamworth Castle, Staffordshire, was born in 1571. In 1599 he served as sheriff of Warwickshire, and on 18 April 1603 was knighted by James I. In July 1608 Holte obtained damages against one William Astgrigg for the slanderous statement made by him that 'Sir Thomas Holte tooke a cleever, and hytt hys cooke with the same cleever uppon the heade, and clave his heade, that one syde thereof fell uppone one of his shoulders, and the other syde on the other shoulder, and this I will veryfie to be trewe.' On appeal, however, it was ingeniously argued that although it had been stated that the halves of the cook's head had fallen on either shoulder, there was no averment that the cook was killed, and the judgment of the king's bench was consequently given in favour of the appellant (Croke, *Reports*, 1791, ii. 184). This slander gave rise to the curious local tradition that Holte murdered his cook in a cellar at Duddeston, 'by running him through with a spit,' and was subsequently compelled, by way of punishment, to adopt the red hand (i. e. the Ulster badge) on his arms. Holte was created a baronet on 25 Nov. 1612, and in April 1618 began the erection of Aston Hall, which was not completed until April 1633, though he took up his residence there in May 1631. He was nominated by Charles I ambassador to Spain, but was excused by reason of his age. On the breaking out of the civil war he assisted the king with his purse, though he was unable to take active service in the field. In October 1642, shortly before the battle of Edgehill, he entertained the king at Aston Hall for two nights. In December of the following year the hall was attacked by a party of parliamentarians from Birmingham. After a gallant defence Holte was compelled on the third day of the siege to surrender (*Life, Diary, and Correspondence of Sir W. Dugdale*, 1827, p. 57). Besides being imprisoned, Holte suffered severely for his loyalty, as his monument in Aston Church records. He died in December 1654, aged 83, and was buried at Aston on 14 Dec.

He married first, Grace, daughter and coheiress of William Bradbourne of Hough, Derbyshire, by whom he had fifteen children. His second wife was Anne, the youngest daughter of Sir Edward Littleton of Pillaton Hall, Staffordshire, by whom he had no issue. His widow survived him, and subsequently married the Hon. Charles Leigh, the third son of Thomas, first lord Leigh, and died on 2 Nov. 1697. Holte outlived all his children, with the exception of his daughter Grace, who was the wife first of Sir Richard Shuckburgh of Shuckburgh, Warwickshire, knight, and secondly of John Keatinge, lord chief justice of the common pleas in Ireland, and died at Dublin on 12 April 1677. Holte's second son Edward, who incurred his father's resentment by marrying Elizabeth, the elder daughter of Dr. King, bishop of London, was groom of the bedchamber to Charles I. He was wounded at the battle of Edgehill, and died of fever during the siege of Oxford in August 1643. On the death of Sir Charles Holte, the sixth baronet, in March 1782, the

baronetcy became extinct. In 1858 the Aston Park Company bought the hall, which Dugdale says 'for beauty and state much exceedeth any in these parts' (*Antiquities of Warwickshire*, 1656, p. 639), and some forty-three acres of the park, as a place of public recreation. As the company did not prove a success, the corporation of Birmingham became the purchasers in 1864. Holte left money for the erection of an almshouse in Aston, which was built by his grandson, Sir Robert Holte, in 1655–6. A full-length portrait of Holte by Van Somer was lent by Mr. J. G. Robins to the Loan Collection of National Portraits at South Kensington in 1866 (*Catalogue*, No. 389). A lithograph of this portrait forms the frontispiece to Davidson's 'History of the Holtes of Aston.' A half-length duplicate portrait by Van Somer was (1854) in the possession of Mr. Charles Holte Bracebridge of Atherstone Hall, Warwickshire, a grandson of the last baronet.

[Davidson's Hist. of the Holtes of Aston, 1854, pp. 16–28, 49, 54–5; Dugdale's Warwickshire, 1730, ii. 871–3, 880, 881; Colvile's Worthies of Warwickshire, pp. 420–5; Burke's Extinct Baronetage, 1844, p. 268; Nevin's Illustrations of old Warwickshire Houses, 1878, pp. 1–5; Bunce's Hist. of the Corporation of Birmingham, 1885, ii. 197–201; Notes and Queries, 1st ser. ii. 244, 451, 506–7.] G. F. R. B.

HOLTZAPFFEL, CHARLES (1806–1847), mechanician, was the son of a German who in 1787 settled in London as a worker in tools and lathes. In addition to careful training in the workshop, Holtzapffel received a good English education, and by assiduous study and practice became a skilled mechanician. In 1838 he published his 'New System of Scales of Equal Parts applicable to various purposes of Engineering, Architecture and General Science,' followed by 'List of Scales of Equal Parts' suitable to his new method. His principal work, 'Turning and Mechanical Manipulation, intended as a work of general reference and practical instruction on the Lathe,' was designed to fill five volumes; but only three, published in 1843, were completed. The first of these treated of 'Materials, their different Choice and Preparation;' the second of 'The Principles of Construction, Action, and Application of Cutting Tools;' the third of 'Abrasive and Miscellaneous Processes which cannot be accomplished with Cutting Tools.' The two concluding volumes, which did not appear, were intended to set forth in order the 'principles and practice of hand or simple turning, and those of ornamental or complex turning.' Holtzapffel throughout displays a masterly knowledge of technical art and of the scientific principles underlying it.

Holtzapffel was a member of council of the Institute of Civil Engineers, and was chairman of the mechanics' committee of the Society of Arts. He died on 11 April 1847, aged 41, leaving a widow and family.

[Ann. Reg. 1847; Proc. I. C. E. 1847; Gent. Mag. 1847, pt. ii. p. 213.] R. E. A.

HOLWELL, JOHN (1649–1686?), astrologer and mathematician, born on 24 Nov. 1649 (*Ashmole MS.* 240, f. 237 *b*), was probably the John Holwell, son of Thomas and Catherine Holwell, who was baptised at St. James's, Clerkenwell, on 28 Nov. 1649 (*Harl. Soc. Registers*, ix. 173). According to a biography in the 'Asiatic Annual Register,' vol. i., he was descended from the Holwells of Holwell House, near Tavistock, Devonshire, and his father and grandfather were engaged in Penruddock's plot in 1655, fell in the royalist cause, and as a consequence forfeited the family estates. We know that a John Holwell of Sampford was actually sequestered in 1655 (*Royalist Composition Papers*, 1st ser. vol. lxxx. f. 159), but in 1652 a Captain John Holwell, probably the same person, appears as giving information against alleged papists to the officers of the Commonwealth (*ib.* lv. ff. 361, 383), and there is no proof of his connection with Penruddock's plot. The same account states that after the Restoration Holwell was made royal astronomer and surveyor of the crown lands, while his wife obtained a place at court, which is possible, and that he was preceptor to the Duke of Monmouth, which his age makes unlikely. He is further alleged to have written anonymously in support of the Exclusion Bill, and to have given such offence by his 'Catastrophe Mundi' that he was brought before the privy council, but to have defended himself so skilfully that no charge could be established against him. He usually describes himself on the title-pages of his books as 'philomath,' and once as 'teacher of the mathematicks and astrology.' In his advertisements (e.g. *Catastrophe Mundi*, p. 40) he announces that 'Arts and Sciences are mathematically professed and taught by the author . . . at his house on the east side of Spittle Fields, over against Dorset Street . . . He also measureth buildings and surveyeth land for any man, having the most experience in serveying of any man in England.' His writings show that he was a firm protestant. The biography already referred to gives an unauthenticated story that in 1685 the government, fearing his pen, sent him to America to survey the town of New York,

giving orders that he was not to be allowed to return; where, after completing his work, he died suddenly, and as it was suspected of poison. Holwell left a widow, by whom he had a son and a daughter. His son Zephaniah (*d.* 1729) was a timber merchant in London, father of John Zephaniah Holwell [q. v.]

Holwell wrote: 1. 'A sure Guide to the Practical Svrveyor, in two parts. The first showing how to Plot all manner of Grounds . . . as also how to Find the Area thereof . . . The second . . . how to take the Ground Plot of any City or Corporation; as also the Mensuration of Roads . . . with the manner of making a Map of any County or Kingdom,' London, 1678, 8vo, illustrated by diagrams, and with an 'Appendix of Mathematical Tables.' 2. 'A New Prophecy . . . of the Blazing Star that appeared April the 23rd. Being a full Account of the Events and Sad Effects thereof,' London, 1679, 4to, pp. 4; written, according to the title, two years before, 'as will be attested by several persons on oath.' 3. 'Catastrophe Mundi: or Evrope's many Mutations until the year 1701 . . . Whereunto is annexed, The Hieroglyphicks of Nostradamus . . . Rightly placed, and in order . . . with the addition of many more,' London, 1682, 4to, pp. 40; with astrological tables and many illustrations; the preface is dated 12 Oct. 1682. 4. 'An Appendix to . . . Catastrophe Mundi, being an Astrological Discourse of the Rise . . . of the Othoman Family. With the Nativities of the present French King, Emperors of Germany and Turky . . . Whereunto is added a Suppliment of the Judgment of Comets,' London, 1683, 4to, pp. 40. The preface is dated 9 May 1683. These two works, which foretold the speedy fall of the pope, called forth from a rival astrologer, John Merrifield, 'Catastasis Mundi: Proving that the Turks will be defeated notwithstanding Mr. Holwel's menaces to the contrary . . . Also the said Holwel's monstrous falshoods and errours discovered, &c.,' London, 1684. 5. 'Trigonometry made Easy,' London, 1685, 8vo. 6. 'Clavis Horologiæ, or a Key to the whole Art of Arithmetical Dyalling,' London, 1686, 4to. To this there was added as an appendix a reprint of Guillaume Streel's 'Explication of the pyramidical dyal set up in his Majesty's Garden at Whitehall, anno 1669' (Gough, *British Topography*, i. 776). In an advertisement in the 'Catastrophe' (p. 40), Holwell says that he has ready for the press a 'Clavis Horologie,' and also a 'Table of the Altitude of the Sun for any Hour of the Day,' which is probably a part of the same work. 7. 'Strange and wonderful Prophecies. Foretelling what shall happen . . . in the years 1697, 1698, 1699, and 1700,' London, 1696, 8vo; a reprint from the 'Catastrophe.'

[Asiatic Ann. Reg. vol. i.; Holwell's own works; Cat. of Ashmolean MSS.; Brit. Mus. Cat.; Cat. of the Chatsworth Library; Watt's Bibl. Brit. In the Ashmolean MSS. in the Bodleian Library there is a 'Nativity of John Holwell' (Ashm. MS. 240, f. 237 *b*), and a 'Figure on the Nativity of John Holwell' (*ib.* 436, f. 75.)] C. L. K.

HOLWELL, JOHN ZEPHANIAH (1711–1798), governor of Bengal, son of Zephaniah Holwell (*d.* 1720), a timber merchant, of London, and Sarah his wife, and grandson of John Holwell [q. v.], was born in Dublin 17 Sept. 1711, and baptised 23 Sept. at St. Werburgh's Church. Holwell was educated partly at a school at Richmond in Surrey, and partly at Iselmond, near Rotterdam, where he acquired some knowledge of book-keeping and of modern languages. Afterwards he was for a time in a mercantile house at Rotterdam, but trade proving distasteful, he returned home and decided to become a surgeon. He studied under Andrew Cooper, senior surgeon of Guy's Hospital, and went to Calcutta as surgeon's mate to an Indiaman in February 1732. Here he settled, occasionally making voyages as medical officer on board of country ships, and interposing a sojourn at Mocha and Jedda, where he acquired a colloquial knowledge of Arabic; at the same time he also made himself acquainted with other oriental languages. After serving for a short time as surgeon to the company's factory at Dacca, Holwell returned in 1736 to Calcutta, where he lived for over eleven years, practising his profession and taking part in the municipal administration of the young settlement. In September 1749 he went to England for his health; during the voyage he drew up a scheme for reforming the zemindar's court at Calcutta, which on his arrival he submitted to the court of directors, who thereon appointed him 'zemindar' of the Twenty-four Parganas. Holwell returned to Calcutta in August 1751. In his new post he gave so much satisfaction that his salary was increased from two to six thousand rupees a year, and he rose to be seventh in the council by which the company's affairs were managed. On 18 June 1756 the settlement was attacked by Surâj ud Dowlah, the nawâb of Bengal; and, after a brief attempt at defence, which Holwell afterwards stigmatised as a 'tragedy of errors,' the governor and many of the senior officers went on board ship and escaped down the river, leaving the rest of the white people to their fate. Thus deserted, they called on

Holwell to take charge, and under his guidance they fought for two days. According to the native historian 'they were impressed with such a sense of honour that they fought till their ammunition failed.' When they were at length forced to surrender, the nawáb assured Holwell that they should be protected, but the survivors, 156 in number, were confined during the night in a small chamber called the 'Black Hole.' Holwell probably owed his preservation entirely to the unselfish services of his fellow-captives, who sustained him at the window. When morning came all but twenty-three of the number had perished. Holwell, who was so broken that he had to be carried out, was taken as a prisoner to the viceroy's capital, but on 31 July was released, at the intercession of the begum, the nawáb's grandmother, who recalled his upright treatment of the natives who had come before his court. Holwell was shortly after sent to England with despatches in the Syren, ninety-ton sloop. On his arrival in February 1757 he was offered the provisional governorship of his presidency, but declined in favour of a friend who was his senior. Holwell was then nominated second in the council, but before he could sail an election took place to the board of directors, and the new body reversed his appointment. Thus he returned to Bengal in his former capacity, but soon rose to be second, and on Clive's departure in February 1760 became temporary governor, which position he held till Henry Vansittart arrived from Madras on 27 July. Before Clive left, Holwell had drafted a remonstrance against Vansittart's appointment to the court of directors (dated 29 Dec. 1759), which was signed by Clive and all the council. The court, in a reply dated 21 Jan. 1761, directed the dismissal of the signatories. Holwell had already sent his resignation to the new governor, Vansittart, and now returned to England, where he devoted himself to literary pursuits. His contributions to Eastern knowledge called forth the warm acknowledgments of Voltaire, who said that he gratefully embraced the opportunity of thanking a man 'qui n'a voyagé que pour nous instruire.'

Holwell died at Pinner, near Harrow, 5 Nov. 1798, leaving the reputation of one 'in whom brilliancy of talents, benignity of spirit, social vivacity, and suavity of manners were so united as to render him the most amiable of men' (*Gent. Mag.*) He was a capable administrator, and during his tenure of office increased the revenue of the zemindary by 12,000*l.*, and also checked a number of frauds. He was the first European to make a study of Hindoo antiquities. He erected at his own expense a monument in memory of his deceased fellow-sufferers of 1756. This, which was placed over the common grave of the sufferers, has disappeared. His portrait was painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds. He was twice married; three of his children survived him, James, a lieutenant-colonel in the army, and two daughters.

Holwell wrote: 1. 'A Genuine Narrative of the Deaths . . . in the Black Hole,' &c., London, 1758; translated into German, 1799. 2. 'India Tracts,' London, 1758; 2nd edit. 1764; 3rd edit. 1774; this collection was edited and partly written by Holwell, it includes No. 1. 3. 'An Address to the Proprietors of East India Stock, setting forth the necessity and real motives of the Revolution in Bengal in 1760,' London, 1764. 4. 'Refutation of a Letter . . . to the Secret Committee,' London, 1764. 5. 'Historical Events relative to the Provinces of Bengal and the Empire of Indostan; also the Mythology of the Gentoos, and a Dissertation on the Metempsychosis,' pt. i. London, 1765; pt. ii. 1766; pt. iii. 1771; translated into German 1767. 6. 'The East India Observer-Extraordinary,' London, 1766. 7. 'An Account of the Method of Inoculating for the Small-pox in the East Indies,' London, 1767. 8. 'An Address to Luke Scrafton, Esq., in Reply to his . . . Observations on Mr. Vansittart's Narrative,' London, 1767. 9. 'On a new Species of Oak,' 1772; 'Philosophical Transactions,' abridged, xiii. 306. 10. 'Dissertation on the Origin . . . of Intelligent Beings, and on Divine Providence . . . To which is added . . . a Plan for the Relief of the Present Exigencies of the State, the Burdens of the People, and a more Honourable Mode of Supporting the Clergy. Also an Essential Sketch for a New Liturgy,' Bath, 1786. 11. 'A new Experiment for the Prevention of Crimes,' London, 1786.

[Busteed's Echoes from Old Calcutta; information kindly supplied by Major W. A. Holwell, the governor's great-grandson, and Winslow Jones, esq.; Elphinstone's Rise of British Power in the East; Mill's British India, vol. iii.; Macaulay's Essay on Clive; Asiatic Annual Register, vol. i. 1799; Brit. Mus. Cat.; Watt's Bibl. Brit.] H. G. K.

HOLWELL, WILLIAM, M.D. (1726–1798), divine, eldest son of William Holwell, esq., of Exeter, and Ann Blackall, daughter of Ofspring Blackall [q. v.], was born in 1726, matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, in December 1741, and graduated B.A. in 1745, M.A. in 1748, and B.D. in 1760. He was tutor to Lord Beauchamp (afterwards second Marquis of Hertford), and was elected proctor for 1758. He was presented to the vicarage

of Thornbury in Gloucestershire by Christ Church in January 1762, was appointed prebendary of Exeter in 1776, and was at one time chaplain to George III. He died 13 Feb. 1798.

He wrote: 1. 'Selecti Dionysii Halicarnensis de priscis scriptoribus Tractatus græcè et latinè,' 1766. 2. 'The Beauties of Homer, selected from the Iliad,' 1775. 3. 'Extracts from Mr. Pope's translation, corresponding with the Beauties of Homer,' 1776. 4. 'A Mythological, Etymological, and Historical Dictionary, extracted from the Analysis of Ancient Mythology' (by Jacob Bryant [q. v.]), 1793.

[Information from Winslow Jones, esq.; Gent. Mag. 1798, lxviii. 259; Exeter Cathedral Register; Foster's Alumni Oxon.; Oxford Catalogue of Graduates, and Honours Register; Horace Walpole's Letters, vi. 107; Hardy's Le Neve's Fasti Eccl. Angl.; Gloucester Dioc. Reg.; Watt's Bibl. Brit.; Nichols's Lit. Anecd. iii. 743, confuses this William Holwell with a nephew, William Holwell Carr, q. v.] E. C–N.

HOLWORTHY, JAMES (*d.* 1841), water-colour painter, exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1803 and 1804. In the latter year he was one of the foundation members of the (now Royal) Society of Painters in Water-colours, and he contributed constantly to their exhibitions till 1813, his subjects being drawn from Wales, the Lake district, and Yorkshire. He practised in London till 1822. In 1824 he married a niece of Joseph Wright of Derby, and retired to the Brookfield estate, near Hathersage in that county, which he had purchased. He died in London in 1841, and was buried at Kensal Green. He was a friend of J. M. W. Turner, R.A. There are two drawings by him at the South Kensington Museum.

[Redgrave's Dict.; Bryan's Dict. (Graves); Graves's Dict.; Catalogue of South Kensington Museum.] C. M.

HOLYDAY or HOLIDAY, BARTEN (1593–1661), dramatist, translator, and divine, son of Thomas Holiday, a tailor, was born in All Saints' parish, Oxford, in 1593. He matriculated at Christ Church, 13 Dec. 1605, and was admitted B.A. 14 May 1612 and M.A. 15 June 1615 (*Oxf. Univ. Reg.*, Oxf. Hist. Soc., II. iii. 311). Taking orders, he was esteemed a 'most eloquent and quaint preacher,' and two benefices in the diocese of Oxford were conferred upon him. In 1618 he went to Spain as chaplain to Sir Francis Steuart, who was in attendance on Gondomar. His 'facete and pleasant way,' says Wood, won Gondomar's favour. Afterwards he was chaplain to Charles I, before 1626 became archdeacon of Oxford, and in 1642 was created D.D. by the king's letters. At the time of the Commonwealth he submitted to 'the examination of the triers or rather Spanish inquisitors' (Wood), and was inducted into the rectory of Chilton, Berkshire. He gave up this living at the Restoration and returned to Iffley, near Oxford, where he lived on his archdeaconry. Wood, who knew him well, says that 'had he not acted the vain man' he might have had a bishopric, or at least a rich deanery. He died 2 Nov. 1661, and was buried in Christ Church Cathedral.

Holiday published in 1616, 8vo, a verse translation of Persius's 'Satires;' it was republished in 1617, 1635, and 1673. The posthumous edition of 1673, fol., was accompanied by a new translation of Juvenal, line for line, and contains voluminous notes (Dryden's *Works*, ed. Scott and Saintsbury, xii. 96). 'Τεχνογαμία, or the Marriages of the Arts. A Comedie,' London, 1618, 4to (2nd edit. 1630), was acted in Christ Church Hall on 13 Feb. 1617–18. It was afterwards acted at Woodstock, 26 Aug. 1621, before James I, who found the performance very tedious. Whether the actors had taken too much wine before they began, or whether the subject of the play was distasteful, his majesty made several attempts to leave after sitting out the first two acts, but was finally induced to stay till the end. Some epigrams on the Woodstock performance were circulated by Cambridge wits, and Holiday's Oxford friends (among them Henry King, afterwards bishop of Chichester) retorted. In 1653 he published: 'All Horace his Lyrics, or His Four Books of Odes and his Book of Epodes Englished,' 8vo. Wood remarks: 'This translation is so near that of Sir Thomas Hawkins, or that of Hawkins so near this, that whether of the two is the author remains to me as yet undiscovered.' Holiday's last work was 'A Survey of the World in Ten Books,' Oxford, 1661, 8vo, each of the ten books containing a hundred couplets. He also published a Latin tractate, 'Philosophiæ Polito-Barbaræ Specimen,' 1633, 4to, and several sermons. Commendatory verses by Holyday are prefixed to the 1640 collection of Ben Jonson's poems. A satirical epigram on him is printed in Huth's 'Inedited Poetical Miscellanies.'

[Wood's Athenæ, ed. Bliss, i. xxiv, xliii, l, iii. 520–4; Hunter's Chorus Vatum (Add. MS. 24489, ff. 56–8); Langbaine's Dramatick Poets; Hearne's Diary, ed. Doble, i. 267; Nichols's Progresses of James I.] A. H. B.

HOLYMAN, JOHN, D.D. (1495–1558), bishop of Bristol, was a native of Codding-

ton, near Haddenham in Buckinghamshire. He was educated at Winchester and New College, Oxford, and in 1512 became a fellow of New College. He graduated B.C.L. 1514, M.A. 1518, and B.D. 1526. He left his college about 1526, and became rector of Colerne, but for the sake of books and literary society settled in Exeter College, Oxford, where he remained until he became a monk in St. Mary's Abbey, Reading. There he soon acquired a great reputation for learning and sanctity. In 1530, by desire of Hugh Farindon, the abbot [q. v.], he applied to be excused from preaching at Oxford on taking his D.D. degree, in order that he might preach against the Lutheran heresy at St. Paul's Cross (Wood, *University of Oxford*, ed. Gutch, ii. 32). In 1531 he proceeded D.D. He opposed the divorce of Henry VIII from Queen Catherine, advocating the validity of their marriage by writing and preaching (cf. *Letters &c. of Henry VIII*, vii. 38). He was obliged in consequence to remove to Hanborough, near Woodstock, of which he appears to have been rector. In 1535 his abbey was dissolved, and for several years he lived in retirement, partly at Hanborough and partly in Exeter College. He became vicar of Wing, Buckinghamshire, 3 May 1546.

On Mary's accession Holyman was promoted to the bishopric of Bristol, and was consecrated in London on 18 Nov. 1554. In the Bristol Museum and Library are official manuscript copies (made in April 1823) of the original papal letters appointing Holyman to the bishopric (Nicholls and Taylor, *Bristol, Past and Present*, ii. 68). Though a zealous Romanist, Holyman gave general satisfaction as a bishop. He was included in a commission to try Ridley and Latimer for heresy, and took part at Oxford in the disputation with Cranmer (1554) and in the trial of Bishop Hooper, but was never active in persecution. He refused to be present when Dalby, his chancellor, sent three men to the stake at Bristol for their religious profession.

In 1558 Holyman died and was buried in the chancel of Hanborough Church. By his will, dated 4 June 1558, and proved 16 Feb. following, he bequeathed to Winchester College the works of St. Augustine, St. Jerome, St. Cyprian, and others, which were afterwards chained in the library. He wrote, among other works, 'Tract. contra doctrinam M. Lutheri;' and 'Defensio matrimonii Reginæ Catharinæ cum Rege Henrico octavo.'

[Wood's Athenæ Oxon. (Bliss), i. 275, ii. 779; Wood's Fasti (Bliss), i. 40, 47, 74, 85; Foxe's Acts and Monuments, ed. 1684, iii. 749, 855; Pryce's Hist. of Bristol, p. 82; Nicholls and Taylor's Bristol, Past and Present, vol. ii.; Evans's Hist. of Bristol, p. 146; Coates's Reading, p. 256; Lipscomb's Bucks, iii. 526; Strype's Cranmer and Eccl. Mem.; Kirby's Winchester Scholars, p. 101.] B. H. B

HOLYOAKE, FRANCIS (1567–1653), lexicographer, was born at Nether Whitacre, Warwickshire, in 1567. About 1582 he studied as a commoner at Queen's College, Oxford, though it does not appear that he took a degree. Afterwards he taught a school, first at Oxford and then in Warwickshire. In February 1604 he was instituted to the rectory of Southam, Warwickshire (Dugdale, *Warwickshire*, ed. Thomas, i. 340). In 1625 he was elected a member of convocation. In 1642 he was forced from his house by the parliamentarians, his wife was so ill-used as to hasten her death, his servant was killed, and his estate of 300*l.* a year was sequestered, so that he and his family were obliged to subsist on charity (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1660–1, pp. 133, 350). He died on 13 Nov. 1653, aged 87, and was buried in the church of St. Mary at Warwick.

Francis Holyoake compiled a 'Dictionarie Etymologicall,' which was annexed to 'Riders Dictionarie corrected,' 2 pts., 8vo, London, 1617. The work was reissued in 1626, 4to, with additions by N. Gray, and in 1640, 4to. But Holyoake had meanwhile contributed so much to the work that a fourth edition was published as almost wholly his own, with the title 'Dictionarium Etymologicum Latinum,' &c., 3 pts., 4to, London, 1633. The sixth edition is stated to be 'compositum et absolutum a Francisco de Sacra Quercu,' 4to, London, 1648. His son Thomas (see below) made great additions to the work, but, dying before he could complete the edition, it was published by Thomas's son Charles, as 'A large Dictionary in three parts,' fol., London 1677–1676.

Francis Holyoake presented a manuscript to Queen's College library, entitled 'Huguccionis, seu Huguitionis, Pisani, ep. Ferrariensis, Lexicon alphabeticum,' &c. (Coxe, *Cat. of Oxford MSS.*, pt. i. pp. 76–7).

By his wife Judith Holyoake had an only son, Thomas Holyoake (1616?–1675), born at Stoneythorpe, Warwickshire, who attended Coventry grammar school; entered Queen's College, Oxford, in Michaelmas term 1632 (B.A. 1636, M.A. 1639) (Wood, *Fasti Oxon.* ed. Bliss, i. 487, 508); and became chaplain to his college. He was chosen captain of a foot company, consisting chiefly of undergraduates, at Oxford at the beginning of the civil war, in which capacity, doing good service to the royal cause, he was created D.D. by Charles's express desire (Wood, *Athenæ Oxon.* ed. Bliss, iii. 1040–1). After the surrender of

Oxford, Holyoake obtained (in 1647) a license from the university to practise medicine (Wood, *Fasti*, ii. 104). He practised successfully in Warwickshire until the Restoration, when Thomas, lord Leigh, preferred him to the rectory of Whitnash, near Warwick. He was installed in addition a prebendary of the collegiate church of Wolverhampton. In 1674 Robert, lord Brooke, presented him to the donative of Breamore in Hampshire, where he died on 10 June 1675. He was buried near his father in the church of St. Mary at Warwick. By his wife Anne he had twelve children, one of whom, Henry, is separately noticed.

[Wood's Athenæ Oxon. (Bliss), iii. 346–7; Colvile's Worthies of Warwickshire, pp. 426, 427; Cal. State Papers, Dom. 1660–1, pp. 133, 232, 350; Brit. Mus. Cat.] G. G.

HOLYOAKE, HENRY (1657–1731), head-master of Rugby School, born probably in Warwickshire in 1657, was the son of Thomas Holyoake [see under Holyoake, Francis] and Anne his wife. He was elected to a choristership at Magdalen College, Oxford, which he resigned in 1676, having matriculated from that college on 12 March 1674. He became clerk and sub-librarian in 1676, appointments which he held until 1681. On 22 Oct. 1678 he graduated B.A., proceeded M.A. on 4 July 1681, and was chaplain of his college from 1681 until 1690 (Bloxam, *Reg. of Magd. Coll.* i. 95–6). In 1687 he was elected head-master of Rugby School. Despite the smallness of his salary and other disadvantages, he raised the school from insignificance, and was the first to engage an assistant-master. He seems, however, to have unfortunately misunderstood the character of one of his best-known pupils, Edward Cave [q. v.], whom he treated with undeserved severity, and eventually drove from the school (Nichols, *Lit. Anecd.* v. 2). Cave, however, inserted in the 'Gentleman's Magazine' (i. 124) a sympathetic notice of his death. Holyoake was instituted to the rectory of Bourton-upon-Dunsmore on 30 June 1698, to that of Bilton on 31 Aug. 1705 (Bloxam, ii. 77), and to that of Harborough Magna, all in Warwickshire, on 9 Nov. 1712. In 1700 he gave 20*l.* for the use of Magdalen College Library. He died unmarried at Rugby on 10 March 1730–1731, and was buried in St. Mary's Church, Warwick, where may be seen a quaint Latin inscription written by himself, which he directed to be engraved to his own memory as well as to that of his father and grandfather.

Holyoake's establishment at Rugby was under the domestic management of his cousin, Judith Holyoake, to whom he left a legacy on the express ground of her having been 'very serviceable and seemingly kind' to the boys. He bequeathed 30*l.* to the daughter of Widow Harris, 'his tripe-woman;' the interest of 200*l.* to the poor of Rugby after the death of his cousin, Elizabeth Holyoake; and all his books (since sold), together with the portraits of his father and grandfather (since lost), to Rugby School.

[Colvile's Worthies of Warwickshire, pp. 428–430.] G. G.

HOLYWOOD, CHRISTOPHER (1562–1616), jesuit, was born in 1562 at Artane, near Dublin, where his family were landowners. In 1582 he became a member of the Society of Jesuits at Dôle in France, and was subsequently professor of divinity and philosophy there and at Padua. Holywood was in 1599 appointed to the mission of the jesuits in Ireland. Disguised as a merchant, he sailed for England, but was arrested on landing at Dover. He declined to take the oath of supremacy; was examined before Cecil, secretary of state; and was detained in custody at London, and afterwards at Wisbech and Framlingham, where he occupied himself with literary work. On his liberation Holywood returned to the continent. After some time passed at Douay, Amiens, Rouen, and St. Malo, he returned to Ireland on 16 March 1604. As superior of the jesuits' mission in Ireland, he laboured zealously amidst difficulties and perils, some of which he describes in letters, still extant, addressed to the general of the jesuits. James I, in his speech to the agents from Ireland at Whitehall in April 1614, denounced Holywood for his efforts to induce the Irish catholics to send their children to the continent for education. Holywood died on 4 Sept. 1616. His name has been latinised Holiuudius, but he appears himself to have used the equivalent 'a sacro bosco.'

His works—replies to Dr. William Whitaker and other protestant controversialists—are entitled: 1. 'Defensio decreti Tridentini et sententiæ Roberti Bellarmini, S. R. E. cardinalis, de authoritate Vulgatæ editionis Latinæ, adversus sectarios, maxime Whitakerum. In qua etiam fuse admodum refutatur error sectariorum de Scripturæ interprete et judice controversiarum. Authore Christophoro a Sacrobosco, Dubliniensi Societatis Jesu, olim sacræ theologiæ in alma academia Dolana professore.' 2. 'De investiganda vera ac visibili Christi ecclesia libellus.' Both works were published in 8vo at Antwerp in 1604, and the first was reissued in 1619 with additions by the author.

[Historiæ Catholicæ Iberniæ Compendium, 1621; Bibliotheca Scriptorum Soc. Jesu, Rome, 1675; Collections towards Biog. of Jesuits, 1838; Bibliothèque des écrivains de la compagnie de Jesus, 1858; Calendar of State Papers, Ireland, 1874; Ibernia Ignatiana, 1880; Foley's Records of English Province, vii. 1882.] J. T. G.

HOLYWOOD or **HALIFAX**, JOHN, in Latin JOHANNES DE SACRO BOSCO (*fl.* 1230), mathematician, was probably born at Halifax in Yorkshire. The statements that he was a Scot (DEMPSTER), an Irishman (STANIHURST ap. WARE, *Scriptt. Hib.*), or a Brabançon are unsupported. Holywood is said to have studied at Oxford, and to have afterwards settled at Paris about 1230. The remainder of his life was spent in Paris, where he died, either in 1244 or 1256, according as we interpret some lines on his tomb in the cloister of the Mathurins.

M. Christi bis C. quarto deno quater anno
De Sacro Bosco discrevit tempora ramus,
Gratia cui dederat nomen divina Johannes:

the later date is the more probable. Holywood's name, in addition to the forms given above, appears also as Holywalde and Holyfax, and in Latin as Sacro Busco and Sacro Busto.

Holywood's fame rests entirely on his 'Tractatus de Sphæra,' a little work in four chapters, which treat respectively of the terrestrial globe, of circles great and small, of the rising and setting of the stars, and of the orbits and movements of the planets. It added nothing to Ptolemy and his Arabic commentators, but enjoyed a great renown during the middle ages, and was still studied for eighty years after Barozzi, in 1570, had pointed out its numerous errors. The manuscripts are extremely numerous, and it was the second astronomical work to appear in print. The first edition, which is very rare, appeared at Ferrara in 1472 (4to, pp. 24), with the colophon, 'Sphæra mundi . . . emendatum per . . . Petrum bonum Avogarium Ferrariensem. Impressi Andreas hoc opus; cui Francia nomen tradidit. At civis Ferrariensis ego.' Twenty-four more editions appeared before 1500, one of which, published at Paris in 1498, with the commentary of Crevelli, sometimes bears the false date 1468. At least forty editions appeared between 1500 and 1647, the date at which the last was published at Leyden. Weiss seems to be mistaken in stating that there was a later edition in 1699 (*Biog. Universelle*, xxxix. 463). Besides these editions in the original Latin, four versions appeared in Italian, by Mauro, Venice, 1537 and 1550; by A. Brucioli, Venice, 1543; by Dante de Renaldi, Florence, 1571 and 1579; and by Pifferi, Siena, 1604; French translations appeared at Paris in 1546, 1570, and 1584; a German translation by C. Heinfogel appeared at Nuremberg, 1516 and 1519, and Strasburg, 1533; Spanish versions were printed at Seville, 1545, and Madrid, 1650, by Gomez Texada de los Reyes. Among the numerous commentators on the 'Tractatus de Sphæra' are Michael Scot, Cecco d'Ascoli, Pierre d'Ailly, Regiomontanus, Jacques Le Febvre d'Etaples, Melanchthon, and Clavius.

Holywood's other works are: 1. 'Algorismus,' or 'De Arte numerandi,' printed without date or place [1490?], and at Vienna, 1517, by Hieronymus Vietor; Cracow, 1521 or 1522; and Venice, 1523; also on several occasions with the 'Sphæra,' and at Cambridge, 1838, ed. J. O. Halliwell, and in Halliwell's 'Rara Mathematica,' 1841; there is an English translation in Ashmole MS. 396, f. 48, in the Bodleian Library. 2. 'De Anni Ratione,' or 'De Computo Ecclesiastico,' printed, Paris [1538?], 1550, 1572, 8vo; Antwerp, 1547, 16mo; 1566, 8vo. 3. 'De Astrolabio.' 4. 'Breviarium Juris,' very improbably ascribed to Holywood by Bale. Several manuscripts of the 'Sphæra' and the first two of these minor treatises are described in Black's 'Catalogue of the Ashmolean Manuscripts.'

[Bale, vi. 93; Pits, p. 334; Tanner's Bibl. Brit.-Hib. s. v. 'Halifax,' pp. 371–2; Hist. Litt. de la France, xix. 1–4; Biographie Universelle; Nouvelle Biog. Gén., art. by M. Hauréau; Wright's Essays on Archæological Subjects, ii. 68–71; for the bibliography see Lalande's Bibl. Astronomique, 1803, Graesse's Trésor des Livres, vi. 209–11, and the Cat. of Printed Books in Brit. Mus., where there are nearly fifty editions of the Sphæra.] C. L. K.

HOME. [See also HUME.]

HOME or **HUME**, SIR ALEXANDER (*d.* 1456), of Home, warden of the marches, was the eldest son of Sir Alexander Home of Dunglass, by Jean, daughter of Sir William Hay of Locharret. His father was killed at the battle of Verneuil on 17 Aug. 1424. The family were relatives and feudatories of the earls of Dunbar and March, but on the forfeiture of that family in 1435 became manorial tenants of the crown. They then succeeded in some degree to the position previously held by their chiefs, and gradually they acquired an authority and influence greater than that formerly wielded by them. Sir Alexander had a charter of part of the barony of Home or Hume, 4 Sept. 1439; of the office of balliary of Coldingham in 1442; of the lands of Lamben in Berwickshire, and the office of sheriff depute of the county of Berwick

for life from John Halyburton, 3 Jan. 1447–8. In 1449 he was one of the guarantors of a treaty with England, and warden of the marches (Rymer, *Fœdera*, xi. 253). On 9 Nov. 1450 he had a safe-conduct abroad with William, eighth earl of Douglas [q. v.], when the latter paid a visit to Rome (*Cal. Documents relating to Scotl.* iv. entry 1229), and on 23 April of the following year he had another safe-conduct for a year with the earl (*ib.* 1232). On 20 June of this latter year Home founded the collegiate church of Dunglass, for a provost and several prebendaries, and endowed it with lands in Chirnside, the charter being confirmed by the king on 22 Aug. (*Reg. Mag. Sig. Scotl.* i. entry 389). He was one of the envoys sent by the Scottish king, 27 July of the same year, to treat for a truce with England (*Cal. Documents relating to Scotl.* iv. 1235), and on 14 Aug. concluded a truce for three years (*ib.* 1239). On the threatened invasion of Scotland in 1453 by Percy, earl of Northumberland, accompanied by James, ninth earl of Douglas, Home was provided with victuals and shafts of lances for the defence of the house of Home at a cost of 20*l.* (*Exchequer Rolls of Scotland*, iv. 607). He died in 1456. By his wife Mariota, daughter of Sir Robert Lauder of Bass, he had five sons, of whom the eldest, Alexander (*d.* 1491) [q. v.], succeeded him.

[Exchequer Rolls of Scotl.; Cal. of Documents relating to Scotl. vol. iv.; Reg. Mag. Sig. Scotl. vol. I.; Rymer's Fœdera; Douglas's Scottish Peerage (Wood), i. 732.] T. F. H.

HOME or **HUME**, Sir **ALEXANDER**, first Lord Home (*d.* 1491), was the eldest son of Sir Alexander Home of Home (*d.* 1456) [q. v.] On 20 Dec. 1451 the king (James III) conceded to him the lands of Dunglass, Home, Susterpeth, and Kello in Berwickshire, which his father resigned, and which were united into the free barony of Home (*Reg. Mag. Sig. Scotl.* i. 512). On 4 Feb. 1451–2 the lands of Chirnside were annexed to the barony (*ib.* 525), and on 28 Feb. 1452–3 various other lands (*ib.* 596). He had a charter of the office of baillie of the monastery of Coldingham to him and his heirs confirmed 12 Jan. 1465–6 (*ib.* 859), and again on 25 Nov. 1472 (*ib.* 1093). In 1466 he sat in the estates among the barons, and he was created a lord of parliament by the title Lord Home, 2 Aug. 1473. As warden of the marches he was commanded, 16 Feb. 1475–6, to meet the master of Bolton, envoy of Edward IV, at the Tweed, and escort him to the Scottish king's presence (*Cal. Documents relating to Scotl.* iv. 1438); on 2 Feb. 1476–7 was sent to conduct the bearer of the third instalment of the Princess Cecilia's dower to Edinburgh (*ib.* 1445); and on 19 Feb. 1477–8 was ordered to bring the almoner of Edward IV from the march to the presence of the king (*ib.* 1451). Jealous of the authority and rights exercised by the Duke of Albany, brother of the king, as captain of Berwick and keeper of the castle of Dunbar, Lord Home banded with the Hepburns to sow discord between Albany and the king, and was so successful that Albany only escaped imprisonment by flight to England. The increasing favour shown by the king to Robert Cochrane, earl of Mar [q. v.], on whom he had bestowed the principal revenues of the earldom of Mar, caused a revulsion of opinion against the king. When, in 1482, the king had assembled the baronial forces to withstand a threatened invasion by Albany and the English, the chief nobles, including Home, determined to seize Cochrane in the king's presence at Lauder. They subsequently hanged him over the bridge, and carried James III captive to Edinburgh. The king now came to terms with Albany, and, on Albany's arrival with the English force, received his liberty, while Home and the other chiefs of the conspiracy were imprisoned in the castle of Edinburgh. At the instance of the Earl of Angus, they were, however, ultimately set free upon giving caution of 1,000*l.* to enter into ward again when called upon by the king. A new cause of quarrel between the nobility and the king arose in 1484. The Homes and Hepburns then resisted the king's scheme, to which the pope had given his consent, to annex the revenues of the priory of Coldingham to the chapel royal of Stirling. Representing that the king was seriously trespassing on the rights of the nobles, they induced several lords to join them in seizing the young prince, and making him their nominal leader in a revolt against his father. The followers of Home formed part of the vanguard at the battle of Sauchieburn (18 June 1488), from which the king fled, almost before a blow had been struck, and was straightway slain by an assassin. On the nominal accession of James IV, Lord Home occupied a position of great influence, and received several important grants of land. He died probably about the beginning of 1491. He married first Mariota, daughter and heiress of Landals of Landals, by whom he had, with one daughter, three sons: Alexander, who predeceased him, and was father of Alexander, second lord Home [q. v.], and of John Home of Whiterigs and Ersilton, ancestor of the Homes of Coldingknows; George, ancestor of the Homes of Ayton; and Patrick, ancestor of the Homes of Fast Castle.

He married secondly Margaret, daughter of Alexander, master of Montgomery, by whom he had a son, Thomas Home of Laingshaw, Ayrshire.

[Rymer's Fœdera; Acta Parl. Scot. vol. ii.; Cal. Documents relating to Scotl. vol. iv.; Reg. Mag. Sig. Scotl. vol. i.; Histories of Lindsay of Pitscottie, Leslie, and Buchanan; Douglas's Scottish Peerage (Wood), i. 732–3.] T. F. H.

HOME or HUME, ALEXANDER, second Lord Home (*d.* 1506), was eldest son of Alexander, master of Home, by his wife Elizabeth Home. During the lifetime of his grandfather, Sir Alexander Home, first lord Home [q. v.], he was known as Alexander Home of Home, under which designation he sat in parliament in February 1483–4 and May 1485. He was appointed a commissioner to settle disputes on the marches, 8 Oct. 1484, and again to treat about a truce with England in 1485. With his relatives he joined the party of the prince (afterwards James IV) against James III, and he was one of the envoys sent by that party in May 1488 to ask assistance from England (*Cal. Documents relating to Scotland*, iv. 1539). After the assassination of James III Home was on 7 Oct. 1488 sworn a privy councillor, and constituted lord high chancellor for life. On 25 Aug. he was appointed warden of the east marches for seven years (*Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* i. 1893), and in that capacity concluded at Coldstream on 23 Oct. the ratification with the English envoys of a treaty for three years (*Cal. Documents relating to Scotland*, iv. 1534). He had the custody of the castle of Stirling and the government of the king's brother John, earl of Mar, committed to him on 10 Jan. 1489–90 for nine years (*Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* i. 1919). The revenues of the earldom of Mar and Garioch were assigned for his support on the following 28 April. On 12 Jan. of the same year he had a charter of the office of balliary of Ettrick Forest. His father died in 1468, and he succeeded his grandfather as second Lord Home in 1491. In 1493 he made a pilgrimage to Canterbury, a safe-conduct being granted him to pass through England by Henry VII. In the winter of 1496–1497 Home and his followers, in support of Perkin Warbeck, the pretender to the English throne, made an inroad into England, and in the spring Surrey retaliated by burning Ayton Castle in Berwickshire and others of their strongholds. Shortly afterwards Warbeck set sail from England for the continent, and on 5 July 1497 Home concluded negotiations for a truce between Scotland and England (*Cal. Documents relating to Scotland*, iv. 1635). On 19 Dec. 1502 he was appointed one of the commissioners to exchange a ratification of treaties with England (*ib.* p. 1696). He died in 1506. By his wife Nicolas, daughter of Sir George Ker of Samuelston, Haddingtonshire, who married secondly Sir Alexander Ramsay, he had one daughter and seven sons. Of the sons, Alexander, the eldest, succeeded his father as third lord Home [q. v.]; George became fourth lord Home [q. v.]; John, abbot of Jedburgh, was banished beyond the Tay; David, prior of Coldingham, was led into an ambush by the Hepburns and slain, and William was executed for treason in 1516, the day after his brother Alexander perished. The other sons died young.

[Rymer's Fœdera, vol. xii.; Acta Parl. Scot. vol. ii.; Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot. vol. i.; Cal. Documents relating to Scotland, vol. iv.; Histories of Buchanan, Leslie, and Lindsay of Pitscottie; Douglas's Scottish Peerage (Wood), i. 733–4; Crawfurd's Officers of State. Crawfurd wrongly treats the second lord and his son the third lord as one person.] T. F. H.

HOME, ALEXANDER, third Lord Home (*d.* 1516), eldest son of Alexander, second lord Home [q. v.], was served heir to his father 21 Oct. 1506, and was appointed to the office of lord high chamberlain in the following year. Home was virtually prime minister during the remainder of the reign of James IV, and greatly increased the influence and importance of his family. According to Buchanan, his 'disposition was more fierce than was expedient for the good of those times,' and it was chiefly through his prompting that James was led to try his strength with England. The wardenship of the borders, previously entrusted to the care of three separate nobles, was delivered into his sole charge, and thus his authority was made predominant in the south of Scotland. To revenge the capture of the sea-captain Andrew Barton [q. v.] by the English, Home, in 1513, with consent of the king, invaded Northumberland at the head of eight thousand men, and burnt and ravaged several towns and villages. Returning home heavily laden with spoil, and devoting all their attention to warding off attacks from the rear, they, on 13 Aug. 1513, fell into an ambush, and, being thrown into confusion by the sudden attack of the English archers, were completely routed, no fewer than five hundred being slain, and a great many taken prisoners, including Home's brother, Sir George. Irritated at the disaster, King James immediately resolved to take the field against England in person, and with a powerful force stormed a number of the border fortresses. On the approach of Surrey, he took up his

position on the hill of Flodden. At that fatal battle Home, along with Huntly, had command of the vanguard. By a furious charge at the commencement Home completely routed Edmund Howard, who, with one thousand Cheshire men and five hundred Lancastrians (*Letters of Henry VIII*, i. 444), had command of the right; but conceiving that the battle was already won, Home's men, who had followed far in pursuit, began, according to their border habits, to concentrate their energies on pillaging. Lindsay of Pitscottie states that Huntly, observing the desperate straits of the king, sent to Home to come to his rescue, but that Home replied, 'He does weill that does for himselff, for we have foughten our vangaird and wone the same, and thairfoir latt the rest doe thair pairtis as weill as we have done' (*Chronicles*, ed. 1814, p. 278). However this may be, Home and his followers took no further part in the conflict, and remained in ignorance of the result in the neighbourhood of the field of battle all night. On the morrow they found it deserted by both parties and the Scottish artillery standing without a guard on the hillside, but retired without any attempt to bring it with them. On 13 Oct. 1513 following Home's lands were ravaged by the English under Dacre (*Cal. State Papers*, Henry VIII, vol. i. entry 4529). For repression of disorders consequent on the minority of the king, Home was in April 1514 constituted chief justice on the south side of the Forth (*ib.* i. 4951), a position which greatly increased his influence, and rendered him a powerful rival of the Earls of Angus. Archibald Douglas, sixth earl of Angus [q. v.], had married the widow of the king, and Home, being of opinion 'that he would overrun all the whole countrie' (Lindsay, p. 289), convened a council of the nobles at Edinburgh, where he proposed the recall of the Duke of Albany to act as regent. The lords were somewhat reluctant to take so bold a step, but on Home consenting that his name should appear first, they immediately signed an agreement for Albany's appointment. Circumstances, however, soon occurred in connection with the election in 1514 of an archbishop to the see of St. Andrews which caused Home to ally himself against Albany. Angus supported the claims of his uncle, Gavin Douglas [q. v.], for the see, while Andrew Forman [q. v.], the nominee of the pope, had obtained the support of Lord Home; but the claims of Douglas were not persisted in, and finally John Hepburn [q. v.], prior of St. Andrews, the third claimant, who had been besieged by Angus in the archbishop's palace, came to terms, and withdrew his opposition to Forman's appointment. Nevertheless, to Hepburn the loss of this great preferment was permanently galling; and becoming one of the chief confidants of Albany, he revenged himself by poisoning the duke's mind against both Angus and Home. They therefore found it expedient to make common cause with each other. In accordance with a decision of the estates, Albany determined to obtain possession of the young king, but this was met by the queen with the proposal that he should be committed to the custody of four persons nominated by herself, her husband Angus and Home being two of these. The terms were rejected, and Albany resolved to besiege Stirling Castle, where the young king was under the care of his mother. Home was ordered to arrest Sir George Douglas [q. v.], the brother of Angus, but declined to do so, and returned to his border fortress at Newark, while Angus also retired to his own territories. Threatened by the forces of the regent, the queen at once surrendered, and she and the young king were sent to the castle of Edinburgh. On this, Home immediately entered into communications with Dacre, and raised a large force to co-operate with one to be sent to his assistance from England. Ordered by Albany to leave the kingdom, he replied by recapturing his castle of Home on 26 Aug. (*Cal. State Papers*, Henry VIII, ii. 861) and also the strong border fortress of Blackadder.

The queen, who had gone to Linlithgow on the plea that she was near her time of childbearing, now made her escape by the help of her husband Angus, and was escorted by some followers of Home to the fortress of Blackadder. The promised help from England failed to arrive, and Home, threatened by the formidable force under Albany, agreed, on the promise of an amnesty and pardon, to have a conference with Albany at Douglas. Albany is also stated to have made Home promises of high reward and promotion if he would leave the queen's party (*ib.* 1012). Probably it was these offers that finally determined him to consent to a personal interview, but immediately on arriving he was arrested (*ib.* 1086) and sent to the castle of Edinburgh, where he was placed under the charge of the Earl of Arran. Arran was persuaded by Home not only to permit him to escape, but to join him in his flight to the borders. Angus and the queen now left Home's fortress of Blackadder, and joined Home and Arran in Northumberland. On 15 Oct. 1515 Angus, Home, and Arran entered into a league, engaging themselves and their supporters to resist the regent, and to deprive

him of the custody of the young king. Not long afterwards the league was renounced by Arran. Angus and Home, finding that the English king would not give them any substantial support, came to terms with Albany, and returned to Scotland.

Home received a pardon on condition that he lived peacably on his estates, and ceased to intrigue with England. Not long afterwards Home and his brother William were summoned to a convention in September at Edinburgh to consider Scottish relations with England, but as soon as they entered the gates of the abbey of Holyrood, they were arrested on the charge of high treason. The exact nature of the accusation against them is doubtful. Buchanan asserts that both Home's private crimes and his former rebellions were insisted on, and that it was alleged that he had not done his duty at the battle of Flodden. The advice of the Prior Hepburn and Albany's desire to rid himself of a formidable foe best explain the sentence of death which was immediately pronounced. According to Leslie, Home was beheaded on 8 Oct. 1516, and his brother on the 9th, but Buchanan gives the dates as the 10th and 11th. Their heads were exposed on the Tolbooth of Edinburgh, where they remained till 1521, when they were taken down by Home of Wedderburn, and buried in Greyfriars churchyard. Home's title and estates were forfeited. In revenge for Lord Home's execution, Home of Wedderburn drew Antony Darcy, who had been made by Albany warden of the marches, into an ambuscade, and put him to death with savage cruelty, 9 Sept. 1517. By his wife, Agnes Stewart, Home had two daughters, Janet, married to Sir John Hamilton, natural brother of the Duke of Chatelherault; and Alison. His brother George [q. v.] was restored to the title and estates 12 Aug. 1522.

[Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.; Cal. State Papers, Henry VIII; Histories of Leslie, Buchanan, and Lindsay of Pitscottie; Douglas's Scottish Peerage (Wood), i. 734–5; Crawfurd's Officers of State, pp. 323–4. Crawfurd confounds him with his father, the second earl.] T. F. H.

HOME, ALEXANDER, fifth Lord Home (*d.* 1575), was the eldest son of George, fourth lord [q. v.] He was taken prisoner at the battle of Pinkie 9 Sept. 1547, and in order to save his life his mother on the 22nd delivered up his castle to the English, who, besides placing in it a powerful garrison, strengthened it by fortalices. While still a prisoner he succeeded to the estates and title by the death of his father from wounds received in a skirmish on the day preceding the battle of Pinkie. In the following year he recaptured his castle by a clever stratagem. He took part in the campaigns against the English, and assisted the French at the siege of Haddington (Leslie, *Hist. Scotl.* p. 200). On 2 April 1550 it was decreed by the council that Home, on account of the nearness of Home Castle to the borders, should keep it as a place of war, 'the king to support him as he plesis' (*Reg. P. C. Scotl.* i. 90). On the 19th of the same month he was appointed warden of the east marches (*ib.* p. 94). He had a charter of the office of balliary of Coldstream, 31 Dec. 1551.

Home was always a strong upholder of his own rights against any attempted encroachment by the English. His claim to the fisheries of the Tweed was the occasion in 1553 of some delicate diplomatic negotiations (*Cal. State Papers*, For. 1553–8, pp. 17–18). Along with James Douglas, earl of Morton, he was a commissioner for the treaty of Upsettlington in 1559. Home, if not a very strict catholic, never definitely became a protestant. To a great extent his political conduct was influenced by jealousy of England. He did not join the lords of the congregation, and in reply to the insinuating overtures made by the English government to induce him to do so he in January 1559–60 expressed to Sir James Croft a desire to remain neutral (*ib.* Scott. Ser. i. 130). About the end of April he came to the camp of the lords before Leith (*ib.* For. Ser. 1559–60, entry 1092; Scott. Ser. p. 146), but shortly afterwards he returned home (Scott. Ser. p. 148), probably owing to the efforts made by the French to win him to their side. After the return of Queen Mary to Scotland in 1561 he was made a privy councillor. During the earlier years of her reign he was a warm supporter of Mary, but refused to attend the celebration of private mass in her chapel (Randolph to Throckmorton, 26 Aug. 1561, in Knox, *Works*, vi. 128). He supported the queen's marriage with Darnley. Notwithstanding the threat of Bedford in September 1565 that if he levied any power against the lords he would enter his country with force (*Cal. State Papers*, Scott. Ser. ii. 827), Home joined the army of the queen in the 'roundabout raid,' accompanying the king, who led the battle (*Reg. P. C. Scotl.* i. 379). In the following year the queen visited his castles of Home, Wedderburn, and Langton, with a splendid retinue. Home withdrew from the queen's party as soon as marriage with Bothwell was proposed. He was naturally jealous of the advancement to such supreme influence of his principal rival in authority in the south of Scotland. Bedford, writing to Cecil, 3 Aug. 1566, states that Home and other gentlemen of the bor-

ders were prepared to resist any ulterior designs of Bothwell in connection with the visit of the queen to Jedburgh (*Illustrations of the Reign of Mary*, p. 164). Sir James Melville mentions that a plot projected by Bothwell and Huntly for the murder there of the Earl of Murray was frustrated by the arrival of Home with an armed force (*Memoirs*, p. 173). Home's name was absent from the bond signed in Ainslie's Tavern, Edinburgh, in favour of the marriage of Mary to Bothwell.

After the marriage Home joined the confederate nobles. When Mary and Bothwell reached Borthwick Castle, they made a fruitless endeavour to come to an agreement with him (Herries, *Memoirs*, p. 92). On the night of 10 June 1567 he, in company with the Earl of Morton, surrounded Borthwick Castle in the darkness with eight hundred men to effect Bothwell's capture; but Bothwell escaped through a postern gate, and Home and Morton, without venturing to take the queen prisoner, returned to the main body of the confederates at Edinburgh. Along with Morton he commanded the van of the confederates at Carberry Hill, and he and Morton received the queen when she surrendered herself to the lords. On the day following her entry into Edinburgh an attempt was made to raise a tumult to aid her escape; but this Home prevented by keeping the streets clear for three hours (Calderwood, *Hist. Church of Scotl.* ii. 364). Home signed the order for the committal of the queen to Lochleven. According to Morton he was present at the opening on 21 June of the silver casket containing the letters from Mary to Bothwell (Declaration of Morton in Henderson's *Casket Letters and Mary Queen of Scots*, p. 115). On 12 July Maitland conducted Throckmorton, the English ambassador, to Home's fortress of Fast Castle, Berwickshire. There Throckmorton, Home, and Maitland conferred together (*Cal. State Papers*, Scott. Ser. i. 251), and Home afterwards escorted Throckmorton back to Edinburgh with four hundred men. He was one of those who received the queen's demission of her crown, and whom she constituted a council of regency. At the coronation of the young prince James at Stirling on 26 July, Home, with Morton, took on his behalf the oath to maintain the protestant religion. On the escape of Queen Mary from Lochleven, Home foiled an attempt of the Hepburns to hold Dunbar Castle in her behalf, and at the head of six hundred spearmen fought in the van against her at the battle of Langside, 13 May 1568. According to Sir James Melville, who styles him the 'worthy Lord Hume,' he fought on foot with pike in hand very manfully, and was when struck down helped up 'by the laird of Sesford, his gud brother.'

At the beginning of January 1569 Home informed the governor of Berwick that certain Liddesdale men lay in wait on the borders for the regent Moray, who was returning from the Westminster conference. Home thus saved the regent from almost certain capture (Calderwood, ii. 476). According to Lord Herries, Maitland of Lethington, when accused of the murder of Darnley, was brought to Edinburgh and committed to the charge of Home, who, on the presentation of a counterfeit order signed by the regent, delivered him to Kirkcaldy of Grange, captain of the castle of Edinburgh (*Memoirs*, p. 118). Calderwood affirms, on the other hand, that Maitland was committed to the care of Alexander Hume of North Berwick (*Hist.* ii. 505).

Before long Home rejoined the party of Mary. The causes and circumstances of his defection from the party of James VI and the regent are somewhat obscure; but after Bothwell's flight the chief reason for his hostility to Mary was removed. According to his own deposition (printed in Henderson, *Casket Letters*, pp. 117–19), which seems substantially true, he offended the regent Moray after Maitland's apprehension by expressing disapproval of the regent's treatment of Maitland, but was afterwards on friendly terms with the regent, and did not leave the party of the king till Moray's death (January 1569–70). The occasion of his defection was, he stated, 'the skaith he sustenit of england.' Home signed the letter to the queen of England praying her to enter 'in such conditions with the queen's Majestie as may be honourable for all parties' (Calderwood, ii. 547–50), and he also attended a conference of the queen's friends held at Linlithgow on 10 April (*ib.* p. 553). Sir James Melville states, however, that Home did not openly dissever himself from the party of the king till 'the Erle of Sussex entred in the Merse with his forces, and tok [20 April 1570] the castell of Hom and Fals castell, full of richese and precious movables' (*Memoirs*, p. 228). Calderwood mentions that the capture of Home's castle by the English was quite contrary to Home's expectation; for he 'looked for greater favour at their hands, knowing them [Sussex and Drury] to have secretly espoused the cause of Mary's friends in England' (*Hist.* ii. 562). Buchanan, who gives an identical version of the matter, affirms that Home, forsaken by all his friends and relations, 'came with one or two in his company to Edinburgh, and shut up himself as a recluse in the castle

there' (*Hist. of Scotland*, bk. xx.) After the capture of his castle he had scarcely any choice but to take refuge in the castle of Edinburgh.

Thenceforth he was one of the most resolute supporters of the queen, acting virtually as Kirkcaldy's lieutenant during the siege of Edinburgh Castle. Along with Huntly, Home commanded a detachment sent by Kirkcaldy from the castle, who were defeated by the besiegers at the Borough Muir (Herries, *Memoirs*, p. 135). To revenge the defeat Home and Lord Claud Hamilton, with two hundred musketeers and one hundred horse, set out for Dalkeith against Morton, but were defeated and chased as far as Craigmillar, where, receiving reinforcements, they in turn routed the enemy (*ib.* p. 136). Not long afterwards Home was hurt in a skirmish and taken prisoner (*ib.* p. 137), but at the end of July 1571 he was exchanged for the laird of Drumlanrig. On 6 March 1572 he complained to Queen Elizabeth that Home Castle was kept from him, and begged that it might be restored to his wife (*Cal. State Papers*, Scott. Ser. i. 340). He continued resolute in his support of Kirkcaldy of Grange to the last, and on the capture of Edinburgh Castle was taken prisoner. Though convicted of treason he was not executed, but was confined in the castle. Sir James Melville states that he died shortly after being warded in the castle of Edinburgh (*Memoirs*, p. 256). According to the 'History of James the Sext' he was sent, owing to illness, to his own lodgings, and died in them on 3 Sept. 1573 (p. 145). But this is untrue. Home was a prisoner in Edinburgh Castle on 24 July 1574, when Lord Lindsay and Lord Hay of Yester obliged themselves, under a penalty of 20,000*l.*, that he should remain there until relieved, and while there should not attempt anything against the king, &c. (*Reg. P. C. Scotl.* ii. 409). From the retour of his son it appears that he died 11 Aug. 1575 (Douglas, *Peerage*, ed. Wood, i. 736). He married, first, Margaret, daughter of Sir Walter Ker of Cessford, Roxburghshire, by whom he had a daughter, Margaret, married to the fifth earl marischal; secondly, Agnes, daughter of Patrick, lord Gray, and widow of Sir Robert Logan of Restalrig, by whom he had a son, Alexander, sixth lord Home and first earl [q. v.], and a daughter, Isabel, married to Sir James Home of Eccles. Agnes, lady Home, subsequently remarried Thomas Lyon [q. v.] of Auldbar, the master of Glammis.

[Histories of Knox, Leslie, Calderwood, and Keith; Lord Herries's Memoirs of Queen Mary (Abbotsford Club); Hist. James the Sext (Bannatyne Club); Sir James Melville's Memoirs (Bannatyne Club); Illustrations of the Reign of Mary (Bannatyne Club); Cal. State Papers, Scott. Ser.; Cal. State Papers, For. Ser., Reign of Elizabeth; Reg. P. C. Scotl. vols. i–ii.; Douglas's Scottish Peerage (Wood), i. 735–6.]

T. F. H.

HOME or **HUME**, ALEXANDER, sixth Lord Home and first Earl of Home (1566?–1619), born about 1566, was son of Alexander, fifth lord Home [q. v.], by his second wife. On the death of his father in 1575 he was placed under the guardianship of Andrew, commendator of Jedburgh. The custody of the castle of Home had been committed by the regent Morton to the widow of the fifth lord, and on 30 Nov. 1578 she and her husband complained that the commendator refused to deliver it up. He was ordered to do so, but in December 1579 it was arranged that the castle should be retained by Lord Home and the commendator, his tutor, in his name (*Reg. P. C. Scotl.* iii. 250). In 1581 Alexander Hume of Manderston and others were ordered to restore to Home certain lands under a penalty of 500*l.* (*ib.* pp. 422–3). In July of the following year Home, as warden of the east marches, received a special commission to hold justiciary courts in his district (*ib.* p. 501). He was one of those who signed the band which resulted in the raid of Ruthven on 23 Aug. following. In a memorandum on the 'Present State of the Nobility of Scotland,' 1583, Home is described as 'a young man of xvii years of age, of a great living and many friends, although they all follow him not—Himself of no very good government or hope' (*Bannatyne Miscellany*, i. 68). In November 1583 a violent brawl occurred betwixt him and Francis Stewart Hepburn, fifth earl of Bothwell [q. v.], in the streets of Edinburgh (Calderwood, iii. 759). Both were ordered into ward, and Home was not released till 20 Jan. 1584–5 (*Reg. P. C. Scotl.* iii. 719). For a time he was a prisoner in Tantallon Castle, but in December was transferred to the castle of Edinburgh by way of the Nether Bow, so that he might see exposed there the head of one of his dependents, David Hume, captain of Stirling Castle (Calderwood, iv. 245).

Notwithstanding his hereditary jealousy of Bothwell, and his previous violent quarrel with him, Home, soon after obtaining his liberty, co-operated with him in the scheme for the restoration of the banished lords and the overthrow of Arran. Along with Bothwell, he fortified the castle of Kelso, which became the rendezvous of the insurgents. He was one of those received into favour by the king after Arran's fall. In the complaint

of the kirk's commissioners to the king in 1587, he is mentioned as one of the 'Papists and idolators' who had been promoted by the king to 'offices and benefits contrary to the acts of parliament' (*ib.* iv. 632). At the meeting of parliament in this year a quarrel occurred between Home and Lord Fleming on account of the latter being allowed by the council to vote before the other lords. Home challenged Fleming to a duel, but the combat was prevented by the citizens of Edinburgh, and the king subsequently reconciled them (*ib.* p. 640; Moysie, *Memoirs*, p. 65). After the fall of Arran the old jealousy between Home and Bothwell broke out anew. When the king in 1589 sailed to Denmark to convoy the Princess Anne to Scotland, they were specially charged to keep the peace towards each other, and while both of them were 'employed in particular charge of service,' they were required to keep within their own special bounds until the king's return (*Reg. P. C. Scotl.* iv. 423). Home, however, for a time befriended Bothwell when that nobleman fell into disgrace with the king. After Bothwell, on 22 June 1591, broke ward out of Edinburgh Castle, he dined the same evening with Home in Leith (Moysie, p. 86); and on account of his having openly joined Bothwell, proclamation was, on 2 Aug., made for his pursuit (*Reg. P. C. Scotl.* iv. 662). The proclamation was effectual, for soon after he went to Blackness Castle, and was reported to have turned an enemy of Bothwell (Calderwood, v. 138). Bothwell attributed the changed attitude of Home to the influence of the chancellor Maitland, but he was actuated largely both by a conviction that Bothwell's course was becoming desperate and by anticipation of a share in his forfeited lands. On 17 Nov. 1592 a convention of ministers sent a request to the king that he should remove Home, a professed papist, out of his company (*ib.* p. 178). The king answered 'he had no law for him to do so,' but after they had laid before him the dangers hanging over the church, he consented to the appointment of a commission to inquire into such matters. On more stringent measures being threatened against the catholics, Home, on 23 Jan. 1592–3, appeared before the presbytery of Edinburgh, and, professing himself a catholic, desired a conference (*ib.* v. 221). In June of this year he assisted James Gray, brother of Patrick, master of Gray, in forcibly carrying off a young heiress, guarding the High Street with his retainers till the deed was accomplished (*ib.* p. 252). After Bothwell's interview with King James in Holyrood Palace in July of this year, the king, regarding himself as practically a prisoner, entered into communications with Home to aid him to escape to Falkland, but the purpose of the king was accidentally discovered and frustrated by Bothwell. One of the conditions granted to Bothwell after he was purged by an assize was that Home should not repair to the king's company, but this condition was not kept, for Home was made captain of the king's bodyguard, and openly expressed his contempt for Bothwell and the whole race and name of the Stewarts, who, he said, 'dared not take one sillie bee out of the moss in his bounds without his will' (Bowes to Burghley, 13 Sept. 1593). Meantime, having failed to satisfy the demands of the kirk, Home was on 25 Sept. excommunicated by the synod of Fife. Nevertheless he remained in close company with the king, with whom he journeyed in October to Jedburgh, where a special meeting of the barons had been summoned (Calderwood, v. 269). On 22 Dec. he subscribed the confession of faith at the special instance of the ministers of Edinburgh (*ib.* p. 290), and at the assembly which met at Edinburgh in May of the following year he was, on professing sincere repentance and promising thenceforth to adhere to protestantism, absolved from excommunication (*ib.* pp. 316–21).

On 27 March previous he had received a commission for the pursuit of Bothwell. He accompanied the king in command of the horse when a skirmish took place with Bothwell near Arthur's Seat, but was driven back by a strong division of Bothwell's infantry, and compelled to retreat (*Hist. James the Sext*, p. 305; Calderwood, v. 297). At the opening of the parliament in May he accompanied the king to the Tolbooth, riding on his left hand (*ib.* pp. 329). At this parliament he was chosen a lord of the articles. After the banishment of Bothwell, his estates were divided chiefly among Home, Kerr of Cessford, and Scott of Buccleugh, Home obtaining the priory of Coldingham. He was one of the noblemen appointed in November 1596 to assist the lords of exchequer 'in ordering of the public affairs of the country' (*Reg. P. C. Scotl.* v. 338), and he was present with the king when he was besieged in the Tolbooth during the tumult of 18 Dec. of this year (*ib.* p. 362).

In April 1599 Home went abroad, and resigned the office of warden of the east marches, which was bestowed on Sir Alexander Home of Manderston (*ib.* v. 552). The cause of his absence abroad was supposed by some to be his appointment to a special embassy on behalf of the king to the papal court. For not appearing at a meeting con-

vened to take measures for the repression of disorder on the borders, he and others were summoned to appear on 11 Aug. 1600 at Falkland on pain of rebellion (*ib.* vi. 136). Home obeyed the summons. In the following year he and other nobles who had previously been catholics were subjected to more stringent superintendence by the authorities of the kirk, and an ordinance was made for confirming them in the truth (CALDERWOOD, vi. 115–23), but the commissioner appointed to wait on Home reported that he was out of the country (*ib.* p. 162). Home was one of the retinue who in 1603 accompanied King James to England on his accession to the English throne, the king on his way staying for a night at Home's castle of Dunglass. On 7 July the king constituted him lieutenant and justiciary over the three marches (*Reg. P. C. Scotl.* vi. 833). He was also sworn a privy councillor of England, and on 4 March 1605 was created Earl of Home and Lord Dunglass. Suspected anew of Roman catholicism, he was ordered in 1606 to confine himself in Edinburgh (CALDERWOOD, vi. 608). He died 5 April 1619.

He married first Christian, sister of William Douglas, earl of Morton, and relict of Laurence, master of Oliphant. She died without issue by Home. His second wife was Mary Sutton, eldest daughter of Edward, lord Dudley, by whom he had a son James, second earl of Home, and two daughters: Margaret, married to James, fifth earl of Moray; and Lady Anne, married to John Maitland, duke of Lauderdale.

[Reg. P. C. Scotl. vols. iii–viii.; Cal. State Papers, Scott. and Dom. Ser.; Hist. James the Sext; Histories of Calderwood and Spotiswood; Balfour's Annals; Douglas's Scottish Peerage (Wood), i. 735–6.] T. F. H.

HOME, DANIEL DUNGLAS (1833–1886), spiritualist medium, born near Edinburgh on 20 March 1833, was son of William Home, by Elizabeth McNeill, who came of a family supposed to be gifted with second sight. His father was a natural son of Alexander, tenth earl of Home. His surname was pronounced Hume. He was taken when about nine years old to Greeneville, Connecticut, by an aunt, Mrs. McNeill Cook, who had adopted him. He was a delicate, nervous, sensitive child, and a seer of visions. Soon after his mother's death, of which she is said to have had a presentiment, and he 'telepathic' warning, mysterious 'raps' were heard in his aunt's house. She called in the local clergy of all denominations to exorcise the supposed evil spirits, and, their prayers failing to put an end to the noises, turned Home, whom she suspected to be responsible for them, out of the house. The raps accompanied him. He found friends, however, who welcomed both him and the raps, and for the pleasure of hearing 'messages' spelt out of them by calling over the alphabet, and seeing their furniture move as if alive, gave him board and lodging. He soon became famous, and his séances were attended by Bryant the poet, Professor Wells of Harvard, Professor Hare of Philadelphia, and Judge Edmonds of the United States Supreme Court, all of whom publicly attested his good faith and the phenomena. Only once while in America, at the house of Ward Cheney, near Hartford, Connecticut, in 1852, is Home said to have been 'levitated,' i.e. raised in the air by some unknown force. Guitar-playing without hands, and autograph-writing and hand-shaking by a hand without a body, are said to have been observed at another séance at Hartford on 15 March 1855. In the following April Home landed in England, and Lord Brougham and Sir David Brewster held an informal séance at his hotel, Cox's, in Jermyn Street, London. Brougham kept silence as to what occurred, but Brewster admitted in the columns of the 'Morning Advertiser' that he had heard unaccountable rappings, and that 'the table actually rose, as appeared to me, from the ground.' Home held other séances at the houses of Dr. Garth Wilkinson and Mr. Rymer, a solicitor at Ealing, which were attended by (among others) Sir Edward Bulwer (afterwards Lord) Lytton and Robert Browning and his wife. Mrs. Browning is said to have believed; her husband disbelieved, and wrote 'Sludge the Medium' (first published in 1864). Some of the phenomena at these séances, in particular the shuddering, tilting, and turning of the chairs and tables, the articles on the latter keeping their place nevertheless, the playing of tunes on an accordion held by Home bottom upwards with one hand only, the levitation of the tables, the receipt of messages by raps, and so forth, were minutely described by Dr. Wilkinson in a letter to the 'Morning Advertiser' signed 'Verax,' reprinted in HOME's *Incidents in my Life*, pp. 70 et seq.) Home wintered in Florence, where he held many séances at an old villa, reputed to be haunted, then the residence of Mrs. Georgina Baker, a well-known member of the English colony. Only very fragmentary records of these séances have been preserved. On 5 Dec. 1855 his life was attempted as he was returning to his rooms late at night. He escaped, however, with a slight wound. For a year he abandoned holding séances, visited Naples and Rome, was received into the church of Rome, and had an audience of the pope. During 1857–8 he held séances

before the emperor and empress of the French at the Tuileries, Fontainebleau, and Biarritz, at Baden-Baden before the king of Prussia, and at the Hague before the queen of Holland. The scene of the first recorded instance of his levitation on European soil is placed at a château near Bordeaux, belonging to Madame Ducos, wife of an ex-minister of marine. At Rome in March 1858 he became engaged to Alexandrina, youngest daughter of the Count de Kroll, a general in the Russian service, and goddaughter to the Czar Nicholas; he married her at St. Petersburg on 1 Aug. (N.S.), Alexander II giving a diamond ring as a wedding present, to which he added another valuable ring on the birth of a son in May 1859. At London during 1860–1 Home held séances at the house of Thomas Milner Gibson [q.v.], president of the board of trade, whose wife he had met and converted on the continent. They were largely attended by the fashionable world, and described by Robert Bell in an article entitled 'Stranger than Fiction' in the 'Cornhill Magazine' for August 1860. Other séances were held at Home's house in Sloane Street, at William Howitt's house at Hampstead, at Lord Lytton's in Park Lane, and elsewhere.

Home was now at the zenith of his fame. Among his converts were Dr. Robert Chambers [q. v.], author of the 'Vestiges of Creation,' Dr. Lockhart Robertson [q. v.], editor of the 'Journal of Mental Science,' John Elliotson [q.v.], the eminent physiologist, and Dr. James Monby Gully [q.v.]. In February 1862 Home took his wife to the south of France for the benefit of her health, which had long been failing. She died on 3 July 1862 at Château Laroche, near Périgueux, in the Dordogne, then the residence of her brother-in-law, Count Koucheleff-Besborodka. For six months before her death she is said to have been constantly attended by 'a veiled female spirit.' In 1863 Home published an autobiographical fragment, entitled 'Incidents in my Life,' London, 8vo, to which Dr. Robert Chambers contributed an introduction and an appendix on the 'Connexion of Mr. Home's Experiences with those of Former Times,' and Mrs. Howitt a memoir of Mrs. Home. The bulk of the work was written by Mr. W. M. Wilkinson, solicitor, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, from information furnished by Home. A second edition, with a preface by Mr. Wilkinson, followed in 1864. It also appeared in French as 'Révélations sur ma Vie Surnaturelle,' Paris, 1863, 12mo. In America it ran through five editions, New York, 1864, 8vo. In January 1864 Home was summarily expelled from Rome as a sorcerer, though he was not holding séances. He returned to England, appealed to government for redress, and Roebuck advocated his cause in the House of Commons. The ministry, however, declined to interfere. In the autumn he gave a series of public readings in America. In May 1865 he returned to Europe, and held séances at the Tuileries, Peterhoff, and Strelna, the residence of the Grand Duke Constantine. A lawsuit with Count Koucheleff-Besborodka about his late wife's property caused him pecuniary embarrassment, and he returned to England, where he lectured on spiritualism at Willis's Rooms (15 Feb. 1866), and founded, in conjunction with Dr. Elliotson and S. C. Hall, the Spiritual Athenæum, a society for the propagation of spiritualism. Home received a small salary as secretary, and lived at the rooms of the society, 22 Sloane Street. Soon afterwards a wealthy widow named Jane Lyon, of no social position, adopted him as her son, and assigned to him 60,000*l.* stock by irrevocable deed of gift, upon which he assumed the name of Lyon-Home. Mrs. Lyon, however, repented of her bargain, and instituted a chancery suit for restitution of the gift, alleging that Home had obtained it by 'spiritual' influence. Her specific allegations broke down on cross-examination, but Vice-chancellor Giffard decided in her favour, on the ground that Home's repute as a medium laid on him the burden of supporting the gift, and that he had failed to do so. The Spiritual Athenæum soon died a natural death. Before the London Dialectical Society in 1869 Lord Lindsay, afterwards Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, F.R.S. [see Lindsay, Alexander William Crawford, Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, 1812–1880], and Lord Adare, now Earl of Dunraven, attested several instances of Home's levitation, and of his handling fire with the naked hand without being burned. The latter phenomenon is also attested by Mrs. S. C. Hall in a letter to Lord Dunraven (cf. Home, *His Life and Mission*, p. 784). During 1869–70 Home was much in the provinces, giving public readings. He is said to have read poetry with great spirit. On a visit to Edinburgh in one of these years he gave a séance at the house of Dr. Doun (cf. P. P. Alexander, *Spiritualism: a Narrative with a Discussion*, Edinburgh, 1871, 8vo). In the autumn Home followed the German army from Sedan to Versailles, where he was publicly recognised by the king of Prussia. In the spring of 1871 he held séances before the emperor of Russia at the winter palace, St. Petersburg, and other séances in the presence of Professor Von Boutlerow of the Academy of Science, and Dr. Karpovitch, an eminent medical man, both of whom attested the

phenomena. He also lectured on spiritualism. On his betrothal to a lady of the noble family of Aksakoff the emperor gave him a magnificent sapphire ring set in diamonds. On his return to England in March he submitted at the house of Mr. Crookes, F.R.S., to a series of experiments designed to test his pretensions. The experiments were conducted in full light. Mr. Crookes was convinced of their genuineness, and published accounts of them in the 'Quarterly Journal of Science' for 1871 and 1874, reprinted as 'Researches in the Phenomena of Spiritualism,' London, 1874, 8vo. Home's second marriage took place at Paris in October 1871. After a brief visit to England he returned with Madame Home to St. Petersburg, where Professor Von Boutlerow conducted a series of experiments confirming the results reached by Mr. Crookes. An article descriptive of two of Home's London séances appeared under the heading 'Spiritualism and Science' in the 'Times' of 20 Dec. 1872, and led to a long correspondence. The same year Home published a second volume of 'Incidents in my Life,' bringing the materials for his biography down to the close of the Lyon case.

His health began to fail in 1872. His last years were spent abroad, chiefly at Nice and Switzerland. In 1877 he published 'Lights and Shadows of Spiritualism,' London, 8vo, a work partly historical, partly expository, and partly polemical, in which Howitt collaborated. He died at Auteuil on 21 June 1886, and was buried at St. Germain-en-Laye. Home had issue by his first wife a son, by his second a daughter, who died in infancy. In person he was tall and slim, with somewhat irregular features and blue eyes. Home was not a professional medium, and scrupulously abstained from taking money for his séances. His history presents a curious and as yet unsolved problem.

[Home's Incidents in my Life, London, 1863, 8vo, 2nd ser. London, 1872, 8vo; Lights and Shadows of Spiritualism, London, 1877, 8vo; Madame Home's D. D. Home; his Life and Mission, London, 1888, 8vo, and the Gift of D. D. Home, London, 1890, 8vo; Quarterly Review, October 1871.] J. M. R.

HOME, Sir EVERARD (1756–1832), surgeon, born at Hull on 6 May 1756, was son of Robert Boyne Home, army surgeon, afterwards of Greenlaw Castle, Berwickshire, and of Mary, daughter of Colonel Hutchinson. He became a king's scholar of Westminster School in 1770, and was elected to Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1773, but almost immediately resigned his scholarship to become a pupil of John Hunter, the surgeon, who married his only sister (Welch, *Alumni Westmonast.* pp. 397–8; Home, *Life of Hunter*, pp. xxi, xxii). Home assisted Hunter in many of his anatomical investigations, studying under him at St. George's Hospital, and in the autumn of 1776 he partly described Hunter's collection. Having qualified at Surgeons' Hall in 1778, he was appointed assistant surgeon at the newly finished naval hospital at Plymouth. Later he went to Jamaica as staff surgeon, whence he returned in August 1784, and went on half-pay. He resumed his assistancy with Hunter, was elected fellow of the Royal Society in 1785, and in 1788 received the gold medal of the Lyceum Medicum Londinense (a society founded by Hunter and Dr. George Fordyce [q. v.]) for a dissertation on the 'Properties of Pus.' In 1786 he took charge of Hunter's patients while Hunter was ill, and lived in Hunter's house from this time till 1792, when he married and removed to a few doors off. In 1787 Home was appointed assistant surgeon under Hunter at St. George's Hospital. In 1790–1 he lectured for Hunter, and in 1792 definitely succeeded him as lecturer on anatomy. He was elected surgeon to St. George's Hospital after Hunter's death in 1793, was joint executor with Dr. Baillie to Hunter's will, and in 1793–4 he saw through the press Hunter's important work 'On the Blood, Inflammation, and Gunshot Wounds.' Home obtained a large surgical practice, and became keeper and afterwards one of the trustees of the Hunterian collection (1817). He was chosen a member of the court of assistants of the College of Surgeons in 1801, member of the court of examiners in 1809, master in 1813, and president (the first who bore that title) in 1821. From 1804 to 1813, and again in 1821, he was professor of anatomy and surgery at the college, but did not lecture till 1810, giving another course in 1813; in 1814 and in 1822 he was Hunterian orator. His influence at the college as Hunter's brother-in-law and executor was great, and not always beneficial. By patent dated 2 Jan. 1813 he was made a baronet, and in 1808 sergeant-surgeon to the king. He was in 1821 made surgeon to Chelsea Hospital, where he died at his official residence on 31 Aug. 1832, aged 76. He had resigned the surgeoncy to St. George's Hospital in 1827, and was made consulting surgeon.

Home married in 1792 Jane, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Tunstall, and widow of Stephen Thompson, by whom he had two sons, Sir James Everard Home, born in 1798, afterwards captain R.N., and William Archibald Home, and four daughters. His portrait was painted by Sir W. Beechey, from which, presumably, an engraving is given, prefixed

to the first volume of his 'Lectures on Comparative Anatomy,' 1814.

Home was a good practical surgeon, and was genuinely attached to the study of comparative anatomy. His earlier papers, published in the 'Philosophical Transactions,' were of considerable value, and he often delivered the Croonian lecture before the Royal Society, but in his later years the Society printed many insignificant or worthless papers by him.

The great blot upon Home's memory is his destruction of Hunter's manuscripts. Shortly before the Hunterian collection was delivered to the College of Surgeons in 1800, Home had the many folio volumes and fasciculi of manuscripts containing descriptions of the preparations, and of investigations connected with them, conveyed by William Clift [q. v.], the curator, to his own house. For many years afterwards the college begged Home to produce the catalogue, which, refusing the co-operation of others, he promised to draw up unaided; but a synopsis only was printed in 1818. Meanwhile Home was more or less using these manuscripts in preparing his numerous papers for the Royal Society (see Sir B. C. Brodie, *Autobiography*, pp. 163–5). In July 1823 Home told Clift that he had destroyed Hunter's papers, and had almost set fire to his house in the process. Clift, in his evidence in 1834 before the parliamentary committee on medical education, said that he knew Home had used these papers very largely in writing the third volume of his 'Comparative Anatomy.' Home alleged that Hunter, when he was dying, ordered him to destroy these papers, but this was impossible, as Home was not present, and he had admittedly kept the papers thirty years after Hunter's death. Clift further testified that he had frequently transcribed parts of Hunter's original papers and drawings into the papers which were to appear in Home's own name. Some few portions of the manuscripts which escaped destruction were afterwards recovered [see Hunter, John].

Besides over one hundred papers in the 'Philosophical Transactions,' some of which were reprinted separately, Home wrote: 1. 'A Dissertation on the Properties of Pus,' London, 1788, 4to. 2. 'A short Account of the Life of John Hunter, prefixed to Hunter's Treatise on the Blood, Inflammations, and Gunshot Wounds,' London, 1794, 4to. 3. 'Practical Observations on the Treatment of Strictures in the Urethra and in the Œsophagus,' London, 1795; 2nd edit., vol. i. 1797, vol. ii. 1803, vol. iii. 1821, the latter volume containing also an account of gouty attacks on the urethra, and a new mode of performing the high operation for stone; 3rd edit. of vol. i., 1805. 4. 'Practical Observations on the Treatment of Ulcers on the Legs, considered as a branch of Military Surgery,' London, 1797, 8vo; 2nd edit., enlarged, 1801. 5. 'Observations on Cancer, connected with Histories of the Disease,' London, 1805, 8vo. 6. 'J. Hunter's Treatise on the Venereal Disease,' edited by Sir E. Home, London, 1810, 4to. 7. 'Practical Observations on the Treatment of the Diseases of the Prostate Gland,' vol. i. 1811, vol. ii. 1818, London, 8vo. 8. 'Lectures on Comparative Anatomy, in which are explained the Preparations in the Hunterian Museum,' London, 4to, 1814, vol. i. text, vol. ii. plates, from drawings by W. Clift; these lectures were delivered in 1810 and 1813. Vols. iii. (text) and iv. (plates), containing lectures delivered in 1822, were published in 1823, with many microscopical drawings by Bauer, and anatomical drawings by Clift; vols. v. and vi. (supplementary), published in 1828, contain additional researches. Although this work is without system or true scientific insight, it is still of interest as containing many of the results of Hunter's investigations. 9. 'On the Formation of Tumours, and the peculiarities in the Structure of those that have become Cancerous, with their Mode of Treatment,' London, 1830, 8vo.

[Gent. Mag. October 1832, vol. cii. pt. ii. p. 384; English Encyclopædia, Supplement, 1872; Home's Life of John Hunter, 1794; Ottley's Life of Hunter, 1835; Sir W. Jardine's Life of John Hunter (Naturalist's Library, x. 78–80); W. Clift's evidence before the parliamentary medical committee, Lancet, 11 July 1835, pp. 471–6, 488, 489; Sir B. C. Brodie's Autobiog., 1865, passim; Brodie's Hunterian Oration for 1837; Hunter's Posthumous Essays and Observations, copied by W. Clift, and arranged and revised by Sir R. Owen, 2 vols. 8vo, London, 1861, with appendix by W. Clift. See also Jesse Foot's Review of Home's Practical Observations on the Prostate Gland, London, 1812; Thomas Whately's Observations on Home's Treatment of Strictures of the Urethra, London, 1801.] G. T. B.

HOME, FRANCIS (1719–1813), professor of materia medica at Edinburgh, third son of an advocate residing at Eccles, Berwickshire, was born on 17 Nov. 1719. He studied medicine at Edinburgh University, and was one of the founders of the Royal Medical Society there. From 1742 to 1748 he served as surgeon of dragoons in Flanders in the seven years' war, studying at Leyden during the intervals of the campaigns. Leaving the army, he graduated M.D. at Edinburgh in 1750, with a treatise on intermittent fever, and became a fellow of the Edinburgh College

of Physicians. After practising medicine for some years at Edinburgh, and obtaining in 1757 a gold medal for an essay on the principles of agriculture, given by the Edinburgh Society for the Improvement of Arts and Manufactures, he was appointed in 1768 the first professor of materia medica in the university, the subject being then dissociated from botany. He held this post till 1798, and as one of the clinical professors of medicine at the infirmary experimented on the actions of several novel drugs, which he introduced into practice. He first called attention to croup as a distinct disease in his tractate on the subject, which Dr. Squire, in Reynolds's 'System of Medicine,' 1866, i. 236, terms a 'careful and most philosophical inquiry,' deciding the dependence of the symptoms on pathological changes in the larynx and trachea. As a professor he speculated somewhat rashly, but carefully treated the physical characters and mode of administration of drugs. His 'Principia Medicinæ' was a valuable work in its day, and was used as a text-book by several continental professors. He died on 15 Feb. 1813, aged 94. His son James is separately noticed.

Home wrote: 1. 'Dissertatio de Febre Intermittente,' Edinburgh, 1750, 4to; republished in Smellie's 'Thesaurus Medicus,' 1778. 2. 'Experiments on Bleaching' (an essay to which a gold medal was awarded by the trustees for the improvement of manufactures in North Britain, and which was translated into French and German), Edinburgh, 1756. 3. 'The Principles of Agriculture and Vegetation,' Edinburgh, 1757; 3rd edition, 1759; French translation, Paris, 1761; German translation, Berlin, 1779. 4. 'Principia Medicinæ,' Edinburgh, 1758; 3rd edition, 1770. 5. 'Medical Facts and Experiments,' Edinburgh, 1759. 6. 'An Inquiry into the Nature, Cause, and Cure of the Croup,' Edinburgh, 1765; French translation, 1810, by F. Ruette. 7. 'Methodus Materiæ Medicæ,' Edinburgh, 1770, 12mo. 8. 'Clinical Experiments, Histories, and Dissections,' Edinburgh, 1780; 3rd edition, London, 1783.

[Kay's Edinburgh Portraits, 1838, i. 249; Sir A. Grant's Story of Edinburgh University, ii. 424.] G. T. B.

HOME, GEORGE, fourth Lord Home (*d.* 1547), was the brother of Alexander, third lord Home [q. v.], and the second son of Alexander, second lord Home [q. v.] On the execution of his brother in 1516 he took refuge in England, but through the energy of his kinsman, Sir George Home of Wedderburn, and in terms of an agreement between Sir George Home and the Duke of Albany, was on 12 Aug. 1522 formally restored to his title and to such lands as were in the possession of the crown. On 25 June 1526 a summons of treason was issued against him for not assisting Archibald Douglas, sixth earl of Angus [q. v.], at days of truce, but on the case being called he was declared innocent, a private understanding having been come to that he should in future lend his support to Angus. At Hallidon Hill in the following July it was chiefly by his action that the attempt of Scott of Buccleugh to take the king out of the hands of Angus was frustrated. He was returning home from escorting the king when, learning of the appearance of Buccleugh's force, he returned to the assistance of Angus, and put Buccleugh to flight. His support of Angus was, however, a matter of temporary policy. On the escape of the king from the hands of Angus in 1528, Home, with the Earl of Argyll, commanded the force which compelled him to take refuge in England. When Northumberland, in the winter of 1532, made a raid on the south-eastern counties of Scotland, Home gathered a large force with the design of attacking him at the pass of 'Billy Myre,' but he was compelled to forego his plan when the friends of Angus, on the plea that the enterprise was too hazardous, deserted him, leaving only a thousand men under his command (*Cal. State Papers*, Henry VIII, vol. v. entry 1635). In 1542 Home, in command of four hundred border spearmen, assisted the Earl of Huntly in defeating at Haddenrig a strong English force under Sir James Bowes, captain of the east marches, and subsequently rendered important service, along with Huntly and Seton, in holding in check the large force raised by Norfolk to avenge Bowes's defeat. In the army raised to resist the English invasion of 1547, Home commanded a body of fifteen hundred light horse, which on 8 Sept. showed themselves on the hill of Fauside and endeavoured to provoke an attack. In this they were successful, Lord Grey, contrary to orders, charging them at full speed with a thousand men-at-arms. The superior weight of the English horse decided the conflict, the Scottish borderers, notwithstanding a stubborn resistance, being not only routed but almost decimated. Home was thrown from his horse and so severely injured that he died shortly after his removal to Edinburgh.

By his wife Mariota, second daughter and coheiress of Patrick, sixth lord Halyburton, Home had two sons, Alexander Home, fifth lord [q. v.], and Andrew Home, who died without issue, and a daughter Margaret, married to Sir Alexander Erskine of Gogar, Midlothian.

[Histories of Leslie, Calderwood, and Lindsay of Pitscottie; Cal. State Papers, Henry VIII; Douglas's Scottish Peerage (Wood), i. 735.]

T. F. H.

HOME or **HUME**, SIR GEORGE, EARL OF DUNBAR (*d.* 1611), lord high treasurer of Scotland, was the third son of Alexander Home of Manderston, who commanded a body of horse against Queen Mary at Langside in 1568. His mother was Janet, daughter of George Home of Spott. He was brought to court by his relative Alexander, sixth lord Home [q. v.], and by his tact and abilities rapidly acquired favour and influence. At first his name appears in historical documents as George Home of Primroknows, but from the time he received the patrimony of his uncle, George Home of Spott, in 1593, he was known as 'of Spott.' On 18 March 1584-5 he was declared innocent of the accusation brought against him by Home of Wedderburn, of holding communication with the Ruthven raiders (*Reg. P. C. Scotl.* iii. 729); and the king's confidence in him was shortly afterwards more conclusively manifested by his being appointed a gentleman of the bedchamber. He accompanied the king to Denmark in 1589, when he went there to convoy his bride to Scotland (SIR JAMES MELVILLE, *Memoirs*, p. 372). On 4 Nov. of the following year (MOYSIE, *Memoirs*, p. 85) he received the honour of knighthood, and he was about the same time made master of the wardrobe, having, according to Sir James Melville, 'shot out quietly William Keith,' earl marischal, from that office (*Memoirs*, p. 372). As Francis Stewart Hepburn, fifth earl of Bothwell [q. v.], had in 1584 slain his brother David, Home was one of the most steadfast opposers of Bothwell's recall. He was, moreover, a constant friend and ally of the chancellor Maitland. In the articles of agreement drawn up between the king and Bothwell in 1593, Home's name appears among those of the anti-Bothwellians who should be required to absent themselves from court till the meeting of the parliament in November (CALDERWOOD, v. 258). He adhered to the 'cubicular courtier' party, and was prominent among those who, on 17 Dec. 1596, through jealousy of the Octavians, stirred up a riot in the streets of Edinburgh. He was one of the special privy councillors chosen on 10 Dec. 1598 to sit in Holyrood Palace on Tuesdays and Thursdays to assist the king in discharge of business. On 31 July 1601 he was appointed one of the componitors to the lord high treasurer (*Reg. P. C. Scotl.* vi. 276), and on the resignation of the treasurer in the following September he was appointed his successor.

On the accession of James VI to the English throne in 1603, Home attended him in his progress southwards to London. On 1 June of this year he received a grant of the office of keeper of the great wardrobe for life (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1603–10, p. 13), and on 27 Sept. a grant of the manor and castle of Norham, and also of the fishings of the river Tweed (*ib.* p. 41). On 7 July of the following year he was sworn a privy councillor of England, and created an English peer by the title of Baron Home of Berwick; and on 3 July 1605 he was made Earl of Dunbar in the Scottish peerage. From this time Dunbar shared with Lord-chancellor Dunfermline [see SETON, ALEXANDER, EARL OF DUNFERMLINE] the chief management of Scottish affairs, being generally retained by the king in England as his chief Scottish adviser, and despatched to Scotland as the king's special representative when matters of importance were under consideration. If not primarily responsible for initiating the king's ecclesiastical policy in Scotland, he carried out that policy with strenuous zeal and devotion, contriving nevertheless with great dexterity to partly mask his exact aims. He professed to act towards the presbyterians as their mediator with the king in modifying and softening the rigour of his proposals, and succeeded to some extent in persuading them that his mediation was not ineffectual.

Along with the Earl of Dunfermline, Dunbar was sent to Scotland in January 1605–6 to act as assessor in the famous trial at Linlithgow of six of the ministers—for some time warded in Blackness—who had been concerned in holding a general assembly at Aberdeen, contrary to the king's interdict. Dunbar professed to James Melville that to himself personally the mission was a painful one, and that he would give 1,000*l.* to see the king satisfied without injury to the kirk or the honest men warded in Blackness (CALDERWOOD, vi. 374). These professions were, however, merely intended to facilitate a reconciliation practically on the king's own terms. When his overtures to the ministers were spurned, he did not scruple to strain the law unduly in order to secure a verdict for the king. It was only by a careful selection of the jury, and after much tampering with them, that nine of the fifteen were induced to bring in a verdict of guilty. After the verdict Dunbar used every effort to persuade the ministers to 'confess a fault,' assuring them, in such a case, of the king's ready pardon; but, as before, his mediation was rejected. The verdict virtually pronounced it high treason to resist the jurisdiction of the king and council in religious matters. It

was the initial step in the establishment of episcopacy in Scotland. The next steps were taken at the Red parliament, held at Perth in the following July. Dunbar had direction of its arrangements, and succeeded in passing the two important ecclesiastical acts 'anent the king's majesty's prerogative' and 'anent the restitution of the estate of bishops.' At the same parliament an act was passed ratifying, in favour of Dunbar, his possession of the earldom of Dunbar and other lands. It was partly through the persuasion of Dunbar, with whom James Melville had a consultation, that the eight presbyterian ministers summoned to the ecclesiastical conference at Hampton Court agreed to attend it. Dunbar treated them in London with great kindness, sending them five hundred merks apiece for their expenses, and using every other means to induce them to alter their attitude towards episcopacy. He, however, declined to grant them a private conference with himself (*ib.* vi. 589). Dunbar was present at the ecclesiastical convention held at Linlithgow in December 1606, and in his majesty's name thanked the convention for their attendance and for their deliberations. To 'facilitate the business intended' Dunbar is stated to have distributed forty thousand merks 'amongst the most needy and clamorous of the ministry' (Balfour, *Annals*, ii. 18). Remaining in Edinburgh over Christmas, he somewhat scandalised 'the godly' by the 'great solemnity' with which he kept the day (Calderwood, vi. 630).

On 4 March 1606 the council of Scotland wrote letters to the king and the council of England recommending that Dunbar should be appointed single commissioner of the borders for both kingdoms (*Reg. P. C. Scotl.* vii. 486). The recommendation was acted on, and at two justiciary courts held in September he 'condemned and caused hang above 140 of the nimblest and most powerful thieves in all the borders' (Balfour, *Annals*, ii. 17). On 19 Dec. the council of Scotland were required to direct the principal border towns in Scotland to aid him in his duties as commissioner (*Reg. P. C. Scotl.* vii. 505). On 20 May 1608 he was installed a knight of the Garter at Windsor (Balfour, *Annals*, ii. 25). In the end of June of this year he came to Scotland as commissioner to the assembly of the kirk, to be held at the end of the following July at Linlithgow. He was accompanied by certain English divines, who were to assist him in his endeavours to remove objections against episcopacy, and, according to current rumour, was entrusted with a large sum of money to be distributed as bribes. The policy which he meanwhile adopted was to avoid disputes regarding the merits of the rival policies. This he cleverly accomplished by directing the chief attention of the assembly towards methods for checking the spread of popery.

Dunbar played a part of doubtful honesty in two important political trials. In August 1608 he specially exerted himself to obtain from George Sprott a confession of his connection with the Gowrie conspiracy. On this confession George Sprott was executed, and Dunbar's conspicuous presence at the execution caused much adverse comment, 'it being surmised,' according to Calderwood, 'that it was only to give a sign when his speech should be interrupted, and when he should be cast over the ladder' (*Hist.* vi. 780). Dunbar occupied an equally equivocal position in relation to the proceedings against Lord Balmerino [see Elphinstone, James, first Lord Balmerino]. As Balmerino's confession before the English privy council could not be produced as evidence against him in a Scottish court, Dunbar undertook to induce him to plead guilty. This he accomplished by promising that Balmerino should not suffer in life or estate. Probably he was authorised by the king to make the promise, and did so in good faith. But Balmerino, who was led to expect that confession would fully condone his offence, was, after being sentenced to death as a traitor, ordered to confine himself to his own house, and full liberty was denied him till his death.

On 24 April 1609 Dunbar caused some scandal among the presbyterians by making at Berwick a solemn feast with great pomp and ceremony on the 'Lord's day' in honour of St. George, the patron saint of England (Calderwood, vii. 18). On the occasion he was also 'served as one of the knights of the Garter by lords, knights, barons, and gentlemen of good ranks' (*ib.*) On the 4th of the following May, as one of the king's commissioners, he attended an ecclesiastical conference at Falkland, held to consider the external government and discipline of the kirk. About the end of July he held a justice court at Dumfries for the trial of border thieves, several of whom were executed.

His appointment as sole commissioner for the borders had been thoroughly successful, the joint authority in Scotland and England being the first effectual means of quelling the old feuds and rooting out the old habits of plunder. Dunbar was also, on 6 Feb. 1609, appointed one of the commissioners of the isles (*Reg. P. C. Scotl.* viii. 743), and was chosen a member of the new Scottish privy council of thirty-five members, reconstituted on 13 Feb. of the following year (*ib.* p. 815).

In the same February he was named a member of the newly established ecclesiastical court of high commission for the province of Glasgow (*ib.* viii. 417). On 19 Aug. he was constituted 'sole and full intromitter of his Majestie's revenues and casualties, &c., and regulator of the entire revenues of Scotland, in order to avoid the abuses occasioned by a multiplicity of offices' (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. Ser. 1603–10, p. 629). He was nominated a commissioner of the general assembly summoned by the king 'out of grace and in the interests of peace and concord,' and appointed to meet at Glasgow on 8 June 1610. Through his dexterous management, aided by the expenditure of a considerable sum of money in bribes, the alteration of the forms and method of church government practically amounted to the entire superseding of presbyterianism by episcopacy. At the conclusion of these deliberations he returned in September to London. He died at Whitehall on 30 Jan. 1611, according to Calderwood, 'not without suspicion of poison.' He was just 'about to solemnize magnificently his daughter's marriage with the Lord Walden.' He purposed to celebrate St. George's day following in Berwick, where he had almost finished a sumptuous and glorious palace (*History*, vi. 153). His funeral was solemnly performed at Westminster in April following, but his body was embalmed, and, after being placed in a coffin of lead, was sent to Scotland to be buried in the collegiate church of Dunbar. Here an ornate and elaborate monument has been erected to his memory, with his figure as a knight in armour in the attitude of prayer.

Archbishop Spotiswood, who was naturally inclined to take a favourable view of Dunbar's policy in Scotland, describes him as 'a man of deep wit, few words, and in his majesty's service no less faithful than fortunate.'

By his wife Catherine, daughter of Sir Alexander Gordon of Geicht, and granddaughter of Cardinal Beaton, Dunbar had two daughters: Anne, married to Sir James Home of Coldingknows, Berwickshire, by whom she had a son Sir James, third earl of Home [q. v.]; and Elizabeth, married to Theophilus Howard, lord Walden, afterwards second Earl of Suffolk [q. v.]

[Reg. P. C. Scotl. vols. iii–viii.; Cal. State Papers, Scott. Ser.; Cal. State Papers, Dom. Ser.; Sir James Melville's Memoirs (Bannatyne Club); Moysie's Memoirs (Bannatyne Club); Balfour's Annals; Histories of Calderwood and Spotiswood; Gardiner's Hist. of England; Crawfurd's Officers of State, pp. 397–8; Douglas's Scottish Peerage (Wood), i. 453–4.] T. F. H.

HOME, HENRY, Lord Kames (1696–1782), Scottish judge, son of George Home of Kames, Berwickshire, a country gentleman of small fortune, was born at Kames in 1696. His mother was a daughter of Mr. Walkinshaw of Barrowfield, and granddaughter of Robert Baillie (1599–1662) [q. v.], principal of the university of Glasgow. He was educated at home under a private tutor named Wingate, who taught him little, and about 1712 was bound by indenture to a writer of the signet at Edinburgh. After an interview with Sir Hew Dalrymple, then president of the court of session, to whose house he had been sent one evening on business, Home determined to become an advocate. He thereupon set to work to repair the defects of his early education, and having applied himself to the study of mathematics, natural philosophy, logic, ethics, and metaphysics, as well as law, was called to the Scottish bar on 19 Jan. 1724. At first he was not very successful. In 1728, however, he published his 'Remarkable Decisions of the Court of Session from 1716 to 1728,' a carefully executed work, which drew attention to Home's abilities. From this time his progress was assured. On the death of Patrick Campbell of Monzie, Home was appointed an ordinary lord of session, and took his seat on the bench on 6 Feb. 1752 with the title of Lord Kames. In 1755 he became a member of the board of trustees for the encouragement of fisheries, arts, and manufactures of Scotland, and was shortly afterwards chosen one of the commissioners for the annexed estates. On 15 April 1763 he also became one of the lords of the justiciary court in the place of Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto, promoted to the post of lord justice clerk. Home sat on the bench for over thirty years, exercising his judicial functions, in spite of his increasing infirmities, until within a few days of his death. On the day the court rose for the Christmas vacation, 1782, he took an affectionate farewell of each of his brethren, and on leaving the court-room cried in his usual familiar tone, 'Fare ye a' weel, ye bitches!' He died on 27 Dec. 1782, aged 86, and was buried in the churchyard of the parish of Kincardine, Perthshire, where an immense white marble monument was erected to his memory.

Kames was an ingenious and voluminous writer, with a considerable knowledge of law and a great taste for metaphysics. His style, however, is crabbed and wanting in variety, while his learning is frequently superficial and inaccurate. Dr. Johnson formed a poor opinion of him. When Boswell, boasting of the advancement of literature in Scotland,

exclaimed, 'But, sir, we have Lord Kames,' Johnson replied, 'You *have* Lord Kames. Keep him, ha, ha, ha! We don't envy you him' (Boswell, *Johnson*, ii. 53). His 'Essays on the Principles of Morality and Natural Religion,' though written with the object of combating some of Hume's doctrines, raised suspicions of his own orthodoxy, and a formal charge of heresy was brought against him before the presbytery of Edinburgh, which was, however, dismissed. Dugald Stewart considered that Kames's 'Elements of Criticism' possessed, 'in spite of its numerous defects both in point of taste and of philosophy, infinite merits' ('First Preliminary Dissertation,' *Encyclop. Brit.*, 8th edit., i. 222). Johnson styled it 'a pretty essay . . . though much of it is chimerical,' and Goldsmith flippantly said that it was 'easier to write that book than to read it' (Boswell, *Life of Johnson*, i. 393–4, ii. 90).

'As a judge,' Tytler observed, 'his opinions and decrees were dictated by an acute understanding, an ardent feeling of justice, and a perfect acquaintance with the jurisprudence of his country' (*Memoirs*, i. 208). Tytler ascribes his severity in criminal cases to his innate abhorrence of vice (*ib.* ii. 2). In person Kames was extremely tall and thin, and his countenance, 'though not handsome, was animated and intelligent,' and kindly in expression (*ib.* ii. 329). His vivacity was always great, and he even indulged in practical jokes. His humour was coarse, and his language on the bench often unseemly. Sir Walter Scott makes an allusion to this peculiarity of Kames in the first chapter of 'Redgauntlet,' and Cockburn relates that when Kames 'tried Matthew Hay, with whom he used to play at chess, for murder at Ayr in September 1780, he exclaimed when the verdict of guilty was returned, "That's checkmate for you, Matthew!"'—an anecdote which was wrongly fathered on Braxfield by Lockhart in the first edition of his 'Life' of Scott (Cockburn, *Memorials*, 1856, p. 117). During the vacations Kames occupied much of his time in superintending the operations of his farm servants, 'directing and even aiding their labours' (*Memoirs*, i. 155). As an amateur agriculturist he acquired considerable reputation, and his 'Gentleman Farmer' was a valuable addition to the general stock of agricultural knowledge. He improved with notable success that portion of the moss of Kincardine which formed part of the Blair Drummond estate (*Encyclopædia Britannica*, 3rd edit., xii. 389–97). At Blair Drummond also he formed a winter garden on an original plan.

He married in 1741 Agatha, younger daughter of James Drummond of Blair Drummond, Perthshire. His wife succeeded in 1766 to the estate of Blair Drummond. Their only son, George Home-Drummond, married, on 11 Oct. 1782, Janet, daughter of the Rev. John Jardine, D.D., an Edinburgh minister, and died on 28 Oct. 1819, leaving issue. The present possessor of the estate is Charles Stirling-Home-Drummond-Moray, who possesses a portrait by D. Martin of his great-grandfather, Lord Kames (cf. *Cat. Loan Exhibition of Scottish National Portraits*, Edinburgh, 1884, No. 509). An engraving from an original drawing of Kames by D. Martin, then in the possession of A. F. Tytler, lord Woodhouselee, forms the frontispiece to the first volume of the 'Memoirs' (1814), and two etchings of Kames will be found in the first volume of Kay's 'Original Portraits' (Nos. 5 and 132). There is also a portrait of Kames by an unknown artist in the Scottish National Portrait Gallery (*Catalogue*, No. 34*). Kames contributed three papers to 'Essays and Observations Physical and Literary, read before the Philosophical Society in Edinburgh,' 1771 (i. 1–78, iii. 68–79, 80–99), and was the author of the following works: 1. 'Remarkable Decisions of the Court of Session from 1716 to 1728,' Edinb., 1728, fol. 2. 'Essays upon several Subjects in Law, scil. Jus tertii, Beneficium Cedendarum actionum, Vinco Vincentem. Prescription,' anon., Edinburgh, 1732, 8vo. 3. 'The Decisions of the Court of Session from its first institution to the present time. Abridged and digested under proper heads in form of a Dictionary. Collected from a great number of Manuscripts never before published, as well as the Printed Decisions,' Edinb., 1741, fol., 2 vols.; second edition, ditto. Vols. iii. and iv. were compiled by Alexander Fraser Tytler, an edition of which appeared in 1797, Edinb., fol.; and a 'Supplement to Volumes Third and Fourth of the Dictionary of Decisions, containing all the omitted cases, abridged and digested under proper heads,' by T. M'Grugor, was published anonymously in 1804, Edinb., fol. 4. 'Essays upon several Subjects concerning British Antiquities, viz. I. Introduction of the Feudal Law into Scotland. II. Constitution of Parliament. III. Honour, Dignity. IV. Succession or Descent. With an Appendix upon Hereditary and Indefeasible Right. Composed anno MDCCXLV.,' anon., Edinb. 1747, 8vo; the second edition, London, 1749, 8vo; the third edition, with additions and alterations, Edinb., 1763, 12mo; another edition, Edinb., 1797, 12mo. 5. 'Essays on the Principles of Morality and Natural Religion, in two parts,' anon., Edinb., 1751, 8vo; the

second edition, with alterations and additions, London, 1758, 12mo; the third edition, published later, is not anonymous; translated into German, Leipzig, 1772, 8vo. 6. 'Principles of the Law of Scotland,' Edinb., 1754, 8vo, two vols. 7. 'Objections against the Essays on Morality and Natural Religion Examined,' anon., Edinb., 1756, 8vo. 8. 'Statute Law of Scotland,' abridged, with historical notes, Edinb., 1757, 8vo; second edition, Edinb., 1779, 8vo. 9. 'Historical Law-Tracts,' anon., Edinb., 1758, 8vo, two vols.; second edition, London, 1761, 8vo; third edition, with additions and corrections, Edinb., 1776, 8vo; fourth edition, with additions, 1792, 8vo. The essays on criminal law and property contained in the above were translated into French by M. A. Bouchaud, Paris, 1766, 12mo. 10. 'Principles of Equity,' anon., Edinb., 1760, fol.; second edition, corrected and enlarged, Edinb., 1767, fol.; third edition, Edinb., 1778, 8vo, two vols.; a new edition, Edinb., 1825, 8vo. 11. 'Introduction to the Art of Thinking,' &c., 1761, 12mo; frequently reprinted. 12. 'Elements of Criticism, in three vols.,' Edinb., 1762, 8vo; the second edition, with additions, &c., Edinb., 1763, 8vo, three vols.; the third edition, with additions, &c., Edinb., 1765, 8vo, two vols.; the fourth edition, with additions, Edinb., 1769, 8vo, 2 vols.; the fifth edition, Edinb., 1774, 8vo, two vols.; the sixth edition, with the author's last corrections and additions, Edinb., 1785, 8vo, two vols.; the seventh edition, &c. (with portrait), Edinb., 1788, 8vo, two vols.; the eighth edition, Edinb., 1807, 8vo, two vols.; translated into German, Leipzig, 1763–6, 8vo; ditto, 1772, 8vo; abridged by A. Jamieson, London, 1823, 8vo; 'An Abridgment of "Elements of Criticism" . . ., third edition,' edited by John Frost, &c., Philadelphia, 1833, 12mo. 13. 'Progress of Flax-husbandry in Scotland,' anon., Edinb., 1766, 8vo. 14. 'Remarkable Decisions of the Court of Session from the year 1730 to the year 1752,' anon., Edinb., 1766, fol. 15. 'An Historical Dissertation concerning the Antiquity of the English Constitution,' Edinb., 1768, 8vo. 16. 'Sketches of the History of Man,' anon., Edinb., 1774, 4to, two vols.; considerably improved in a second edition, Edinb., 1778, 8vo, four vols.; another edition, Dublin, 1774–75, 12mo, four vols.; third edition, Dublin, 1779, 8vo, two vols.; considerably enlarged by the last additions and corrections of the author, Edinb., 1788, 8vo, four vols.; another edition, Basil, 1796, 8vo, four vols.; another edition, Glasgow, 1802, 12mo, four vols.; another edition, Edinb., 1813, 8vo. A portion of book i. was published in Philadelphia under the title of 'Six Sketches on the History of Man,' &c., 1776, 8vo. 17. 'The Gentleman Farmer; being an attempt to Improve Agriculture by subjecting it to the test of Rational Principles,' Edinb., 1776, 8vo; the second edition, with . . . additions, Edinb., 1779, 8vo; fourth edition, Edinb., 1798, 8vo; the sixth edition, 'to which is added a supplement containing An Account of the Present State of Agriculture and of the Improvements recently introduced,' Edinb., 1815, 8vo. 18. 'Elucidations respecting the Common and Statute Law of Scotland,' Edinb., 1777, 8vo; a new edition, Edinb., 1800, 8vo. 19. 'Select Decisions of the Court of Session from the year 1752 to the year 1768; collected by a Member of the Court,' Edinb., 1780, fol. 20. 'Loose Hints upon Education, chiefly concerning the Culture of the Heart,' Edinb., 1781, 8vo; second edition, enlarged, Edinb., 1782, 8vo. 21. 'An Essay on the Hereditary and Indefeasible Right of Kings; composed in the year 1745,' Edinb., 1797, 8vo.

[Tytler's Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the Hon. Henry Home of Kames (these volumes contain several letters from Hume, Dr. Franklin, Mrs. Montagu, and others to Kames); Smellie's Literary and Characteristical Lives, pp. 119–48; Brunton and Haig's Senators of the College of Justice, pp. 515–17; Boswell's Life of Johnson, edited by G. B. Hill; Kay's Original Portraits, i. 14–16, 323–4; Chalmers's Biog. Dict., xviii. 101–8; Anderson's Scottish Nation, ii. 486–8 (with portrait); Chambers's Biog. Dict. of Eminent Scotsmen, ii. 274–8 (with portrait); British Critic, 1808, xxx. 23–41, 149–70; Scots Mag. 1782 xliv. 670, 1801 lxiii. 451–7; European Mag. 1790, xviii. 323–4 (with portrait); Burke's Landed Gentry, 1879, i. 481–2; Watt's Bibl. Brit.; Halkett and Laing's Dict. of Anon. and Pseud. Lit.; Advocates' Library Cat.; Brit. Mus. Cat.; Notes and Queries, 2nd ser. xii. 225, 377, 3rd ser. x. 30, 7th ser. viii. 228, 254, 397.] G. F. R. B.

HOME, SIR JAMES, OF COLDINGKNOWS, third EARL OF HOME (*d.* 1666), was eldest son of Sir James Home of Coldingknows, by his wife Lady Anne Home, eldest daughter and coheiress of George Home, earl of Dunbar. He was sixth in descent from John Home of Whiterigs and Ersilton, second son of Alexander, master of Home, son of Alexander, first lord [q. v.] He became third earl of Home on the death of James, second earl, without issue in 1633. On 22 May 1636 he received by patent from Charles I a ratification of all the honours, privileges, and precedencies formerly enjoyed by the two earls of Home, to him and his heirs male. Along with Lord Lindsay, afterwards Earl of Craw-

ford, he, in name of the nobility, ministry, barons, burgesses, &c., protested openly at the market-cross of Edinburgh against the king's proclamation of 19 Feb. 1638 (Spalding, *Memorials*, i. 85; Gordon, *Scots Affairs*, i. 32; Balfour, *Annals*, ii. 250). Gordon classes him among those of the commissioners in 1638 who were professed covenanters, or quickly afterwards declared for the covenant (*Scots Affairs*, i. 109). On 22 March of the following year he, in company with other leaders of the covenanters, went at the head of a thousand musketeers to Dalkeith House, and compelled the lord treasurer, Traquair, to deliver it up, when they discovered concealed in it an immense quantity of ammunition and arms (Balfour, ii. 321), and also the regalia, crown, sceptre, and sword, which they carried with them to Edinburgh (Rushworth, *Historical Collections*, ii. 908).

Notwithstanding his covenanting leanings, Home disapproved of the extreme policy of the Marquis of Argyll, attached his name in June 1641 to the band at Cumbernauld (Band, in Robert Baillie, *Letters and Journals*, ii. 468), and from this time gave the king his constant support. On 17 Nov. of this year he was nominated a member of the privy council (Balfour, *Annals*, iii. 67), but his name was deleted by the estates on the ground that he was opposed to the covenanters (*ib.* p. 148). For violently dispossessing Sir Patrick Hepburn of Waughton of Fast Castle and the adjacent lands of Wester Lumsden he was, in 1644, fined in the sum of 20,000*l.* Scots. Along with five other noblemen he voted against rendering the 'raising of armes' punishable by 'forfaultry,' and also against a similar punishment for 'holding houses against the estates of the country' (*ib.* iii. 200). In 1648 Home, in command of the Berwickshire regiment, served under the Duke of Hamilton in his expedition into England, which resulted in the disastrous rout at Preston. After the capture of the castle of Edinburgh in 1650 Cromwell sent Colonel Fenwick to seize Home Castle. Home was absent, but to the summons for surrender Cockburn, the governor, replied, 'As for Home Castle, it stands on a rock.' But soon after the assault began Cockburn surrendered, and the castle was garrisoned by Cromwell's soldiers. On 27 March 1651 Home was nominated by King Charles colonel for the shire of Berwick and the Merse (Balfour, *Annals*, iv. 278), his regiment forming part of the seventh brigade (*ib.* 301). After the final triumph of Cromwell in Scotland, Home's estates were forfeited. On the restoration of Charles II in 1660 he went to London as one of a special deputation to represent to the council and parliament 'the grievances of this oppressed kingdom' (Nicoll, *Diary*, p. 279). In 1661 he was reinstated in his estates, and was named a member of the Scottish privy council. In 1664 he was appointed a member of the high commission for the execution of the law in church affairs. He died in December 1666.

By his wife, Lady Jane Douglas, daughter of William, second earl of Morton, Home had three sons: Alexander, fourth earl, who died without issue in 1674; James, fifth earl, who died without issue in 1687; and Charles, sixth earl, who took a prominent part in opposing the union, but died, while the result was still pending, on 20 Aug. 1706. Sir Thomas Hope, in his 'Diary,' frequently refers to some curious negotiations he had with the Countess of Home in regard to the compromising of a process by means of bribes.

[Spalding's Memorials of the Troubles (Spalding Club); Gordon's Scots Affairs (Spalding Club); Balfour's Annals; Whitelocke's Memorials; Robert Baillie's Letters and Journals (Bannatyne Club); Nicoll's Diary (Bannatyne Club); Douglas's Scottish Peerage (Wood), i. 738.] T. F. H.

HOME, JAMES (1758–1842), professor of medicine at Edinburgh University, son of Francis Home (1719–1813) [q. v.], succeeded his father in 1798 as professor of materia medica at Edinburgh. He was so successful that he raised the attendance at his class from 50 to 310 students, although the lectures were given at 8 A.M. in winter. In 1821, on the death of Dr. James Gregory (1753–1821) [q. v.], he obtained the professorship of physic after a severe contest; his political views (which were tory) agreed with those of the majority of the town council, the patrons. He was sixty-three years old, and failed from the first in his new post. Latterly his class-room was a scene of great disorder. He continued to lecture until his death in 1842. He was a good clinical teacher. His only publication was a 'Dissertatio . . . de Scorbuto,' &c., Edinburgh, 1781.

[Grant's Story of Edinburgh University, ii. 412, 424; Life of Sir R. Christison, i. 76–8, 276.] G. T. B.

HOME, JOHN (1722–1808), author of 'Douglas,' was born on 21 Sept. 1722, at Leith, the port of Edinburgh. His father, who was distantly connected with the earls of Home, was town-clerk of Leith. John was educated at the grammar school of Leith, and, with a view to the church, at the university of Edinburgh. He is described in his youth as handsome and lively, and was popular with his companions, among whom were Robertson, afterwards the historian, Adam Ferguson,

and Alexander Carlyle. By the presbytery of Edinburgh he was licensed a probationer of the kirk in 1745, the year of the rebellion. On the approach of the rebel army Home enlisted in the college company of volunteers formed for the defence of Edinburgh. When the surrender of the city was decided on, he and a few companions made their way to Dunbar, where Sir John Cope gave them a reconnoitring mission, which came to an end with the battle of Prestonpans. Home next joined a regiment of volunteers raised by the town of Glasgow, in which he held the rank of lieutenant, and with which he was present at the battle of Falkirk (17 Jan. 1746). With some of his comrades he was taken prisoner and confined in Doune Castle, but under his leadership the whole party effected a daring escape. On 11 Feb. 1747 he was inducted minister of Athelstaneford in East Lothian, in succession to Robert Blair [q. v.], author of 'The Grave.' Home did not live at the manse (*New Statistical Account*, &c.), but in the village, and was often absent on visits to friends, at whose houses his lively manners made him always a welcome guest. As a minister he joined the broad church party, of which his friend Robertson became the leader, and he formed a close intimacy with David Hume the philosopher [q. v.], who belonged to the same family as himself.

Soon after his settlement at Athelstaneford, Home completed his tragedy of 'Agis,' founded on the life of Agis in Plutarch, one of his favourite authors. He took it to London towards the close of 1747, and offered it to Garrick, who summarily rejected it. Home expressed his disappointment in a plaintive apostrophe (in verse) to Shakespeare's statue in Westminster Abbey. Hume thought that 'Agis' showed Home's taste to have been 'corrupted by the imitation of Shakespeare,' but (according to Hume) it was 'much approved' by Pitt, Lyttelton, and the Duke of Argyll (Burton, i. 392). Before returning to Scotland Home paid a short visit at Winchester to a friend, Barrow, who had escaped with him from Doune Castle. The poet Collins was another guest, and Collins inscribed to him in friendly terms, with a prediction of his ultimate success in tragedy, his 'Ode on the Popular Superstitions of the Highlands of Scotland,' some of his knowledge of which he doubtless owed to Home's conversation [see Collins, William].

After his return to Scotland, Home was introduced by Lord Milton [see Fletcher, Andrew, Lord Milton] to Archibald Campbell, duke of Argyll, through whom he came to know the Earl of Bute. Bute treated him with every consideration. Meanwhile Home was engaged on his tragedy of 'Douglas,' founded partly on the then popular Scottish ballad of 'Childe Maurice,' the 'Gil Morris' of Percy's 'Reliques.' Hume thought highly of the drama, like other Edinburgh friends who read and revised it in manuscript. Again, in February 1755, Home travelled to London on horseback, and offered his tragedy to Garrick, who refused it. Home's Scottish friends advised its performance in Edinburgh. It was accordingly put in rehearsal at the theatre in the Canongate, which although unlicensed was tolerated, and had a fairly good company of performers. The rehearsals were attended by many distinguished persons; but the statement that at one of them the parts were performed by Robertson, Blair, Home himself, Hume, and other celebrities seems to be apocryphal. The first public performance took place on 14 Dec. 1756. The piece was received with enthusiasm, and had a long and successful run. But the ruling party in the kirk regarded the enterprise as an outrage. They were opposed on principle to theatrical representations, and that 'Douglas' should have been written by a minister, and its performance attended by other ministers, seemed to them serious aggravations of the offence. Portions of the play were denounced, too, as profane. A war of pamphlets ensued. Alexander Carlyle [q. v.], one of the ministers who attended the performance, was prosecuted by the kirk. Home himself was cited to appear before the presbytery of Haddington, but delayed obeying the summons.

In February 1757 he went to London, and on 14 March Rich produced 'Douglas' at Covent Garden, Barry playing Young Norval, and Peg Woffington Lady Randolph. Its success was decided, and it was published. Gray said that it had 'retrieved the true language of the stage, which had been lost for two hundred years.' Hume described it in the 'dedicatory preface' of his 'Four Dissertations' addressed to Home (1757) as 'one of the most interesting and pathetic pieces that was ever exhibited in any theatre,' and he credited Home with 'the true theatric genius of Shakespeare and Otway, refined from the unhappy barbarism of the one and licentiousness of the other' (Hume, *Philosophical Works*, ed. Grose and Green, iii. 66). Sheridan, father of the wit and politician, and then manager of the Dublin Theatre Royal, sent Home, as the author of 'Douglas,' a gold medal of some value, but Johnson angrily declared that there were not 'ten good lines in the whole play' (Boswell, *Johnson*, ed. 1848, p. 390). While in England Home paid a visit to Bute at Kew, where he was well received, and was probably introduced

to the Princess of Wales, Augusta, mother of George III. 'The Princess,' according to Horace Walpole, writing 27 May 1757, 'gave Home 100*l.* a year' (*Letters*, ed. Cunningham, iii. 78). On Home's return to Scotland the proceedings against him were resumed by the presbytery, but were cut short by his resignation of his charge on 7 June 1757, two days after he had preached at Athelstaneford a farewell sermon, which 'drew tears from many of his people' (Postscript to *Scots Magazine*, 1757, p. 274). In 1770, when he built himself a house not far from Athelstaneford, his former parishioners brought the stones for the building, and would not accept any payment (Mackenzie, i. 34).

Soon after his resignation Home was appointed private secretary to Lord Bute, and became tutor of the Prince of Wales, afterwards George III. In this position he had no difficulty in procuring Garrick's acceptance of the previously rejected 'Agis.' Garrick brought it out, and played a principal part in it at Drury Lane on 21 Feb. 1758. Good acting and powerful influence kept it for some time on the stage (Genest, iv. 515). It brought the author from 500*l.* to 600*l.* (Nichols, *Illustr. Lit.* vii. 249). Bute took the Prince of Wales twice to see it. But Gray wrote contemptuously of it, and lamented its marked inferiority to 'Douglas.' In the same year Home met at Moffat James Macpherson, and, delighted with his Ossianic fragments, encouraged him to make further discoveries of a like kind. Macpherson left Home in his will 2,000*l.* (*Biog. Dram.* i. 362). On 21 Feb. 1760 Home's 'Siege of Aquileia' was produced at Drury Lane by Garrick, who played in it and had great hopes of its success, but in that he was disappointed. In the following July Voltaire's 'L'Écossaise' was produced at the Théâtre Français, and, in one of his freaks of pseudonymity, Voltaire alleged that it was a translation from the English of 'M. Home, pastor of the church of Edinburgh, already known by two fine tragedies produced at Edinburgh.' It does not appear that Home took any notice, or was even aware of, this attempt at mystification.

In 1760, too, Home published his three tragedies in a volume dedicated to the Prince of Wales, who on ascending the throne in the same year gave him a pension of 300*l.* a year from his privy purse. At the instance of his friends Bute procured for him in 1763 the sinecure office of conservator of Scots privileges at Campvere in Holland, with a salary of another 300*l.* a year. As its accredited representative at Campvere, Home acquired *ex officio* a seat in the general assembly of the kirk which he went from London regularly to attend, speaking occasionally in support of the church policy of his friend Dr. Robertson. When Bute resigned the premiership, Home ceased to be his secretary, but they still maintained friendly relations. On 23 Feb. 1769, Garrick produced at Drury Lane Home's 'Fatal Discovery,' the characters in which were Ossianic or Erse. The prejudice in London against Bute and the Scotch was still so strong that Garrick induced Home to conceal his authorship of it, and an Oxford student attended the rehearsals as its author. But Home did not allow the secret to be kept, and after the drama had been played for eleven nights with indifferent success, Garrick was compelled to withdraw it.

In the year of his marriage (1770) he acquired on a long lease the farm of Kilduff in East Lothian, and built the mansion in which he generally resided for ten or twelve years. On 27 Jan. 1773 his tragedy 'Alonzo' was produced by Garrick at Drury Lane, and, thanks to the acting of Mrs. Barry, ran for eleven nights, and achieved a greater success than any of his dramas, excepting 'Douglas.' Horace Walpole (*Letters*, v. 448) dismisses it contemptuously as 'the story of David and Goliath worse told than it would have been if Sternhold and Hopkins had put it into metre.'

In April 1776 Home, then in London, started in the company of Adam Smith for Edinburgh to see Hume, whose health was failing. They unexpectedly met Hume at Morpeth, on his way to London, and Home accompanied the invalid to Bath. Home recorded in a diary Hume's sayings and doings during these journeys (printed by Mackenzie, i. 168–82, and in Burton's *Hume*, ii. 495, 504). Probably during his visit to Bath Walter Scott, then a boy, was introduced to Home (Lockhart, *Scott*, ed. 1850, p. 7). Scott was afterwards a frequent guest at his villa near Edinburgh (*ib.* p. 38). In July Home accompanied Hume back to Edinburgh, and the latter, before dying in August 1776, added to his will the codicil leaving to Home 'ten dozen of my old claret at his choice, and a single bottle of that other liquor called port.' 'I also leave to him,' Hume proceeds, 'six dozen of port, provided that he attests under his hand, signed John Home, that he has himself alone finished that bottle at two sittings. By this concession he will at once terminate the only two differences that ever arose between us concerning temporal matters.' David preferred port to claret, John claret to port. When a high duty on French wine was enforced in Scotland, Home expressed his disgust in a well-known epigram condemning port as poison.

On 21 Jan. 1778 appeared, and signally

failed, the last of Home's acted dramas, 'Alfred.' In the same year he indulged his old military tastes by entering the South fusiliers, a regiment raised by Henry, duke of Buccleuch. Even after more than one fall from his horse, which did some permanent injury to his brain, it was with difficulty that his friends persuaded him to abandon soldiering. In 1779 he left Kilduff and settled in Edinburgh, where he was received with veneration, and he liberally entertained the surviving friends of his youth. Scott has given a pleasing account of his hospitalities (*Misc. Works*, i. 835-6). In 1802 appeared his last work, 'The History of the Rebellion of 1745,' dedicated by permission to the king. He had originally intended it for posthumous publication, but he modified its tone, to its disadvantage from every point of view, in order to fit it for publication in his lifetime and for acceptance by George III. The cruelties of the Duke of Cumberland after Culloden, for instance, are omitted, but the work has some historical value as a record of Home's personal experiences. He died in his eighty-sixth year, 5 Sept. 1808, at Merchiston, near Edinburgh, after some years of much bodily and mental infirmity.

In 1770 Home made a happy, although childless, marriage with Mary, daughter of William Home, minister of Foggo from 1758 to 1785 (Hew Scott, *Fash. Eccl. Scot.* pt. ii. 415). The lady was not personally attractive. Hume is said to have asked him 'how he could ever think of such a woman,' and to have received the reply, 'Ah! David, if I had not, who else would have taken her?' (Hume's *Letters*, p. 321).

Home's collected works were published in 1822, edited with a memoir by Henry Mackenzie, author of 'The Man of Feeling.' The collection omits some minor pieces printed in vol. ii. of 'Original Poems by Scottish Gentlemen,' 1762, as well as a 'letter by A. T., Blacksmith' on the public worship of the church of Scotland (London, 1759; 2nd edition, Edinburgh, 1826), which has been doubtfully ascribed to Home. A portrait by Raeburn is in the National Portrait Gallery.

[Home's Works with Henry Mackenzie's memoir; Scott's Miscellaneous Prose Works, 1841, vol. i., 'Life and Works of John Home;' Life in Encycl. Brit., 9th edition; Chambers's Biog. Dict. of Eminent Scotsmen; Burton's Life of David Hume, 1846; Letters of David Hume to Strachan, 1888; Autobiography of Dr. Alexander Carlyle, 1860; New Statistical Account of Scotland, 1845, vol. ii., 'Haddingtonshire;' Sir Walter Scott's Journal, ed. Douglas, 1890, i. 372, 384; authorities cited.] F. E.

HOME, ROBERT (*d.* 1836?), painter, son of Robert Boyne Home, army surgeon, afterwards of Greenlaw Castle, Berwickshire, and brother of Sir Everard Home, bart. [q.v.], was for some time a pupil of Angelica Kauffmann, R.A., and studied art at Rome. In 1770 and 1771, and again in 1778, he exhibited portraits at the Royal Academy. About 1778 he went to Dublin, where he practised for some years as a portrait-painter, and was a frequent contributor to exhibitions there. In 1781 he sent from Dublin to the Royal Academy 'Zadig discovering Astarte,' which was afterwards engraved by F. Haward. In 1789 he returned to London, and shortly afterwards went to India. Home settled at Lucknow, was for several years chief painter to the king of Oude, and amassed a considerable fortune by painting ceremonial pictures. He eventually retired to Calcutta, where he resided for the remainder of his life, and died about 1836. In 1797 he sent home to England for exhibition at the Royal Academy 'The Reception of the Mysore Princes as Hostages by the Marquis Cornwallis' and 'The Death of Colonel Morehouse at the Storming of Bangalore.' At Hampton Court there is a painting by Home of 'The Shah Zumeen, King of Oude, receiving Tribute,' presented by Sir Everard Home in 1828. Home made numerous topographical drawings in India, and published in 1794 'Select Views in Mysore, the Country of Tippoo Sultan,' representing scenes in the campaign, and in 1796 six views of Seringapatam, to illustrate 'A Description of Seringapatam, the Capital of Tippoo Sultan.' Home painted in India full-length portraits of Marquis Wellesley as commander-in-chief, and of the Duke of Wellington (as Colonel Wellesley) when governor of Mysore. Both portraits have been engraved. Home's portraits were well drawn and painted, but not of surpassing interest; many of them were engraved. He had two sons in the Indian army, one of whom fell at the battle of Sobraon.

[Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Seguier's Dict of Painters; Royal Academy Catalogues.] L. C.

HOME, ROBERT (1837–1879), colonel royal engineers, born in the island of Antigua, West Indies, on 29 Dec. 1837, was eldest son of Major James Home, who served for some years in the 30th regiment, and afterwards settled in Ireland as a land-agent. Robert Home was early thrown on his own resources, and when, for a short time during the Crimean war, commissions in the artillery and engineers were thrown open to pub-

lic competition without the necessity of passing through the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, he succeeded in obtaining one in the royal engineers, and was gazetted lieutenant on 7 April 1856. After serving at Chatham and in Nova Scotia, he was one of the first to join the new staff college at Sandhurst. On the conclusion of the course of study there, he was attached at Aldershot to the other three arms of the service successively, so as to complete his training for the staff. In 1862 he went to Portland, and was employed in the new defences. After his promotion to captain on 9 Dec. 1864 he was sent to Canada, where he wrote a very able report on the defence of the frontier against invasion, which attracted the attention of the authorities at home. The following year he was appointed to the staff at Aldershot as deputy-assistant quartermaster-general. The ability he displayed in this post led to further special employment. In 1870 he became secretary of the royal engineers committee (a standing scientific committee), and in the following year he was appointed to the topographical department of the war office, which developed later into the intelligence branch.

In 1873 he was selected by Sir Garnet (now Lord) Wolseley to be the commanding royal engineer of the Ashantee expedition, and in this pre-eminently engineers' and doctors' campaign he proved himself as able in the field as at the desk, his energy and force of character enabling him to overcome manifold difficulties encountered in preparing the way for the march to Coomassie. For his services Home received the brevet of lieutenant-colonel, the war medal, and the companionship of the Bath. On his return from Africa he resumed his duties at the intelligence branch. The scheme for the mobilisation of the army and the 'regulations for the organisation of the communications of an army in the field' were his work, and he rendered good service as the secretary and moving spirit of many war-office committees. On 1 April 1876 he succeeded Major (now Sir Charles) Wilson as assistant quartermaster-general at headquarters.

During the Russo-Turkish war, when there was risk of this country being drawn into the struggle, Home's opinion was frequently sought, and great weight attached to it in military circles. Towards the end of 1876 he was sent to Turkey to report on the defence of Constantinople. His able despatches gained him a brevet-colonelcy, and the masterly knowledge he had acquired of the politico-military situation made him the trusted adviser of the highest authorities. In 1877 he was a second time sent to the East, on this occasion as British commissioner for the delimitation of the boundaries of Bulgaria. He had all but completed the work when he contracted typhoid fever, and came home to die in London on 29 Jan. 1879, at the age of forty-one. He married, in February 1864, a daughter of J. Hunt, a Dublin barrister, who survived him with six children, four sons and two daughters.

Home's real work (according to the 'Times' of 31 Jan. 1879) was known to 'a comparatively limited circle, but that circle comprised most of those to whose hands the destinies of the empire have been entrusted during the last two administrations. . . . It will be found that most of the statesmen who have been engaged in the difficult work of the last few years attribute no small importance to the assistance derived from Colonel Home's genius and grasp of facts.'

Home achieved his first literary success in a little anonymous pamphlet on army administration. His principal work, 'A Précis of Modern Tactics,' was at the time of its publication (1873) one of the very few English books on the subject, and it still remains the best in our language. He translated Baron Stoffel's 'Military Reports' in 1872, and a French work on the 'Law of Recruiting' in the same year. He was at one time a frequent contributor to the 'Quarterly Review,' 'Macmillan's Magazine,' and other periodicals. He was a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, and an associate of the Society of Telegraph Engineers. A stained-glass window was placed to his memory in Rochester Cathedral by public subscription.

[Despatches; Corps Records; Times, 31 Jan. 1879.] R. H. V.

HOME, WILLIAM, eighth Earl of Home (*d.* 1761), second son of Alexander, seventh earl, by his wife, Lady Anne, second daughter of William Ker, second marquis of Lothian, succeeded his father in 1720. He obtained a cornet's commission in the second regiment of dragoon guards 13 May 1735, and a troop in Churchill's dragoons in May 1740. In July 1743 he received a captain's commission in the third regiment of dragoon guards, with which he served on the continent. Being in Scotland at the time of the rebellion in 1745, he offered his services to Sir John Cope after he landed at Dunbar, only bringing with him two body servants. Along with the Earl of Loudon he was sent forward by Cope to mark out a camp near Musselburgh, but they returned soon after with the news that the highland army were in full march towards them. At

the battle of Prestonpans (21 Sept. 1745), Home, with Loudon, assisted Cope in his vain attempt to rally the dragoons. He was afterwards appointed to the command of the Glasgow volunteer regiment of six hundred foot, which in December was sent to the defence of Stirling. In 1749 he was promoted major of the third regiment of foot-guards, in 1750 colonel of the 48th foot, and in 1752 colonel of the 29th foot. On 16 April 1757 he was made governor of Gibraltar. His term of office was uneventful. He died at Gibraltar 28 April 1761, being then a lieutenant-general of the army. At the election of 1741, and on several subsequent occasions, he was chosen a representative peer of Scotland. He was married, 25 Dec. 1742, to Mrs. Laws of Albemarle Street, London, but had no issue, and was succeeded by his brother Alexander, ninth earl.

[Home's and Chambers's Histories of the Rebellion; Douglas's Scottish Peerage (Wood), i. 739; Scots Mag. 1761, xxiii. 279.] T. F. H.

HOMER, HENRY, the elder (1719–1791), miscellaneous writer, son of Edward Homer, gentleman, of Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire, was born in 1719, and educated at Oxford, where he matriculated on 26 June 1736 as a member of University College. He became a demy of Magdalen College in 1737, and graduated B.A. in 1740, M.A. in 1743. He was appointed rector of Birdingbury, Warwickshire, and vicar of Willoughby in 1764; and chaplain to Edward, lord Leigh, lord high steward of the university of Oxford. From 1774 to 1779 he also held the vicarage of Anstey, Warwickshire. He died on 24 July 1791, and was buried at Birdingbury. Of his seventeen children Arthur (see below), Henry, and Philip Bracebridge are separately noticed.

His works are: 1. 'An Essay on the Nature and Method of ascertaining the specific Shares of Proprietors upon the Inclosure of Common Fields; with Observations on the Inconveniences of Open Fields, and upon the objections to this Inclosure, particularly as far as they relate to the Public and the Poor,' Oxford, 1766, 8vo. 2. 'An Enquiry into the means of Preserving and Improving the Publick Roads of this Kingdom. With Observations on the probable consequences of the present plan,' Oxford, 1767, 8vo. Macadam, in his 'Remarks on the present System of Roadmaking,' pp. 11 and 12, quotes this work with approval. Homer's opinions on highways, the enclosure of waste lands, and the value of inland navigation were far in advance of his time.

Arthur Homer (1758–1806), the fourth son of Henry Homer the elder, was educated at Rugby and Magdalen College, Oxford. He graduated B.A. 1778, proceeded M.A. 1781, B.D. 1790, and D.D. 1797; from 1782 to 1802 he was a probationary fellow of Magdalen. In 1802 the college presented him to the rectory of Standlake, Oxfordshire, where he died 2 July 1806. There is a monument to his memory, with an inscription supposed to have been written by Dr. Parr, on the south wall of the chancel of Standlake Church. He published one volume of his 'Bibliographia Americana, or a Chronological Catalogue of the most Curious and Interesting Books, Pamphlets, State Papers, &c., upon the subjects of North and South America,' London, 1789, 4to.

[Colvile's Warwickshire Worthies, p. 430; Foster's Alumni Oxon. ii. 683; Bloxam's Reg. of Magdalen College, vols. i. vi. and vii.; Gent. Mag. 1791 pt. ii. p. 685, 1806 pt. ii. p. 1209; MacCulloch's Lit. of Political Economy, p. 199; Nichols's Lit. Anecd. iii. 660; Cat. of Oxf. Graduates, 1851, p. 332.] T. C.

HOMER, HENRY, the younger (1753–1791), classical scholar, the eldest of the seventeen children of Henry Homer the elder [q. v.], was born at Warwick in 1753 (Colville, *Warwickshire Worthies*, p. 433). In 1758 he entered Rugby School, of which, at the age of fourteen, he was the head boy. Afterwards he studied for three years at Birmingham. In November 1768 he was admitted to Emmanuel College, Cambridge, under Dr. Farmer, where he became acquainted with Dr. Samuel Parr, who helped to direct his studies. Among his other intimate college friends were William Bennet [q. v.], afterwards bishop of Cloyne, and George Dyer [q. v.] He graduated B.A. in 1773, M.A. in 1776, and B.D. in 1783. He was elected a fellow of his college in 1778, and returned to the university from Warwickshire, where he had been living for about three years, soon after his election. About this time he was admitted into deacon's orders. He now resided chiefly at Cambridge, and spent much time in the university library, turning his attention to philological studies. In 1787 he joined with Dr. Parr in the republication of Bellenden's 'Tracts,' and prepared editions of several classical authors, all remarkable for the accuracy of the text and beauty of the typography. At the suggestion of Dr. Parr, he undertook a splendid *variorum* edition of Horace, but died before its completion. It was finally published by Dr. Charles Combe, and this occasioned an angry literary altercation between Combe and Parr. In consequence of religious scruples Homer declined to take priest's orders in compliance

with the college statutes, and his fellowship was therefore declared vacant in June 1788. He died at Birdingbury of a rapid decline on 4 May 1791, and was buried in the churchyard there.

Homer edited: 1. The first, twenty-fifth, and thirty-first books of 'Livy,' from Drakenborch's edition, with Dissertations, 1787, 8vo. 2. Tacitus, 'De Moribus Germanorum et de Vita Agricolæ,' London, 1788, 12mo. 3. 'Tractatus varii Latini, a Crevier, Brotier, Auger, aliisque clarissimis viris conscripti, et ad Rem cum criticam, tum antiquariam pertinentes,' London, 1788, 8vo. 4. 'P. Ovidii Nasonis Heroides ex editione P. Burmanni,' London, 1789, 8vo. 5. 'A. Persii Flacci Satirarum liber,' 1789, 4to. 6. 'Sallustii Opera Omnia excusa ad editionem Cortii cum editionibus Havercampi et Gabrielis Antonii collatam,' London, 1789, 8vo. 7. 'Taciti Dialogus de Oratoribus,' 1789, 8vo. 8. 'C. Plinii Cæcilii Secundi Epistolarum libri x.,' London, 1790, 8vo. 9. 'Taciti Opera Omnia,' 4 vols., London, 1790, 8vo. An elegant and a correct edition, with an elaborate index. 10. 'C. J. Cæsaris Opera Omnia,' 2 vols. London, 1790, 8vo. 11. 'M. T. Ciceronis de Officiis libri tres, ex editione Oliveti,' London, 1791, 16mo. 12. 'Quintilian,' in the press at the time of the editor's death. 13. 'T. Livii Patavini Historiarum libri qui supersunt omnes ex recensione Arn. Drakenborchii,' 8 vols. London, 1794, 8vo; a very accurate reprint of Drakenborch's text, with an elaborate index. The works which he left unfinished were completed by his brothers Arthur Homer [see under HOMER, HENRY, the elder] and Philip Bracebridge Homer [q. v.]

His portrait has been engraved by J. Jones from a painting by S. Harding.

[Bloxam's Magd. Coll. Register, vii. 50; Bromley's Cat. of Engraved Portraits, p. 363; Chalmers's Biog. Dict.; Dyer's Hist. of the Univ. of Cambr. ii. 391; Evans's Cat. of Engraved Portraits, n. 5465; Gent. Mag. 1791 pt. i. p. 492, 1806 pt. ii. p. 1209; Johnstone's Life of Parr, pp. 408–37; Lowndes's Bibl. Man. (Bohn), pp. 345, 459, 1373, 1744, 1885, 2176, 2567, 2704; Nichols's Illustr. of Lit. iv. 704; Nichols's Lit. Anecd. iii. 163, 660; Rugby School Registers, p. 25.] T. C.

HOMER, PHILIP BRACEBRIDGE (1765–1838), assistant-master at Rugby School, was the tenth son of the Rev. Henry Homer the elder [q. v.], rector of Birdingbury, Warwickshire, where he was born in 1765. He went to Rugby in 1772, and was distinguished for his classical attainments. He matriculated as a member of University College 31 Oct. 1781, and was elected a demy of Magdalen College in 1783 (B.A. 1785, M.A. 1788, B.D. 1804). In 1785 he returned to Rugby as an assistant-master of the school. This situation he held for thirty-seven years. He was also a probationer fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, from 1802 to 1806. In 1825 he was elected a fellow of Rugby School, being the first of the newly created fellows on the foundation. He died at Rugby on 26 April 1838.

His works are: 1. 'The Garland, a collection of poems,' Oxford, 1788, 4to. 2. 'Anthologia; or a Collection of Flowers,' London [1789], 4to, in blank verse. 3. 'Poems, translated from the Italian of Metastasio,' Coventry, 1790, 8vo. 4. 'The Wishes of the Public; a Consolatory Poem translated from the Italian of Metastasio,' Nuneaton, n.d., 8vo. 5. 'Observations on a short Tour made in the Summer of 1803 to the Western Highlands of Scotland, interspersed with original pieces of descriptive and epistolary poetry,' London, 1804, 8vo. 6. 'The Introduction to the Greek Tongue,' being the Eton Greek grammar with English notes, London, 1825, 12mo; 2nd edit. 1839. 7. 'A Concise View of the Evidences of the Christian Religion,' Rugby, 1827, 8vo. 8. An English-Hebrew Lexicon in manuscript, presented by his son Henry to the library of Magdalen College, Oxford.

He was also a contributor to the miscellany called 'Olla-Podrida,' edited by Thomas Monro, and with his brother Arthur completed and prepared for publication the editions of the Latin classics which his brother Henry Homer the younger [q. v.] had left unfinished.

[Bloxam's Magdalen Coll. Register, vii. 76; Colvile's Warwickshire Worthies, p. 437; Foster's Alumni Oxon. ii. 683; Gent. Mag., 1806 pt. ii. p. 1210, 1838 pt. i. p. 661; Johnstone's Life of Parr, p. 750; Rugby School Registers, p. 29.] T. C.

HONDIUS (DE HONDT), ABRAHAM (1638?–1691), painter, was born in Rotterdam in 1638. He may possibly be the Abraham, son of Isaack Maertens, who was baptised there on 9 Jan. 1639. Early in life Hondius displayed varied artistic abilities. He painted conflagrations, such as 'The Destruction of Troy;' night scenes, such as 'The Nocturnal Carnival Scene at Rome,' 1660 (in the Schwerin gallery); sacred subjects, such as 'Christ as the Gardener,' 1662 (in the Oldenburg gallery); and two conversation-pieces in the style of Palamedes, 1668 (in the Hermitage at St. Petersburg). Hondius gained his chief distinction as a painter of animals, especially of dogs, and painted numerous hunting and sporting scenes with a firm pencilling and good colour. These are highly valued. Hondius

has been called a 'Snyders in miniature,' though there is little resemblance in their style. Good examples of his hunting-pieces are in the galleries at Dresden, Schwerin, Rotterdam, the Hermitage at St. Petersburg, and elsewhere. Some are also in private collections in England. Hondius came to England about 1665, and resided there till his death in London in 1691. According to Vertue he lived in Ludgate Hill, but died of a fit of the gout at the Blackamoor's Head over against Water Lane, Fleet Street, in 1695. He mentions a picture of a dog-market containing thirty different kinds of dogs, and states that Hondius was a man of humour and irregular life. Hondius appears to have had a wife, Geertruyt Willems, and a son, Isaack, who also became a painter. A set of etchings of animals, executed in 1672, and a few others by Hondius, are highly prized by collectors. He painted his own portrait, which was engraved in mezzotint by John Smith.

[Walpole's Anecd. of Painting, ed. Wornum; Immerzeel's Leven der Hollandsche Schilders, &c.; Scheffer and Obreen's Rotterdamsche Historienbladen, iii. 611; Woltmann and Woermann's Geschichte der Malerei; Houbraken's Grosse Schouburgh, ed. Wurzbach; Seguier's Dict. of Painters; Catalogues of the galleries at Dresden, Schwerin, &c.] L. C.

HONDIUS, JODOCUS [Joos or Josse de Hondt] (1563–1611), engraver, born at Wacken in Flanders in 1563, was son of Olivier de Hondt and Petronella van Havertuyn. Hendrik Hondius the elder, the better-known engraver and publisher, was a brother; a sister was wife of Pieter van den Berghe, better known as Petrus Montanus. When he was two years old his parents removed to Ghent, and Hondius was educated there. He is said to have engraved original compositions on copper and ivory at the age of eight, and was apprenticed to a painter, from whom he learnt drawing. His talents attracted the notice of Alessandro Farnese, duke of Parma, the governor of the Netherlands, who gave him employment, and would have sent him to Italy. Hondius, however, remained at Ghent, studied Greek and Latin, busied himself with cosmography, type-founding, &c., until the siege of Ghent compelled him to take refuge in England. In London Hondius set up as a type-founder, an engraver of maps and charts, and a maker of globes and mathematical instruments. He made celestial and terrestrial globes larger than any known before. He engraved some of the earliest maps of England and other countries, and illustrated the voyages of Sir Francis Drake and Thomas Cavendish. He also engraved the portraits of the two navigators and those of Elizabeth, Henri IV, and Gerard Mercator. About 1594 Hondius removed with his household to Amsterdam. This may have been due to the death of Gerard Mercator, for Hondius purchased the plates of Mercator's 'Atlas,' and added fifty more in a new edition of the 'Atlas' published by him in 1606 at Amsterdam. He also published a treatise on the construction and use of the globes (1597), one on calligraphy with examples from the best masters (1594), and similar works. He died at Amsterdam on 10 Feb. 1611. He married on 11 April 1587, at the Dutch Church in Austin Friars, London, Colette van der Keere of Ghent, and by her had thirteen children, of whom two sons and four daughters survived. His two sons, Jodocus and Hendrik, both set up as publishers of prints, maps, &c., at Amsterdam, and completed the works left unfinished by their father, including the maps for Speed's 'Britain.'

[Biography in the preface to Mercator and Hondius's Atlas (ed. 1633); Immerzeel and Kramm's Levens der Hollandsche Konstschilders, &c.; Dodd's manuscript Hist. of English Engravers (Brit. Mus. Add. MS. 33402); Moen's Reg. of the Dutch Church, Austin Friars; Hessel's Eccl. Lond.-Batav. ii. 592.] L. C.

HONE, NATHANIEL (1718–1784), painter, born 24 April 1718 in Dublin, was son of Nathaniel Hone, a merchant of Wood Quay, and treasurer of the congregation of the presbyterian chapel in Eustace Street. Hone at an early age, and without any instruction, began to practise as a portrait-painter. He came over to England while still young, and went to Italy to study. He was at Rome in 1750 and 1751, and at Florence in 1752, as we learn from the note-books of Sir Joshua Reynolds, in one of which there is a small caricature portrait of Hone. On returning home Hone practised as an itinerant portrait-painter about England, and, while engaged in his profession at York, married a lady of some property. Shortly afterwards he settled in St. James's Place, London, and soon established a reputation as a portrait-painter in oil and in miniature, more especially in enamel. In this line of painting Hone was without a rival at the time, and his works were justly appreciated. He was a member of the Society of Artists, and sent to their first exhibition in 1760 a picture of 'The Brick Dust Man' (engraved in mezzotint by James Watson). After the division of the artists, Hone adhered to the society exhibiting at Spring Gardens, and in 1766 was one of the artists who signed the roll-declaration for incorporation. He was also one of the first directors of the new Society of Incorporated Artists. To their

exhibitions during the succeeding years he contributed various portraits, miniatures, and enamels, including 'Signora Zamperini as Cecchina' (engraved in mezzotint by J. Finlayson), 'Diogenes in Search of an Honest Man,' and the 'Rev. George Whitefield,' a well-known portrait frequently engraved. On the fresh division occurring among the artists, Hone was one of the seceders and a foundation member of the Royal Academy. In 1769 he exhibited several portraits in different styles at the exhibition of the Academy, including a portrait of his son Camillus as 'A Piping Boy' (engraved in mezzotint by Captain Baillie). In 1770 Hone sent for exhibition a picture of Captain Grose and Theophilus Forrest masquerading as two friars, but the treatment was considered too irreverent, and had to be altered before the picture was allowed to be exhibited. Hone engraved the picture in mezzotint in its original state. In 1771 he exhibited a portrait of his son Camillus as 'David when a Shepherd,' and in 1775 another portrait of his son as 'The Spartan Boy' (engraved in mezzotint by W. Humphreys [q. v.]). In the latter year Hone sent a picture called 'The Conjuror' to the Academy, which was an obvious attack on Sir Joshua Reynolds, with whom Hone unsuccessfully endeavoured to compete for public favour. It was further discovered that the picture contained a figure which might be supposed to be an indecent caricature of Angelica Kauffmann. On this ground the picture was removed from the walls of the exhibition. Hone indignantly, though apparently unavailingly, repudiated any idea of insult to the lady artist, and painted out the objectionable figures. To re-establish his character he opened in St. Martin's Lane an exhibition of sixty-six of his own pictures, including 'The Conjuror,' with a catalogue, gratis, containing his apology and defence. Hone continued to exhibit at the Royal Academy till his death, which took place at 44 Rathbone Place on 14 Aug. 1784. He was buried at Hendon, where five of his children had previously been interred. He left surviving two sons, Horace and John Camillus (noticed below), and two daughters, Mrs. Metcalfe and Mrs. Rigg.

Hone's portraits, though not wholly excellent in colour or execution, have some merit. One of the best was his own portrait, perhaps the one now in the National Portrait Gallery. Another portrait is in the collection of the Royal Academy, and one was engraved in mezzotint by himself. He also painted his own portrait in enamel at the age of thirty-one. Among other noteworthy portraits were those of Sir John Fielding (engraved in mezzotint by J. M'Ardell), Mrs. Pilkington (engraved in mezzotint by R. Purcell), and John Wesley. Hone had a large collection of prints and other works of art, which was dispersed by auction in February 1785. He also etched a few plates. Some extracts from his diary for 1752 and 1753 are given in 'The Antiquary,' June 1884. A pencil drawing on vellum by Hone of a lady's portrait, and two small sketches of his own portrait, are in the print-room at the British Museum.

Hone, Horace (1756–1825), miniature-painter, son of Nathaniel Hone, learnt miniature-painting in water-colour and in enamel from his father. He exhibited miniatures at the Royal Academy from 1772 till 1782, when he removed from his father's house to Dublin. In 1795 he was appointed miniature-painter to the Prince of Wales, and in 1799 was elected an associate of the Royal Academy. Hone resided in Dorset Street, Dublin, and it was at his house that Captain F. Grose [q. v.] died on 12 May 1791. On the passing of the Act of Union in 1800, Hone found that most of his fashionable sitters removed to London. He therefore returned thither, and settled in Dover Street, where he continued to have a large practice. He died on 24 May 1825, in his seventy-sixth year, and was buried in St. George's burial-ground, Oxford (now Bayswater) Road. He left one daughter, who died unmarried. His miniatures are justly esteemed, and many of them have been engraved.

Hone, John Camillus (*d.* 1837), another son of Nathaniel Hone, was also brought up by his father as a miniature-painter, and exhibited miniatures at the Free Society of Artists and the Royal Academy from 1775 to 1780. About the latter year he went to the East Indies, and practised there for some years. On his return he obtained a situation in the stamp office at Dublin, and resided in that city until his death, at a very advanced age, in 1837. He married his first cousin, a daughter of his father's brother.

[Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; J. T. Smith's Nollekens and his Times; Leslie and Taylor's Life and Times of Sir Joshua Reynolds; Graves's Dict. of Artists, 1760–1880; Edwards's Anecdotes of Painters; Antiquary, ix. 244, x. 153, 231; Chaloner Smith's British Mezzotinto Portraits; Royal Academy Catalogues; information from N. Hone, esq., R.H.A.] L. C.

HONE, WILLIAM (1780–1842), writer and bookseller, eldest son of William Hone (1755–1831) and Frances Maria Stawell, his wife, was born at Bath 3 June 1780 (see *Early Life and Conversion of W. Hone*, 1841, p. 27). The elder Hone's religious views were severe, and the son was taught reading

from the bible alone. When ten years of age young Hone was sent to London to an attorney's office, and was influenced by the democratic principles of the London Corresponding Society. His father removed him in consequence to the office of another attorney at Chatham. Here he remained two years and a half, and returned to London as clerk to a Mr. Egerton in Gray's Inn. He left the law, and, having married in July 1800, began business as a print and book seller in Lambeth Walk. Afterwards he removed to St. Martin's Churchyard, where he suffered losses from fire.

At the time of the invasion alarm he was a member of the Prince of Wales's volunteer corps. In 1806 he published Shaw's 'Gardener,' and with his friend John Bone established an institution, styled 'Tranquillity,' in Albion Street, Blackfriars Bridge, combining the features of a savings bank, insurance office, and registry office. Sir William Stirling and other persons of substance acted as trustees, but, like Hone's other philanthropic and commercial schemes, the bank soon failed. A partnership with Bone as a bookselling firm was also unsuccessful. Hone became bankrupt, but again started business in May's Buildings, St. Martin's Lane, and High Street, Bloomsbury, where he compiled the index to an edition of Berners's 'Froissart.' On the retirement of John Walker, he was chosen by the booksellers in 1811 as trade auctioneer, and had a counting-house in Ivy Lane. He still paid more attention to public than to personal affairs—lunatic asylums now chiefly occupied him—and he failed a second time. With a family of seven children he lived in humble lodgings in the Old Bailey, and supported them by stray contributions to the 'Critical Review' and the 'British Lady's Magazine.' He took a small shop at 55 Fleet Street, and was twice robbed. In 1815 he published the 'Traveller' newspaper, wherein he defended Elizabeth Fenning [q. v.] He was a witness at inquests held on two persons shot during the Corn Bill riots on 7 March before the house of Mr. Robinson, in Old Burlington Street, and published reports of both inquests.

On 1 Feb. 1817 he commenced the 'Reformer's Register,' a weekly periodical, which the cares of 'a little business and a large family' prevented him from carrying beyond 25 Oct. In the same year he began to write and publish small satirical pieces directed against the government. Among them were 'The late John Wilkes's Catechism,' 'The Sinecurist's Creed,' and 'The Political Litany,' with cuts by Cruikshank, and parodying the litany, Athanasian creed, and the church catechism. For these he was prosecuted by the attorney-general, was brought to trial (17–19 Dec.) on three separate charges, and acquitted on them all. On the trials on the second and third charges Ellenborough presided. 'The popular opinion was that Lord Ellenborough was killed by Hone's trial, and he certainly never held up his head in public after' (Campbell, *Lives of the Chief Justices*, iii. 225). The courage, learning, and mental vigour displayed by Hone in his three speeches in his own defence excited much public sympathy for him. A public meeting was held at the London Tavern 29 Dec. for the promotion of a subscription (see *Trial by Jury and Liberty of the Press*, 1818), and ultimately a sum of over 3,000*l.* was collected. Hone was thus able to move from the Old Bailey to a large shop at 45 Ludgate Hill.

Cruikshank etched several caricatures on the result of the trial, as well as a series of reduced copies of some engravings by Gillray, which Hone intended to publish in a work justifying his parodies. The connection between Hone and Cruikshank began in 1815, and for the next twenty-seven years the two remained firm friends. Cruikshank considered that the 'great event of his artistic life' was the Bank Restriction Note, 1820, designed by him, but possibly suggested by Hone. In 1819 Hone wrote his well-known 'Political House that Jack Built,' which soon ran through fifty-four editions. Numerous imitations were published, among them 'The Dorchester Guide, or a House that Jack Built,' the 'Royalist's House,' the 'Financial House,' and many others. The extraordinary popularity of the 'Political House' was largely owing to the forcible woodcuts of Cruikshank, who adorned in the same style Hone's other squibs on the regent and his domestic troubles. 'A Slap at Slop' (1820) was a burlesque on the 'New Times' newspaper, ridiculing Dr. Stoddart and the Constitutional Association. Hone was attacked in some verses in his own style, entitled 'Slop's Shave at a Broken Hone.' He issued a 'Catalogue of Ancient and Modern Books' on sale at Ludgate Hill, including trials, engraved portraits, and a few oil-paintings. He was the publisher of cheap popular reprints at 6*d.*, known as 'Hone's editions.' On the occasion of the illuminations, 11 to 15 Nov. 1820, 'to celebrate the victory obtained by the press for the liberties of the people, which had been assailed in the person of the queen,' Cruikshank painted for Hone's shop-front a transparency, engraved in the 'Political Showman.' Hone an-

nounced that he was about to publish a 'History of Parody' in eight monthly parts, with engravings. The book never appeared, although advertised from time to time from 1820 to 1824. His 'Apocryphal New Testament' (1820) was very severely criticised in the 'Quarterly Review,' October 1821.

Hone gradually withdrew from politics. In 1823 he brought out 'Ancient Mysteries,' an interesting volume compiled from the historical materials collected for his defence during the three trials. In 1824 he wrote a pamphlet, 'Aspersions Answered,' partly with reference to the notice in the 'Quarterly Review,' and partly refuting a statement which had been made that Hone's brother, who was a barrister, had suffered from his own evil reputation. The interesting weekly miscellany with which Hone's name is most favourably connected, the 'Every Day Book,' was commenced in May 1826. The sale was small, however, and he was arrested for debt and consigned to the King's Bench. Here he finished the 'Every Day Book,' followed by the 'Table Book' (1827–8), and by the 'Year Book' (1839). For the last work Tegg gave him 500*l*.

In 1827 Hone collected a few complete sets of his controversial pamphlets, and issued them as 'Facetiæ and Miscellanies, with one hundred and twenty engravings drawn by G. Cruikshank,' 'a volume now of considerable rarity, and which I regard as perhaps the most interesting and permanently valuable in the whole cycle of Cruikshankiana' (W. Bates, *G. Cruikshank*, 1879, p. 18). A vignette on the title-page represents the artist and publisher-author on opposite sides of a writing-table. The motto is 'We twa hae paidlt.' In 1830 Hone edited Strutt's 'Sports and Pastimes,' and during the struggle for reform two years later produced a couple of squibs in his old manner. His friends helped him to take the Grasshopper Coffee-house in Gracechurch Street. The venture was not successful. He contributed to the early numbers of the 'Penny Magazine.' He afterwards publicly joined a religious community, and thenceforward became very devout (*Some Account of the Conversion of the late W. Hone*, 1833, sm. 8vo). At the suggestion of the Rev. T. Binney, an independent minister, he frequently preached at the Weigh House Chapel, Eastcheap. In 1837, while sub-editing the 'Patriot,' he had an attack of paralysis. He died at Tottenham, 6 Nov. 1842, in his sixty-third year. Cruikshank and Dickens attended the funeral (Forster, *Life of Dickens*, ii. 11–13, see also iii. 520–1).

Hone's library and collections were sold by Henry Southgate & Co. on 25 Feb. 1843 (*Notes and Queries*, 6th ser. ii. 31). Hone's 'Scrap Book,' a supplementary volume to the other 'Books,' was advertised about 1865, but is still unpublished (*ib.* 6th ser. i. 354). Hone had twelve children, nine of whom, together with his widow, survived him. The 'Quarterly Review' naturally styled Hone 'a wretch as contemptible as he is wicked,' and 'a poor illiterate creature.' Although of small literary value, his political satires enjoyed a popularity far beyond any others of the kind in their day. His antiquarian volumes are meritorious compilations, and his 'Every Day,' 'Table,' and 'Year Books,' in which he was assisted by many contributors, were warmly commended by Scott, John Wilson, Horace Smith, and by Southey, who said, 'I have not seen any miscellaneous books that are so well worth having.' Lamb's verses in the 'London Magazine' commencing 'I like you and your book, ingenuous Hone,' are well known; the 'Every Day Book' was dedicated to Lamb, with a recognition of his and 'Miss Lamb's sympathy and kindness.' Hone was a thoroughly honest and conscientious man, and deserves to be remembered for his sacrifices on behalf of the freedom of the press and cheap literature. There is a portrait of him in stipple by Rogers from a drawing by Cruikshank. Towards the end of his life (1833) he is said to have been 'rather corpulent, dressed very plainly; and his lofty forehead, keen eye, grey and scanty locks, and very expressive countenance, commanded respect' (*Notes and Queries*, 6th ser. i. 92).

There is no satisfactory bibliography of Hone's numerous pamphlets and squibs. Many of those usually said to have been written were only published by him. The following list is believed to comprehend the most important: 1. 'The Rules and Regulations of an Institution called Tranquillity, commenced as an Economical Bank,' London, 1807, 8vo. 2. 'The King's Statue at Guildhall,' 1815 (broadside). 3. 'Report of the Coroner's Inquest on Jane Watson,' 1815, 8vo. 4. 'Report of the Evidence and Proceedings before the Coroner's Inquest on Edward Vyse,' 1815, 8vo. 5. 'The Case of Elizabeth Fenning,' 1815, 8vo. 6. 'The Maid and the Magpie,' 1815, 8vo. 7. 'Appearance of an Apparition to James Sympson of Huddersfield,' 1816 (political broadside). 8. 'View of the Regent's Bomb now uncovered in St. James's Park,' 1816 (broadside). 9. 'Authentic Account of the Royal Marriage, containing Memoirs of Prince Leopold and Princess Charlotte,' 1816, 8vo.

10. 'Interesting History of the Memorable Blood Conspiracy in 1756,' 1816, 8vo. 11. 'Four Trials at Kingston, April 5, 1816,' 1816, 8vo. 12. 'Trial of Lord Cochrane at Guildford, Aug. 17,' 1816, 8vo (a list of the trials published by Hone is given in Lowndes's *Manual*, Bohn, ii. 1104). 13. 'Christian Slavery at Algiers,' 1816, 8vo. 14. 'Account of the Riots in London, Dec. 2, 1816,' 1816, 3 pts. 8vo. 15. 'The Reformist's Register and Weekly Commentary, Feb. 1 to Oct. 25, 1817,' 8vo. 16. 'The whole of the Burial Procession and Obsequies [of the Princess Charlotte],' 1817, 8vo. 17. 'Official Account of the Noble Lord's [Lord Castlereagh's] Bite,' 1817, 8vo. 18. 'Another Ministerial Defeat,' 1817, 8vo (the trial of the Dog). 19. 'Bartholomew Fair,' 1817, 8vo. 20. 'Bags Nodle's Feast, or the Partition and Re-union of Turkey,' 1817, fol. (ballad on the alleged meanness of Lord and Lady Eldon). 21. 'The Bullet Te Deum, with the Canticle of the Stone,' 1817, 8vo. 22. 'The late John Wilkes's Catechism of a Ministerial Member,' 1817, 8vo. 23. 'The Sinecurist's Creed or Belief, as the same can or may be Sung or Said,' 1817, 8vo. 24. 'The Political Litany diligently Revised, to be Said or Sung until the appointed Change comes,' 1817, 8vo (Nos. 22, 23, and 24 are the parodies for which Hone was tried). 25. 'First Trial of W. Hone,' 1817, 8vo; 'Second Trial,' 1817, 8vo; 'Third Trial,' 1817, 8vo (many editions of each trial were published; 'The Three Trials,' 1818; also, 'with Introduction and Notes by W. Tegg,' 1876, 8vo). 26. 'Trial by Jury,' 1818, 8vo. 27. 'The Political House that Jack Built,' 1819, 8vo (fifty-four editions). 28. 'Sermons to Asses, to Doctors of Divinity, &c., by Rev. James Murray, with a Sketch of his Life,' 1819, 8vo. 29. 'The Englishman's Mentor,' 1819, 8vo (a Paris guide). 30. 'Don Juan, Canto the Third,' 1819, sm. 8vo (imitation of Byron). 31. 'Sixty Curious Narratives and Anecdotes,' 1819, sm. 8vo (reprinted in Boston, U.S., 1825). 32. 'The Man in the Moon,' 1820, 8vo (twenty editions). 33. 'The Queen's Matrimonial Ladder, a National Toy, with fourteen Step Scenes and Illustrations in Verse,' 1820, 8vo (the pamphlet and ladder-toy were issued together at 1*s.* the two; the ladder is usually wanting). 34. 'The Midnight Intruder, or Old Nick at Carlton House,' 1820, 3 pts. 8vo. 35. 'In Parliament: Dropt Clauses of the Bill against the Queen,' 1820, 8vo. 36. 'Non mi ricordo,' 1820, 8vo (thirty editions). 37. 'The Form of Prayer, with Thanksgiving to Almighty God, to be used Daily by all devout People throughout the Realm for the Happy Deliverance of Queen Caroline from the late most traitorous Conspiracy,' 1820, 8vo (five editions). 38. 'Buonapartephobia: the Origin of Dr. Slop's Name,' 1820, 8vo (ten editions). 39. 'Plenipo and the Devil,' 1820, 8vo. 40. 'The Apocryphal New Testament, being all the Gospels, Epistles, and other Pieces now extant attributed in the first four centuries to Jesus Christ, His Apostles, and their Companions, and not included in the New Testament by its Compilers, translated from the Original Tongues, and now first collected into One Volume,' 1820, 8vo (several editions). 41. 'The Bank-restriction Barometer' [1820] (the original edition was printed as a large open half-sheet to serve as an envelope for Cruikshank's 'Bank Note not to be Imitated,' printed on thin bank-paper). 42. 'The Political Showman at Home,' 1821, 8vo (twenty-three editions). 43. 'The Right Divine of Kings to Govern Wrong,' 1821, 8vo. 44. 'Trial of the King *v.* John Hunt, Feb. 21,' 1821, 8vo. 45. 'The Right assumed by the Judges to Fine a Defendant,' 1821, 8vo (case of King *v.* Davison). 46. 'To the King,' 1821, 8vo (a letter). 47. 'The Spirit of Despotism, by Dr. Vicesimus Knox, 1795,' reprinted 1821, 8vo. 48. 'Imaginary Interview between W. Hone and a Lady,' 1822, 8vo. 49. 'Most Humourous Description of the Mill between Gammon and Dandy the Black,' 1822 (broadside on the fight between Bill Hall and Sampson, a negro, 23 July). 50. 'The Miraculous Host Tortured by the Jew,' 1822, 8vo (an incident in 1290). 51. 'A Slap at Slop and the Bridge Street Gang,' 1822, 8vo. 52. 'Ancient Mysteries Described, especially the English Miracle Plays,' 1823, 8vo. 53. 'Aspersions Answered: an Explanatory Statement to the Public at large and every Reader of the "Quarterly Review,"' 1824, 8vo (five editions). 54. 'Another Article for the "Quarterly Review,"' 1824, 8vo (five editions; No. 54 was noticed in the 'Quarterly Review,' August 1824, this is a reply). 55. 'Der Freischütz Travestie,' 1824, 8vo. 56. 'The Every Day Book, forming a Complete History of the Year, Months, and Seasons, and a perpetual Key to the Almanack,' 1826–7, 2 vols. 8vo. 57. 'The Table Book,' 1827–8, 2 vols. 8vo (Nos. 56 and 57 reissued in 3 vols. 1831). 58. 'Facetiæ and Miscellanies, with 120 Engravings drawn by Cruikshank,' 1827, 8vo (contains Nos. 27, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 42, 43, 41, 38, 53, and 54, in this order; also issued as Hone's 'Popular and Political Tracts'). 59. 'Poor Humphrey's Calendar,' 1829 (an almanack). 60. 'Full Annals of the Revolution in France,' 1830, 8vo. 61. 'The Sports and Pastimes of the People of England, by Joseph Strutt; New

Edition, with an Index,' 1830, large 8vo. 62. 'The House of Reform that Jack Built, and the Political Advertiser' [1832], 8vo (several editions). 63. 'The Year Book of Daily Recreation and Information, concerning Remarkable Men, Manners, Times, Seasons, Solemnities, &c.,' 1832, 8vo (generally to be found with Nos. 56 and 57; the first editions of the four volumes are sought after; frequently reissued by Messrs. Tegg. A new edition of the three works was issued by the same publishers in 1874). 64. 'The Early Life and Conversion of William Hone, by Himself, Edited by his Son, Wm. Hone,' 1841, 8vo. 65. 'Some Account of the Conversion of the late W. Hone, with further Particulars of his Life and Extracts from his Correspondence,' 1853, sm. 8vo (frequently confounded with No. 64).

[Biographical notices in Gent. Mag. May 1843, pt. i. p. 96; Some Account of the Conversion of W. Hone, 1853; Notes and Queries, 1st ser. iv. 25, 105, 241, vii. 154, 3rd ser. iv. 429, 4th ser. x. 351, 399, 528, 5th ser. i. 477, viii. 446, 6th ser. i. 92, 171, 354, 522, ii. 31, 283, iii. 426; The Three Trials of W. Hone, with Introduction by W. Tegg, 1876, 8vo. For Hone's connection with Cruikshank see G. W. Reid's Catalogue, 1871, 3 vols. 4to; W. Bates's G. Cruikshank, 1879, 4to; B. Jerrold's Life of G. Cruikshank; and F. G. Stephens's Memoir of G. Cruikshank, 1891. For bibliography see Lowndes's Bibl. Man. (Bohn), ii. 1103–5; Notes and Queries, 6th ser. xii. 271–2; see also lists at the end of Hone's Political Showman, 1820, and advertisement of Hone's editions, 1820.] H. R. T.

HONEY, GEORGE (1822–1880), actor and vocalist, born 25 May 1822, made his first appearance in London at the Princess's Theatre, November 1848, as Pan in 'Midas.' He then joined the Pyne and Harrison company at Covent Garden, appearing in various operas, and played in 1860 at Her Majesty's in Macfarren's 'Robin Hood.' Quitting the lyric for the dramatic stage, he appeared at the Strand, 9 Oct. 1863, in 'Miriam's Crime,' in which he played a disreputable lawyer, and gave a good presentation of drunkenness. In September 1865 he played at the Royalty Turco the Terrible in William Brough's burlesque 'Prince Amabel,' and on 2 July 1866 at the Princess's was Annibal Locust, a bibulous sergeant, in the 'Huguenot Captain' of Watts Phillips. His performance of Eccles in Robertson's 'Caste,' Prince of Wales's, 6 April 1867, greatly raised his reputation. This was indeed a remarkable performance, a little too robust perhaps for its surroundings, but genuinely comic. In the opening performance of the Vaudeville, 16 April 1870, he was Major Buncombe in Andrew Halliday's 'For Love or Money.' Graves in 'Money' had been assumed by him at the Holborn in 1869 under Mr. Barry Sullivan. His impersonation attracted more attention on the revival of Lord Lytton's play at the Prince of Wales's, March 1872, and again in May 1875. Among his later creations the most successful was Cheviot Hill in Mr. W. S. Gilbert's 'Engaged,' Haymarket, 3 Oct. 1877. Honey also acted in America. He was a useful singer and a clever comedian, but was most successful in the presentation of eccentric and dissipated characters. Ill-health compelled his retirement in 1879, and after one or two unimportant appearances for benefits he died in London of aneurism of the heart 28 May 1880. He was buried in Highgate cemetery, where a medallion surmounts his grave.

[Personal recollections; Pascoe's Dramatic List; Era newspaper, 30 May 1880; Dutton Cook's Nights at the Play; Era Almanack, various years.] J. K.

HONEY, LAURA (1816?–1843), actress, said to have been born 6 Dec. 1816, was daughter of Mrs. Young, an actress at Sadler's Wells, and occupied as a girl a position in connection with the wardrobe of that house. She first appeared on the stage there, under the name of Laura Bell, in some juvenile parts. In 1826 she was with her mother at the Olympic, and played in 1827 a midshipman in Bayle Bernard's 'Casco Bay.' After a brief engagement at the Surrey, where she took lessons in music, she returned in 1829 to Sadler's Wells. She married Mr. Honey, a youth connected with the law, from whom she soon separated. He lived on her earnings, and was drowned in the Thames in 1836. She went in 1832 with Mrs. Waylett to the Strand, where she first appeared in the 'Loves of the Angels' of Leman Rede. In 1833 she was at the Queen's, subsequently the Prince of Wales's Theatre, under Mrs. Nisbet. At the Adelphi under Yates she made a great success as Psyche with John Reeve in a burlesque called 'Cupid,' and as Lurline in the fairy drama of that name. After a season at the Haymarket and a tour in the country she went in turns to the St. James's, the Olympic under Madame Vestris, and other theatres, before she undertook the management of the City of London. She played Tom Tug in the 'Waterman,' Myrtilla in Planché's 'Riquet with the Tuft,' and in the 'Spirit of the Rhine,' by Morris Barnett, in which she sang with great effect 'My beautiful Rhine,' long popular. In the last season she played at the Haymarket, went into the country, and returned to the City of London. She died

on Saturday, 1 April 1843, at 149 Albany Street, Regent's Park, and was buried on the 6th in the churchyard of the Old Church, Hampstead. She bequeathed her property by will to two children aged respectively ten and three. She was a pleasing and graceful actress and a delightful ballad-singer, but her performances were practically confined to the lightest class of entertainment.

[Actors by Daylight, 1838; Era newspaper, 9 April 1843; Era Almanack, various years; Baker's London Stage; Notes and Queries, 7th ser. ix. 9, 93, 157.] J. K.

HONNER, ROBERT WILLIAM (1809–1852), actor and theatrical manager, youngest son of John Honner, solicitor, of the firm of Fletcher & Honner, of the parish of St. Anne, Soho, who died in 1817, was born at 24 Percy Street, Tottenham Court Road, London, on 18 Jan. 1809. He was educated at a private school at Pentonville, where Joseph Grimaldi the younger and Thomas Hamblin were his schoolfellows. His father gave up his profession to become proprietor of the Heathcock Tavern, Heathcock Court, close to the San Pareil Theatre (now the Adelphi) in the Strand. There Honner found opportunities for indulging his taste for theatricals. His father soon died, leaving his mother unprovided for. Robert in 1817 was articled for three years to Charles Leclercq, the ballet-master, and shortly after appeared for his master's benefit at the San Pareil in a ballet called 'The Crown of Roses.' In 1820 he went as a dancer with Mr. Kinloch to the Pantheon Theatre, Edinburgh; but the speculation was a failure, and he was left destitute. He visited the southern and western parts of England, then joined the corps de ballet at the Coburg Theatre, London, and in 1824 went to the Surrey. In 1825 Honner was again at the Coburg, and soon afterwards joined Andrew Ducrow, with whom he remained a long period, although he still went provincial tours, during which he played every character from leading business to harlequin, clown, and pantaloon. He acted subsequently at Sadler's Wells under Grimaldi (1827); at the Surrey first with Elliston, and then with Charles Elliston and D. W. Osbaldiston, and at the Old City Theatre in Milton Street under Benjamin Webster in 1829. At later dates he returned to the Coburg; was one of Davidge's company at Liverpool, was stage-manager for George Almar at Sadler's Wells (1833), and was lessee of Sadler's Wells, as well as acting-manager for Davidge at the Surrey, from 1835 to 1838. He also often appeared at the latter house at short notice for John Reeve, T. P. Cooke, and others who happened to be indisposed. As lessee of Sadler's Wells from 1838 to 1840 he tried to establish a taste for the legitimate drama. For Mrs. Davidge he managed the Surrey from 1842 to 1846, and after a short lease of the City of London Theatre in Norton Folgate he joined John Douglass as stage-manager of the Standard Theatre, where he remained till his death. He was a good actor, his chief rôles being Richmond, Laertes, Fag in 'The Jew,' Scrooge the Miser in the 'Christmas Carol,' and Jemmy Twitcher in the 'Golden Farmer.' He died at Nichols Square, Hackney Road, London, on 31 Dec. 1852. In the registration of his death he is called Robert Walter Honner.

His wife, **MARIA HONNER** (1812–1870), actress, born at Enniskillen, Ireland, 21 Dec. 1812, was daughter of Eugene Macarthy, actor and manager, who died in the Dramatic College at Maybury, Surrey, 14 May 1866, aged 78. Educated at Cork, she lost her mother at an early age, and being thrown on her own resources, with a younger brother to support, made a first appearance on the stage at a theatre in the south of Ireland. She afterwards played in Dublin, and as the hero of juvenile tragedy attracted the notice of Kean and Macready. Her first important character was Rosalie Somers, which she played to Edmund Kean. An engagement in Scotland followed, and she became a popular favourite. In 1831 she was engaged by John Farrell for the Pavilion Theatre, London, where for two seasons she was the leading attraction. In 1833 she transferred her services to the Coburg Theatre, and, on the retirement of G. B. Davidge the lessee, removed to Sadler's Wells, where Robert William Honner [q.v.] was the manager. After the successful termination of two seasons she went to the Surrey. In June 1835 she played with exceptional success Julia in the 'Hunchback' at Drury Lane for the benefit of 'Jerry-Sneak Russell.' On 21 May 1836 she married Honner. She continued acting with her husband at the Surrey until Whitsuntide 1838, when he became lessee of Sadler's Wells, where they played together for about five years with much success. At the request of Davidge she returned to the Surrey, where she remained until 17 Sept. 1845, and then went to the City of London Theatre. She was a good actress in pathetic rôles, and after the retirement of Mrs. Yates was for a time without a rival. She was excellent in many Shakespearean parts, as well as in Mary in 'Paul the Pilot,' Susan in the 'Kohal Cave,' Felix in the 'French Revolution,' and Clemency in Dickens's 'Battle of Life.' She died of paralysis at the residence of her second

husband, Frederick Morton, stage-manager of Charing Cross Theatre, on 4 Jan. 1870.

[Theatrical Times, 27 March 1847, pp. 89–90, with portrait of R. W. Honner, and 10 Oct. 1846, pp. 137–8, with portrait of Mrs. Honner; Era, 2 Jan. 1853, p. 15, and 9 Jan. 1870, p. 5; Baker's London Stage (1889), ii. 211, 252; Cumberland's Minor Theatre, xv. 3–4, with portrait of Mrs. Honner; Actors by Gaslight, 4 Aug. 1838, pp. 121–2, with portrait of Mrs. Honner; Actors by Daylight, 24 Nov. 1838, pp. 305–6, with portrait of Mrs. Honner.] G. C. B.

HONORIUS, SAINT (*d.* 653), fifth archbishop of Canterbury, one of the disciples of Pope Gregory, and of the companions of St. Augustine in his mission to England, was, after the death of Archbishop Justus on 10 Nov. 627, consecrated to the see of Canterbury by Paulinus, archbishop of York, though not before 628. The ceremony took place in the stone church which the ealdorman Blæcca built at Lincoln. Probably about 630 Honorius ordained Felix [q. v.], and sent him to preach to the East Angles. In answer to Honorius's request that on a vacancy occurring either at Canterbury or York the surviving archbishop might appoint and ordain to the vacant see, Pope Honorius wrote to him in 634 acceding to his wish, and sent palls both to him and to Paulinus. The terms of the letter and the equal gifts are sufficient to discredit the letter preserved by William of Malmesbury, and purporting to have been written by the pope at the same date, which declares the superiority of Canterbury over York. After the church of York had been overthrown by the defeat and death of Edwin [q. v.] in 633, Honorius received Paulinus, and with the concurrence of Eadbald [q. v.], king of Kent, appointed him bishop of Rochester. By the accession of Earconberct in Kent in 640 Honorius gained a powerful and zealous helper, for the king compelled the destruction of all the idols in his kingdom and the observance of the Lenten fast. Honorius did not exercise jurisdiction except in Kent, where, without the assistance of other bishops, he ordained Ithamar as bishop of Rochester in 644, and in East Anglia, where he ordained two bishops in 647 and 652. He died on 30 Sept 653, and was buried in the west porch of St. Peter's at Canterbury. The see of Canterbury remained vacant until the consecration of Deusdedit [q. v.] eighteen months later.

[Bæda's Hist. Eccl. ii. cc. 3, 16, 17, 18, 20, iii. cc. 8, 20 (Engl. Hist. Soc.); Anglo-Saxon Chron. ann. 627, 653, 654; William of Malmesbury's Gesta Pontiff. pp. 49–51, 134 (Rolls Ser.); Haddan and Stubbs's Councils and Eccl. Docs. iii. 82–93.] W. H.

HONYMAN, SIR GEORGE ESSEX (1819–1875), judge, was born at Strawberry Hill, Middlesex, 22 Jan. 1819. His father, Sir Ord Honyman, the third baronet, born 25 March 1794, became lieutenant-colonel commanding the Grenadier guards 27 Dec. 1850 (HAMILTON, *Grenadier Guards*, iii. 149, 150, 425, 506), and died at Nice 27 Jan. 1863, having married, 7 April 1818, Elizabeth Essex, youngest daughter of George Bowen of Coton Hall, Shropshire, an admiral of the red. She died at Boulogne 28 Oct. 1864. The eldest son, George Essex, was received in 1838 into the office of Martineau, Malton, & Trollope, solicitors, of Lincoln's Inn. In 1840 he became a pupil of Sir Fitzroy Kelly, and afterwards read with David Octavius Gibbons, the special pleader. In 1842 he commenced practice as a pleader. For seven years he had few clients, but studied hard, and mastered commercial law. On 8 June 1849 he was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, and went the home circuit, where he at once attracted the attention both of the leaders of the bar and of the bench. In 1853 he was the best commercial lawyer of the day. He was not a great orator, but he had a quick intellect, a tenacious memory, and was industrious and conscientiously thorough. He succeeded his father as fourth baronet in 1863. On 23 July 1866 he was appointed a queen's counsel, became a bencher of his inn in November 1866, and a serjeant-at-law 23 Jan. 1873. On the recommendation of Lord Selborne he became a judge of the court of common pleas, 23 Jan. 1873. He resigned in February 1875. His brother, the Rev. Sir William Macdonald Honyman, succeeded as fifth baronet, and died at Tunbridge Wells 16 Sept. 1875. He married, 26 Nov. 1860, Annie Johanna, daughter of Virtue Thirkettle of Kingston-on-Thames; she died 13 Jan. 1881.

[Law Mag. and Rev. November 1875, pp. 122–127; Law Times, 9 Oct. 1875, p. 383; Times, 20 Sept. 1875, p. 7; Morning Post, 20 Sept. 1875, p. 5; Illustr. London News, 25 Sept. 1875, p. 319, 2 Oct. p. 333, with portrait, 4 Dec. p. 566.] G. C. B.

HONYWOOD, MARY (1527–1620), daughter and coheiress of Robert Waters, esq., of Lenham, Kent, was born at that place in 1527. In 1543, being then in her sixteenth year, she married Robert Honywood, esq., of Charing, and afterwards of Marks Hall, Essex, by whom she had sixteen children. Mrs. Honywood was chiefly celebrated for her longevity, and for the unprecedentedly large number of lineal descendants whom she lived to see. By her sixteen children she had 114 grandchildren, 228 great-grandchildren, and nine great-great-grandchildren, 367 in

all. Her grandson, Dr. Michael Honywood [q. v.], dean of Lincoln, was accustomed to tell of his having been present at a banquet given by her to her descendants, two hundred of whom sat down to table. She was also noted for her piety, but in her declining years fell into deep despondency. It is recorded that Foxe, the martyrologist, having visited her with the view of consoling her, she 'dashed a Venice glass to the ground, saying, "Sir, I am as sure to be damned as this glass is to be broke," when by God's wonderful providence the glass was taken up uninjured.' She died at Marks Hall on 12 May 1620, aged 93. She was buried at Lenham on 20 May, and a monument was erected to her memory at Marks Hall. One portrait is at Marks Hall, 'æt. suæ 70,' and another in Lincoln Cathedral Library. An engraved portrait is in the 'Topographer and Genealogist,' ii. 185, 256.

[Fuller's Worthies; Botfield's Cath. Libraries; Flavel's Mystery of Providence; Hasted's Kent; Topographer and Genealogist, ii. 185, 286.]

E. V.

HONYWOOD, MICHAEL, D.D. (1597–1681), dean of Lincoln, born in 1597, was sixth son and ninth child of Robert Honywood, esq., of Charing, Kent, and of Marks Hall, Essex, by his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Browne of Betchworth Castle, Surrey. Mary Honywood [q. v.] was his grandmother. He was educated at Christ's College, Cambridge, and graduated B.A. in January 1614–15, M.A. 1618, B.D. 1636, and D.D. (by royal mandate) 1661. He became fellow of his college, and served the university offices of taxor in 1623, and of proctor in 1628. At Christ's he had as brother fellows Henry More the Platonist, Joseph Mede, and Edward King, the 'Lycidas' of Milton. Dr. Thomas Bainbridge was master, and from 1625 to 1632 Milton was a student. Honywood took an active part in the management of the society, and helped forward the erection of the 'new fellows' buildings,' completed in 1644, by advancing money, which was not repaid till 27 Aug. 1649. In a characteristic entry in his handwriting in the college accounts on 16 Jan. 1644–5 he laments the delay in the repayment.

In 1640 Honywood was appointed to the lucrative college living of Kegworth, Leicestershire, but he did not reside there, and when the civil war threatened Cambridge at the beginning of 1642 he crossed to the Low Countries. During the protectorate he resided at Utrecht, enjoying the friendship of Sancroft and devoting himself to the collection of books. In 1643 Dr. Bainbridge ineffectually wrote to him urging him to return, and not to exceed the statutable limit of absence, which would defeat his wish that he should succeed him as master. In 1645 Honywood was still abroad. In spite of Bainbridge's protest and pleas for delay, the parliamentary commissioners for Leicestershire sequestered Honywood's living of Kegworth, and a new rector was appointed in 1649.

At the Restoration Honywood returned to England, and resumed his living of Kegworth (Kennett, *Register*, p. 231). The sectaries in his parish gave him some trouble. In 1667 a quaker, one Richard Gibson, obstinately refused to pay his tithes, was thrown into prison, and was detained there several years at Honywood's suit. Honywood gave 20*l.* to the repair of the 'much decayed' schoolhouse (Nichols, *Leicestershire*, vol. iii. pt. ii. pp. 851, 856). Some of the fellows of Christ's College vainly petitioned that he might be appointed master, at a time when Dr. Ralph Cudworth [q. v.] held the post. On 12 Oct. 1660 he was installed dean of Lincoln, retaining Kegworth *in commendam* to his death.

Honywood as dean set vigorously to work to repair the damage done to Lincoln Cathedral and its precincts during the reign of the puritans, and to re-establish the long-suspended choral service, aiding both liberally from his own purse. In October and November 1666 he was in search of duly qualified voices for his choir, and was corresponding on the subject with Sancroft, then dean of St. Paul's, and Thorndike. The rebuilding of the ruined houses of the vicars-choral, and the education of the singing boys, also occupied his attention. He earnestly defended the long-suspended rights of the dean and chapter and reasserted the franchises of the close. His chief work in connection with his cathedral was the erection at his own cost for 780*l.* of the library, from the designs of Sir Christopher Wren, on the site of the long-ruined north walk of the cloister. In this building he placed his collection of books, which he presented to the chapter. The collection contains an invaluable series of rare seventeenth-century tracts, including the first issue of Milton's 'Lycidas,' his 'Tetrachordon,' and 'Smectymnuus.' But the early printed books of Caxton, Wynkyn de Worde, &c., which originally formed part of Honywood's library, were sold by the chapter at the suggestion of Dr. Dibdin (cf. his *Bibliographical Decameron*, iii. 261, and his *Lincolne Nosegaie*), and the large sum realised by their sale was expended on the purchase of books of reference. Honywood's own books are distinguished by the monogram H. Besides Sancroft and Thorndike, Honywood's

friends included Bishops Henchman and Morley, and Pepys. The latter speaks of him as 'a good-natured but very weak man,' 'a simple priest, though a good well-meaning man, yet a dean and a man in great esteem' (*Diary*, 29 June, 6 Aug. 1664). Dr. Crackenthorpe [q. v.], another friend, gratefully records help received from him in his work on logic (cf. an autograph letter in a presentation copy of the book in Lincoln Cathedral Library). Honywood died unmarried at his deanery on 7 Dec. 1681, aged 85. Walker describes him as 'a holy and humble man, and a living library for learning.' He gave 100*l.* towards the rebuilding of St. Paul's Cathedral.

[Dibdin's Bibl. Decam. iii. 261; Nichols's Leicestershire, vol. iii. pt. ii. pp. 851, 856; Kennett, Lansdowne MS. 987, No. 14, p. 21; Kennett's Register, p. 231; Proceedings of Cambr. Ant. Soc. ii. 155; Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy; Pepys's Diary, ll. cc.] E. V.

HONYWOOD, Sir ROBERT (1601–1686), politician and translator, born at Hollingbourn, Kent, on 3 Aug. 1601, was eldest son of Sir Robert Honywood of Pett's Court, in the parish of Charing, Kent, and of Alice, daughter of Sir Martin Barnham of Hollingbourn. He served on the continent in the wars of the Palatinate, having the rank of colonel, and became steward to the queen of Bohemia, who in her letters refers to him as Sir Robin. He was knighted on 15 June 1625. In May 1659 he was among those appointed to the council of state who had not seats in parliament, and in the following July, with Thomas Boone, Edward Montague, and Algernon Sidney, he was sent on an embassy to Sweden. At the Restoration (May 1660) he obeyed the royal proclamation recalling him. In 1673 he translated and published (London, fol.) 'The History of the Affairs of Europe to this present Age, but more particularly of the Republick of Venice, written in Italian by Battista Nani.' In the dedication to his 'Dear Brother' Sir Walter Vane the translator says that 'the circumstances of an uncomfortable old age and ruined fortunes,' brought about 'rather by public calamity than private vice or domestick prodigality,' have induced him to undertake the work of translation; the allusion may be to the troubles of his son, who failed to obey the proclamation of April 1666 recalling Englishmen who were serving in the army of Holland, and lost his property at Charing in consequence. Honywood was married to Frances, daughter of Sir Henry Vane, by whom he had nine sons and seven daughters. He died on 15 April 1686, and was buried at Charing, where a monument commemorates himself and his wife, who survived till 17 Feb. 1687–8.

[Notes and Queries, 3rd ser. iv. 322; Cal. of State Papers, Dom. passim; Whitelocke's Mem. 678, 680, 698; P. Parsons's Monuments of Kent, p. 121; Hasted's Hist. of Kent, iii. 212; Collins's English Baronetage, 1741, iii. 1, 106. [R. B.]

HONYWOOD, Sir THOMAS (1586–1666), parliamentarian, born at Betchworth Castle in Surrey on 15 Jan. 1586, was son of Robert Honywood (*d.* 1627) of Charing in Kent and Marks Hall in Essex, by his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Browne of Betchworth (*d.* 1631). His father, Robert Honywood, had an elder son Robert by his first wife, to whom he left Charing and his Kent estate, Thomas taking Marks Hall, where he chiefly lived. He was knighted in 1632.

When the civil war broke out, Honywood sided with the puritans, and Marks Hall became a headquarters for the roundheads in Essex. Throughout 1643 he, with other deputy-lieutenants, was busily raising troops for the parliament, and carrying out the orders of the leaders in London (cf. the correspondence preserved among the manuscripts of Mr. G. A. Lowndes, App. to 7th Rep. *Hist. MSS. Comm.* pp. 551–66). In 1648, with Colonel Whalley and two thousand horse and foot of the district, he effected a junction with Fairfax, advanced upon Colchester, and was present at its surrender on 27 Aug. In the course of the next year Honywood and Colonel Cooke received orders to dismantle the fortifications of the town, which they did not obey.

On 21 Jan. 1650 a commission was granted to Honywood to be colonel of a regiment of foot for the eastern division of Essex; in December of the same year he again garrisoned Colchester, and on 19 Feb. following he had a commission as captain of horse. In March 1651, while in Colchester, he probably had to meet large expenses out of his own estate, and wishing to send away the garrison, he was met by a refusal from the council on the ground that the fortifications had not been dismantled, as had long ago been ordered. When, however, on 5 July he certified that the place could no longer be held by troops, he was allowed to dismiss the soldiers. The same year Honywood hurried from Essex with all the troops he could gather, in company with Colonel Clarke, to Worcester, where he took part in the battle at the head of his Essex regiment. After the battle Honywood and his Essex friend, Colonel Cooke, passed through Oxford, and were created doctors of civil law.

In 1654 he was one of the knights of the shire for Essex, and did good service for Cromwell in assisting to put down the rising of that year. He was paid 500*l.* by warrant in 1655, probably to compensate him for paying his regiment. In 1656 he was again in parliament, and in 1657 he became a member of Cromwell's upper house. A man of character and the brother-in-law of Sir Henry Vane, Honywood was powerful in Cromwell's court. He was able to get his relative, Sir Robert Honywood of Charing, made a member of the council of state in 1659, and he was himself a very active commissioner in the east of England in that year.

Honywood (according to Pepys) stayed with Pepys's father on 2 June 1660. He was then very old. He died at Cotton House, Westminster, on 26 May 1666, while on a visit to his son-in-law, Sir John Cotton of Connington, the son of the antiquary (see under Cotton, Sir Robert Bruce). His body was buried in the chancel of Marks Hall Church.

Honywood married, 10 May 1634, Hester (*d.* 1681), daughter of John Lamotte, a merchant of London, widow of John Manning. By her he had seven children, of whom four died young; his daughter Elizabeth (1637–1702), who had married Sir John Cotton, with his sons Thomas (1639–1672), and John Lamotte (*d.* 1693), survived him. The two sons succeeded to the family estate in succession, and both died without issue. The property thus passed to Robert Honywood of Charing.

[Wood's Fasti Oxon. ed. Bliss, ii. 168; Chester's Lond. Mar. Lic. p. 705; Morant's Essex, ii. 167; Berry's Essex Genealogies, p. 72; Hist. MSS. Comm. App. to 7th Rep. pp. 551–66; Whitelocke's Mem. pp. 311, 666; Cromwell's Colchester, i. 106 et seq.; Noble's Regicides, i. 361; Pepys's Diary, i. 104, 361; Burton's Diary, clxxxii; Cal. State Papers, Dom. 1649–50 pp. 181, 499, 1650 pp. 399, 449, 450, 461, 504, 1651 pp. 86, 90, 108, 185, 281, 363, 366, 372, 479, 1655 pp. 78, 92, 354, 389, 605, 1659–60 p. 16.] W. A. J. A.

HOOD, ALEXANDER (1758–1798), captain in the navy, born 23 April 1758, was second son of Samuel Hood of Kingsland, Dorset, by Anne, daughter of James Berne of Westbury, Wiltshire. His father was a purser in the navy and first cousin of Samuel, viscount Hood [q. v.], and of Alexander Hood, viscount Bridport [q. v.] His elder brother, Arthur, lieutenant in the navy, was lost in the Pomona sloop in 1775. Sir Samuel Hood, bart. (1762–1814) [q. v.], was his younger brother. He entered the navy in 1767 on board the Romney, with his cousin Captain Samuel Hood, and was borne on her books during the next three years. In 1772 he joined the Resolution, with Captain James Cook [q. v.] in his second voyage round the world. In 1776 he went to North America under the patronage of Lord Howe, by whom he was promoted to be lieutenant, 18 July 1777. In March 1780 he was appointed by Arbuthnot to the command of the Ranger cutter, which in the early part of 1781 was sent to the West Indies, where Sir George Rodney gave him the rank of commander 17 May 1781; and on 27 July he was posted to the Barfleur as flag-captain to his cousin Sir Samuel Hood, then in temporary command of the station. As captain of the Barfleur he took part in the action off Cape Henry on 5 Sept. 1781, and again in that at St. Kitts on 25–6 Jan. 1782. A few days later he was appointed to the Champion frigate, one of the repeating ships in the actions off Dominica on 9, 12 April, specially attached to the red squadron under Sir Samuel Hood, with whom she was afterwards sent to the Mona Passage; there she had the fortune to capture the corvette Cérès, with whose captain, the Baron de Paroy, a nephew of the Comte de Vaudreuil, Hood contracted an intimate friendship. On the arrival of the squadron at Port Royal he was moved into the Amiable, another of the prizes, which he took to England in the summer of 1783. He then paid a lengthened visit to France, at the invitation of the Comte de Vaudreuil. In 1790–2 and again in 1793 he commanded the Hebe frigate in the Channel; in 1794 he was appointed to the Audacious, but was compelled by ill-health to leave her; nor was he able to undertake active service till February 1797, when he was appointed to the Mars, a 74-gun ship attached to the Channel fleet, then commanded by Lord Bridport. He had thus the melancholy experience of the mutiny at Spithead and St. Helens, and was one of the captains sent on shore by the mutineers on 11 May. In the following spring the Mars was with the fleet off Brest, and on the forenoon of 21 April, being, in company with the Ramillies and the Jason frigate, on the look-out in-shore, discovered a French 74-gun ship making for the harbour. This was the Hercule, a new ship, newly commissioned, on her way from Lorient. The three ships in-shore were ordered to chase; but the Ramillies carried away her fore top-mast, and about 9 P.M. the Mars, by herself, found the Hercule at anchor off the Bec du Raz, waiting for the tide to turn. The darkness and the strength of the current prevented any attempt at manœuvring. After an interchange of broadsides, the Mars let go her anchor a short distance ahead, and, veering cable, fell alongside of the Hercule; many of the lower-deck

port-lids were rubbed off by the collision, and the anchors at the bows hooking into each other, the two ships remained actually touching, so that the guns could not be run out, but were fired in many cases from in-board. At these close quarters the action was continued for above an hour, when the Hercule, having lost 315 men killed or wounded, her sides torn, her guns dismounted, and having failed in an attempt to board, struck her colours. Hood fell early in the action, shot in the thigh by a musket-bullet which cut the femoral artery. He was carried below, and expired just as the sword of the French captain was placed in his hand. L'Héritier, the French captain, was also mortally wounded, and died in England. In point of tonnage, armament, and number of men, the two ships were almost exactly the same; but the Mars had been some years in commission; the Hercule was just out of the hands of the dockyard; and though her men stood manfully to their guns, their return to the English fire was weak, and the loss of the Mars in killed and wounded was not more than ninety.

Hood's body was taken to England, and buried in the churchyard of Butleigh in Somerset, beneath a monument erected by his widow. In the church is another, with a very long and not too felicitous epitaph by the poet Southey, whose brother Thomas, a midshipman of the Mars, was severely wounded in the action with the Hercule. By his wife Elizabeth, daughter of John Periam of Butleigh, Hood had two children, a daughter and a son, Alexander, who succeeded to the baronetcy conferred on his uncle, Sir Samuel Hood, and died in 1851, leaving, with other issue, Sir Alexander B. P. Hood, third baronet, and Admiral Sir Arthur William Acland Hood, G.C.B., first naval lord of the admiralty, 1885–9.

[Naval Chronicle, vi. 175; Ralfe's Naval Biography, iv. 48; James's Naval History (edit. 1860), ii. 120; Chevalier's Histoire de la Marine française sous la première République, p. 397; Burke's Baronetage.] J. K. L.

HOOD, ALEXANDER, Viscount Bridport (1727–1814), admiral, younger brother of Samuel, viscount Hood [q. v.], entered the navy on 19 Jan. 1740–1, a few months before his brother, on board the Romney, as captain's servant, with Captain Thomas Smith, and remained in her with Captain Grenville till 22 April 1743. On 9 May he was appointed to the Princess Mary, again with Smith, who rated him midshipman; in December 1744 he followed Smith to the Royal Sovereign; in March 1745 to the Exeter, and in May 1746 to the Hawk, from which he was promoted on 2 Dec. 1746 to be lieutenant of the Bridgwater: in her he continued employed in convoy and cruising service till October 1748, when the ship was put out of commission and Hood placed on half-pay. In January 1755 he was appointed lieutenant of the Prince, with Captain Charles Saunders [q. v.] On 23 March 1756 he was promoted to the command of the Merlin sloop, fitting out in the river, and on 10 June 1756, six weeks senior to his elder brother, he was posted to the Prince George, in which Saunders, now a rear-admiral, hoisted his flag as second in command in the Mediterranean. Charnock's statement that in the spring of 1757 he commanded the Antelope, and destroyed the Aquilon in Hyères Bay, is erroneous; one of many instances of confusion between the two brothers. Alexander Hood was flag-captain to Saunders during the whole of his Mediterranean command, following him to the Prince, Culloden, and St. George. On his return to England he was appointed on 5 Jan. 1759 to the Minerva frigate of 32 guns, attached during the summer and autumn to the fleet off Brest under Sir Edward Hawke, and more particularly in October and November to the small squadron off the Morbihan under Captain Duff, with which she was present at the total defeat of the French fleet on 20 Nov. Continuing in the Minerva, on 23 Jan. 1761, in the Bay of Biscay, Hood fell in with the Warwick, a small, heavy-sailing 60-gun ship, which had been captured by the French in 1756 [see Shuldham, Molyneux, Lord Shuldham], and was now, with a reduced armament, being utilised as a trooper and storeship. Though not superior in guns, her heavier scantling gave her a material advantage, and Hood gained well-deserved credit by her capture, after a stubborn contest of more than six hours. The loss of the Warwick in men was returned as fourteen killed and thirty-two wounded; that of the Minerva as thirteen killed and thirty-three wounded, of whom three died within four days. The Warwick, when she struck, seems to have had only the mizen-mast standing; the Minerva presented a better appearance, but her main and mizen masts went by the board a few hours after the action terminated. In the following summer the Minerva was one of the small squadron under Anson, serving as a guard of honour to bring over the Princess Charlotte, and in September Hood was moved into the Africa, which he commanded in the Mediterranean till the peace.

Hood wrote from Hagley to the secretary of the admiralty on 10 Sept. 1763, declining a commission to be captain of the Thunderer

at Portsmouth, on the grounds that 'it must be meant for Captain Samuel Hood,' and that it was not convenient for him to accept the command, doubtless owing to his recent marriage. In due course he was told that the commission was intended for his brother; but his biographers have imitated the mistake of the admiralty, adding that he commanded the Thunderer for the next three years.

In December 1763 Hood was appointed to the Katherine yacht. On 23 Sept. 1766 he succeeded Sir Charles Saunders as treasurer of Greenwich Hospital, but continued in command of the Katherine till December 1777, when he was appointed to the Robust of 74 guns, one of the fleet under Keppel in the following year, in the action off Ushant on 27 July, and in the autumn cruise. In his evidence before the court-martial on Keppel [see KEPPEL, AUGUSTUS, VISCOUNT], Hood, who had been in Palliser's division, and felt himself implicated in the attack which had been made on Palliser, showed a bias against the commander-in-chief. When the Robust's log was called for, Hood admitted that it had been altered by his directions after the court-martial was ordered. The log, he said, had in the first instance been written up carelessly, and 'when he found it was likely to be produced in court, he judged it proper to revise and correct it.' The alteration was no doubt ill-judged; but the court accepted his explanation. Public opinion, which then ran in favour of Keppel, was not so lenient, and the word 'hooded' came for a short time into general use as an epithet applicable to false testimony. Any one conversant with ships' logs of that date will, however, accept Hood's opinion that 'log-books, kept in the manner that ships' log-books are, ought not to be implicitly taken as evidence' (*Minutes of the Court-martial on Admiral Keppel*, p. 27).

After the court-martial Hood resigned the command of the Robust, was reappointed to the Katherine, and continued in her till promoted to be rear-admiral of the white, on 26 Sept. 1780, the same day on which his brother was made rear-admiral of the blue. In September 1782, after the death of Rear-admiral Kempenfelt, he was appointed to a command in the grand fleet under Lord Howe, and hoisted his flag on board the Queen of 90 guns, in which he took part in the relief of Gibraltar and the skirmish off Cape Spartel. In the general election of 1784 he was returned to parliament as member for Bridgwater, but was shortly afterwards elected member for Buckingham. On 24 Sept. 1787 he was promoted to be vice-admiral of the white, and in the following year was nominated a knight of the Bath. During the Spanish armament in 1790 he hoisted his flag for a short time on board the London, as fourth in command of the fleet assembled at Portsmouth; he was also appointed rear-admiral of England. In February 1793 he was appointed second in command of the Channel fleet under Lord Howe; he hoisted his flag in the Royal George, and on 12 April 1794 became admiral of the blue; but continuing in his command, had a full share in the operations culminating in the action of 1 June 1794. For his services on this occasion he received the gold medal and chain, in common with the other flag-officers, and was on 12 Aug. 1794 created a peer of Ireland, under the title of Baron Bridport of Cricket St. Thomas in Somerset. During the following autumn and spring, though occasionally at sea, he remained for the most part at St. Helens. In June 1795 it was requisite to convoy the expedition to Quiberon [see WARREN, SIR JOHN BORLASE], and in consequence of Howe's failing health the command temporarily devolved on Lord Bridport. With fourteen sail of the line, of which eight were three-deckers, under his immediate command, he sailed from St. Helens on 12 June, and, having parted from Warren on the 19th off Belle Isle, remained on the coast as a measure of further security against the French fleet, which he supposed to be still at Brest. It was, in fact, in his immediate neighbourhood, had chased the small squadron under Cornwallis only two days before [see CORNWALLIS, SIR WILLIAM], and was sighted by Warren on the evening of the 19th. He immediately sent off a despatch-boat to Bridport with the intelligence, and followed with his own squadron, which included three ships of the line. He did not, however, succeed in joining Bridport, and on the morning of the 22nd the two fleets were in sight of each other. The French were inferior both in numbers and force, and still more in efficiency; the ships were for the most part in very bad condition, the men were neither sailors nor gunners, and the officers were equally ignorant of tactics, seamanship, and discipline. Aware of this, the French admiral, Villaret-Joyeuse, was unwilling either to fight or fly, and attempted to retreat leisurely and in good order. But with his officers good order was unattainable, and by daylight on the 23rd the leading English ships were up with and among the rearmost French. A partial action followed, resulting in the capture of three French ships, overwhelmed by numbers, and unable, from want of training, to make any efficient resistance. That their whole fleet was not taken or driven on shore is attributed by French

writers to Bridport's excessive caution (CHEVALIER, p. 211). English writers have laid the fault rather on the admiralty, who had not furnished him with pilots; but it must be remembered that Bridport, as a young man, had commanded a cruising frigate on the same coast for two years, and had seen how under somewhat similar circumstances, and in total ignorance of the pilotage, Hawke had dealt with an unwilling enemy. On the other hand Bridport had as yet no full knowledge of the disorganisation of the French navy, and his experiences of the last war, in 1778 and in 1782, had taught him to respect both French tactics and French gunnery. In England his victory was spoken of as a brilliant achievement. On 15 March 1796 he was appointed vice-admiral of England, and on 31 May his Irish peerage was converted into a peerage of Great Britain.

The fleet returned to Portsmouth at the end of September, and was to a great extent broken up into detached squadrons which cruised off Ushant or Cape Clear, with a powerful reserve at Spithead. Bridport, though nominally under Howe's orders, continued in the command, directing the movements, but without taking any active part in them, and residing principally in London. It was not till 18 Dec. 1796 that he hoisted his flag and prepared for sea on receiving news of the threatening attitude of the Brest fleet. The French fleet, as the expedition to Ireland, put to sea on the 16th [see PELLEW, EDWARD, VISCOUNT EXMOUTH]; but it was not till the 25th that Bridport had vague intelligence of the movement. He at once made the signal to weigh; but in obeying the order the Sans Pareil fouled the Prince, the Formidable fouled the Ville de Paris, and the Atlas got aground. With five of his ships thus temporarily disabled he felt compelled to anchor again; it was not till 3 Jan. 1797 that he was at last able to get to sea. Meantime the French expedition had miscarried, and was on its way back to Brest, where it arrived while Bridport was vainly looking for it in Bantry Bay or off Mizen Head. After cruising for a month off Ushant he returned to Spithead on 4 Feb. During March he was again off Ushant, and anchored at Spithead on the 30th.

Though the growing discontent among the seamen had been mentioned at the admiralty, it was not supposed to be of any immediate importance [see HOWE, RICHARD, EARL HOWE]. On 12 April information was received of the resolution of the men to mutiny, and accordingly on the 15th orders were sent to Bridport to put to sea without delay. At 1 P.M. he made the signal to prepare to sail, on which the men of the Queen Charlotte manned the rigging and gave three cheers. Their example was followed on board the other ships of the fleet. The Royal George's men were called on deck; they came, but refused to unmoor till their application for an increase of pay and provisions was answered (*Log of the Royal George*). On the afternoon of the 21st the mutineers hoisted the red flag at the Royal George's foretop masthead, on which Bridport's flag was struck by order of the captain (*ib.*) Against Bridport personally the men had no complaint; he was out of the ship at the time, but they wrote to him as their 'father' and their 'friend,' disclaiming any intention of offering him personal offence. On the 23rd he came on board, rehoisted his flag, and addressed the crew, saying that he brought with him the promise of the admiralty to concede all their demands and the king's pardon for all past offences. These assurances the men accepted and returned to their duty. The fleet dropped down to St. Helens, and the mutiny appeared to be at an end; but on 7 May, when Bridport again made the signal to prepare to sail, it broke out anew. The men stated that their demands had not been granted, their grievances had not been redressed, and that they believed the promises of the admiralty were a shuffling pretence. This second outbreak was more dangerous than the first; the men were exasperated by what they conceived to be an attempt to trick them; many of the flag-officers and captains were sent ashore, and at one moment it seemed that Sir John Colpoys [q. v.] would be hanged; for a week the fleet was in the possession of the mutineers. The crisis was ended on 15 May by the exertions and influence of Lord Howe, and on the 16th the fleet put to sea under the command of Bridport, who now became in name, as he had long been in reality, the commander-in-chief.

From this time the conduct of the war in the western seas assumed a new phase, and the blockade of Brest became more stringent. For the next three years the Channel fleet under Bridport's command kept the sea with a persistence till then unknown. Drawing back occasionally to Torbay, or refreshing by detachments in the Sound or at Spithead, by far the greater part of the time was spent off Ushant. For days and weeks together the entry in the Royal George's log appears each noon 'Ushant. E. 3 or 4 leagues.' Frequently in fine weather the ships were inside the Black Rock, and immediately off the entrance of the harbour. But, notwithstanding, the French fleet succeeded in putting to sea on the night of 25 April 1799. At noon of the 25th, the English fleet being in with the

Black Rock, saw thirteen of the enemy's ships at anchor and five under way in the outward roads (*Log of the Royal George*). The next day they were no longer there; the Nymphe frigate had seen the tail of them going round the Saintes in the early morning; and Bridport, without any intelligence to guide him, and suspecting a new attempt on Ireland, fell back to Cape Clear, and for the next month ranged along the coast of Ireland from Mizen Head to Achill Head, while the French fleet was harmlessly traversing the Mediterranean [see ELPHINSTONE, GEORGE KEITH, VISCOUNT KEITH; JERVIS, JOHN, EARL OF ST. VINCENT]. In August it returned to Brest, and was again blockaded by Bridport till April 1800, when he was relieved by Lord St. Vincent. On 10 June 1801 he was advanced to the dignity of viscount in the peerage of Great Britain. He accepted no further command, and died 2 May 1814.

Hood's first wife was Mary, daughter of the Rev. Richard West, D.D., prebendary of Winchester, by Maria, daughter of Sir Richard Temple, thus forming a direct connection with the families of Lyttelton and Grenville, with which he had long been associated in friendly relations. It is said that he received a handsome fortune with Miss West. The date of the marriage given in Burke's and Foster's peerages is 1761; but as Hood was in active service during the whole of that year, some time after April 1763, when the Africa was paid off, would seem a more probable date. After the death of his first wife in 1786 he married in 1788 Maria Sophia, daughter of Thomas Bray of Edmonton. She survived him several years, and died at the age of eighty-five in 1831. By neither wife had he any issue, and on his death the English titles became extinct; the Irish barony passed, by the terms of the patent, to the younger branch of his brother's family, in favour of which the viscountship was recreated in 1868.

A portrait of Hood in 1764 by Reynolds is in the Painted Hall at Greenwich; it represents a handsome man, young-looking for his age, then thirty-seven. Another portrait, also by Reynolds, belongs to Lord Hood, by whom it was lent to the exhibition at South Kensington in 1867; another by Abbott, in the National Portrait Gallery, is engraved in Jerdan's 'National Portrait Gallery,' vol. iv. Sir William Hotham [q. v.] describes him as 'about the middle size, with a very good figure and pleasing countenance, and with much both the appearance and manner of a gentleman. In chief command,' he says, 'he was supposed to have been cautious, and had not perhaps that spirit of enterprise or general professional talent which marked Lord Hood. The brothers were not like each other, excepting in their voice. They differed also in their general habits, for Lord Bridport was rather penurious and rich, and Lord Hood quite the reverse and very poor' (*Hotham MS.*)

[Charnock's Biog. Nav. vi. 153; Naval Chronicle, i. 265; Ralfe's Nav. Biog. i. 202; official letters and other documents in the Public Record Office; Beatson's Nav. and Mil. Memoirs; James's Naval Hist. (ed. 1860); Schomberg's Naval Chronology; Patton's Account of the Mutinies at Spithead and St. Helens; Chevalier, Hist. de la Marine française sous la Première République; Troude's Batailles Navales de la France, toms. i. ii. iii.] J. K. L.

HOOD, CHARLES (1826–1883), major-general, born in 1826, was educated at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and obtained an ensigncy by purchase in the 3rd buffs, 26 June 1844. In 1846 he acted as secretary to the mission sent to the Argentine Republic to arrange certain differences between the combined powers of Great Britain and France and General Rosas, governor of Buenos Ayres. He became lieutenant in the buffs in 1846, and captain in 1851. He was senior officer of his regiment in the trenches before Sebastopol, and led the ladder party in the attack of the Redan on 8 Oct. 1855. In both engagements he was wounded. He was in command of the regiment from 13 Sept. to 27 Dec. 1855, and was at its head when it marched with colours flying into the Karabelnaia suburb after the fall of the city, these being the first British colours carried within Sebastopol. Hood was rewarded with a brevet of major, English and Turkish medals, and fifth class of Medjidie. After serving as major of the depôt battalion at Templemore, Hood became lieutenant-colonel 58th foot on 23 Nov. 1860, and for some years commanded that regiment in Bengal. He became a major-general in 1870, and honorary lieutenant-general (retired list) in 1877. He died on 8 Feb. 1883.

[Foreign Office Lists; Hart's Army Lists.] H. M. C.

HOOD, EDWIN PAXTON (1820–1885), nonconformist divine, son of an able seaman who served under Nelson in the Téméraire, was born at the residence of Bishop Porteous, Half Moon Street, Piccadilly, where his mother was in service, on 24 Oct. 1820. Losing both parents before he was seven years old, he was brought up at Deptford by an heraldic painter named Simpson, began to lecture on temperance and peace about 1840, and in 1852 entered the congregational minis-

try. His first charge was at North Nibley in Gloucestershire, whence in 1857 he removed to Offord Road, Islington. From 1862 to 1873 he officiated at Queen Street, Brighton. He then returned to Offord Road, and afterwards removed to Cavendish Street, Manchester, but resigned his charge in 1880 in consequence of political differences with his congregation, he holding strong liberal opinions. After a brief visit to America, he became the pastor of Falcon Square Church, Aldersgate Street. He died suddenly at Paris on 12 June 1885. Hood took much interest in the Royal Hospital for Incurables, for which he raised 2,000*l.* by a pamphlet entitled 'The Palace of Pain,' London, 1885, 8vo. After his death a further sum of 525*l.* was raised by public subscription, and applied by his widow in aid of the funds of the hospital, one of the wards of which bears his name. He married thrice, his third wife being a daughter of the Rev. Samuel Oughton of Kingston, Jamaica.

Hood was for some years editor of the 'Eclectic and Congregational Review,' and afterwards of the 'Argonaut.' To the former he contributed some appreciative articles on Browning's poetry in May 1863 (pp. 436-54), July 1864 (pp. 61–72), and December 1868 (pp. 441–70) (cf. Dr. Furnivall's *Bibliography of Robert Browning*, 1882). He was throughout life a prolific writer of popular books. His principal works were: 1. 'The Age and its Architects: ten chapters on the English People in relation to the Times,' London, 1850, 16mo; 2nd edit. 1852, 8vo. 2. 'Self-Education: twelve chapters for Young Thinkers,' London, 1851, 16mo, reissued as 'Self-Formation,' 3rd edit. 1858, new ed. 1865. 3. 'Old England: Historic Pictures of Life in Old Castles, Forests, Abbeys, and Cities,' &c., London, 1851, 12mo. 4. 'Dream Land and Ghost Land: Visits and Wanderings there in the Nineteenth Century,' London, 1852, 12mo. 5. 'John Milton: the Patriot and Poet,' London, 1852, 18mo. 6. 'The Uses of Biography,' London, 1852, 8vo. 7. 'Andrew Marvell: the Wit, Statesman, and Poet: his Life and Writings,' London, 1853, 8vo. 8. 'Swedenborg: a Biography and an Exposition,' London, 1854, 8vo. 9. 'The Last of the Saxons: Light and Fire from the Writings of William Cobbett,' London, 1854, 12mo (a volume of selections). 10. 'William Wordsworth: a Biography,' London, 1856, 12mo (in its day the best book on Wordsworth). 11. 'The Peerage of Poverty; or Learners and Workers in Fields, Farms, and Factories,' 1st ser. 3rd edit. London, 1859, 8vo; 2nd ser. 1861, 5th edit. enlarged, 1870, 8vo. 12. 'Thomas Binney: his Mind, Life, and Opinions,' London, 1874, 8vo. 13. 'Isaac Watts: his Life and Writings, his Homes and Friends,' London, 1875, 8vo. 14. 'Thomas Carlyle: Philosophic Thinker, Theologian, Historian, and Poet,' London, 1875, 8vo. 15. 'Vignettes of the Great Revival of the Eighteenth Century' [reprinted from the 'Sunday at Home'], London, 1880; 2nd edit. 1887, 8vo. 16. 'Christmas Evans, the Preacher of Wild Wales: his Country, his Times, and his Contemporaries,' London, 1881; 3rd edit. 1888, 8vo. 17. 'Robert Hall,' London, 1881, 8vo. 18. 'Oliver Cromwell: his Life, Times, Battlefields, and Contemporaries,' London, 1882; 2nd edit. 1884, 8vo. 19. 'Scottish Characteristics,' London, 1883, 8vo. 20. 'The Throne of Eloquence: great Preachers, Ancient and Modern,' London, 1885, 8vo. 21. 'The Vocation of the Preacher,' London, 1886, 8vo.

[Congregational Year-Book, 1886; Times, 16 June 1885, 5 Feb. 1886; Ann. Reg. new ser. pt. ii. p. 166; information from the secretary of the Royal Hospital for Incurables; Brit. Mus. Cat.] J. M. R.

HOOD, FRANCIS GROSVENOR (1809-1855), lieutenant-colonel of the grenadier guards, born on 4 March 1809, was second son of Lieutenant-colonel Francis Wheler Hood, son of Henry, second viscount Hood, and grandson of Samuel, first viscount [q. v.] His mother was Caroline (*d.* 11 March 1858), only daughter of Sir Andrew Snape Hamond [q. v.] His father was killed when in his thirty-third year, on the heights of Aire, on 2 March 1814, and was, in the words of Wellington, 'an officer of great promise and merit' (*Despatches*, ed. Gurwood, vii. 346; *Gent. Mag.* 1814, pt. i. pp. 413, 492). Francis joined the grenadier guards in 1827, was promoted to his lieutenancy and captaincy in 1830, became captain and lieutenant-colonel on 31 Dec. 1841, and on 27 June 1854 was gazetted major of the third battalion of the grenadiers. He proceeded with that battalion to the Crimea, and led it at the battle of the Alma on 20 Sept. 1854, when his conspicuous gallantry and judgment contributed most effectively to the defeat of the enemy, and he received the special thanks of the commander-in-chief, the Duke of Cambridge. On 18 Oct. 1855 Hood was in command of the covering party guarding the trenches and guns before Sebastopol, and was shot dead while taking an observation. Lord Raglan, in his despatch of 23 Oct., described Hood as an excellent officer, and wrote that he was 'deeply lamented.'

Hood married in 1842 his first cousin, Elizabeth Jane, second daughter of Sir

Graham Eden Hamond [q. v.], but had no issue.

[Burke's Peerage, s.v. Viscount Hood; Kinglake's Invasion of the Crimea, 6th edit. iii. 220–222, 239 sq., iv. 442; Gent. Mag. 1855, i. 83–4.]

HOOD, JOHN (1720–1783?), surveyor and inventor, was born in 1720 at Moyle, co. Carlow. In 1772 was published in Dublin his 'Tables of Difference of Latitude and Departure for Navigators, Land Surveyors, &c.,' in which he recommends that in surveying the bearing of objects should be taken from the meridian of the place. The tables printed in the book are the natural sines of all the angles, in degrees and quarter degrees, to different radii, the latter ranging from 1 to 100, as being best adapted to Gunter's chain. Hood also gives an account of the diurnal variation of the magnetic needle and its correction, and a description of a new surveying instrument. This invention is elsewhere called Hood's compass theodolite, and is described as the basis of the theodolite now used in England and America. He is also said to have anticipated the invention of Hadley's quadrant, but took out no patents. He died about 1783.

A grandson, Samuel Hood (1800?–1875), legal writer, born in Moyle, co. Donegal, about 1800, emigrated to Philadelphia, U.S.A., in 1826, and joined the bar there. He published a treatise 'On the Law of Decedents,' Philadelphia, 1847; and wrote, among other works, 'A Brief Account of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick' (1844) for the Hibernian Society of Philadelphia. He died at Philadelphia in 1875. (Appleton's *Cyclopædia of American Biography*, iii. 248.)

[Webb's Compendium of Irish Biography; Allibone's Dict.; Brit. Mus. Cat.] R. E. A.

HOOD, ROBIN, legendary outlaw, has been represented as an historical personage. There can be little doubt, however, that, as in the somewhat similar case of Rory o' the Hills in Ireland, the name originally belonged to a mythical forest-elf, who filled a large space in English, and apparently in Scottish, folk-lore, and that it was afterwards applied by English ballad-writers, chiefly of the northern and midland counties, from the twelfth to the fifteenth centuries, to any robber-leader who made his home in forests or moors, excelled in archery, defied the oppressive forest laws, and thus attracted popular sympathy. Adam Bel, Clym of the Clough, and William of Cloudisdale, legendary outlaws of the forest of Inglewood, Cumberland, are credited in northern ballads with almost all Robin Hood's lawless characteristics and many of his adventures.

Inconclusive attempts have been made to extract from the ballad-history of Robin Hood a sun-myth, with Robin Hood as the central personage (*Academy*, 1883, xxiv. 250); to treat him as a popular and degraded manifestation of Woden, or to connect him with Hödr (= warrior), a Scandinavian deity. In its origin the name was probably a variant of 'Hodeken,' the title of a sprite or elf in Teutonic folk-lore (Grimm, *Deutsche Mythologie*, p. 472). The prefix Robin, a diminutive of Robert, implied an affectionate familiarity, as in Robin Goodfellow or in Robin of Redesdale, the assumed name of Sir William Conyers, leader of the Yorkshire rebels in 1469. The word Hood may have been applied to the elf because such creatures, according to popular belief, wore hoods; or it may be a corruption of 'o' th' wood,' because they were assumed to live in forests (cf. *Gent. Mag.* 1793, pt. i.) A 'Robin du Bois' is said to figure in the folk-lore of French peasants. The wide dissemination of the elf's fame is proved by the appearance of 'Robin Hood' in the names of places and plants in all parts of England. Hód's Oak, the name given in an Anglo-Saxon charter to a place in Worcestershire (cf. the modern Hodsock in Nottinghamshire), may embody a reference to Robin Hood. Cairns on Black Down, Somerset, and barrows near Whitby, Yorkshire, and Ludlow, Shropshire, have long been called Robin Hood's pricks or butts; there are Robin Hood's hills in Gloucestershire and Derbyshire; a rock, Robin Hood's Tor, is near Matlock; his wells are numerous in Nottinghamshire, Yorkshire, and Lancashire; a rock in Hope Dale, Derbyshire, is his chair; a cave in Nottinghamshire is his stable; a chasm at Chatsworth is his leap; Blackstone Edge, Lancashire, is his bed; and many old oaks are his trees. In western England red campion is invariably called Robin Hood, and Robin Hood's hatband is in many places a synonym for common club-moss. In Lancashire a searching south-east wind is known as a Robin Hood wind. In explanation of this nomenclature, various stories of no historical value have been fabricated. From the little eminence called after Robin Hood near Ludlow the hero is said to have shot an arrow into the roof of Ludlow Church, a distance of a mile and a half; and an arrow which still decorates a gable of the Fletchers' chancel of the church is said to be the one shot by Robin Hood. A similar legend is told in Holinshed's 'Chronicle' of a hillock in Oxmanstown, near Dublin, which was called Little John's Shot, and is said to owe its name to the fact that

Robin Hood's lieutenant, Little John, shot an arrow thither while standing on Dublin bridge.

Robin Hood also entered at an early date into the popular celebrations of May-day. He was one of the mythical characters whom the populace were fond of personating in the semi-dramatic devices and morris-dances performed at that season. The May celebration was at times called Robin Hood's Festival. Sir John Paston mentions, in a letter dated Good Friday 1473, that he had kept a servant three years to play 'Robyn Hod' in Maytime (*Paston Letters*, ed. Gairdner, iii. 89). Printed accounts for the parish of Kingston-on-Thames from 1507 to 1526 show frequent payments to persons playing Robin Hood on May-day. Bishop Latimer, preaching before Edward VI, told the story that, having arranged to preach at a village church, he found the door locked, and the parishioners gone abroad 'under the pretence of gathering for Robin Hood,' i.e. for the May-games. Robin was equally popular in the May-day celebrations of Scotland. In April 1577 and April 1578 the general assembly requested the king to prohibit plays of 'Robin Hood, King of May,' on the sabbath. Similarly, 'Robene Hude' is named as a Scottish dance in Wedderburn's 'Complainte of Scotland,' 1549. In France from the thirteenth century onwards rural celebrations of Whitsuntide include motets and pastourelles with Robin as their hero, and Robin was usually associated with a lady-love, Marion. In England, at the end of the middle ages, a cognate character, Maid Marian, usually appears in the May-games at the side of Robin Hood. No trace of the lady has been recovered in English literature earlier than about 1500, when 'some mery fit of Maide Marian or els of Robin Hood' is mentioned by Alexander Barclay in his fourth eclogue appended to his 'Ship of Fooles.' She probably came to England from France. Friar Tuck and Little John, the legendary companions of Robin Hood, who were also personated in the May-games, doubtless owed their origin to mythological processes, similar to those which produced the hero himself. Robin Hood's other companions, Much, the Miller's son, and William Scathlock or Scarlock, have no pretensions to be reckoned historical. Robin Hood figures in numerous proverbial expressions, such as 'Many men talk of Robin Hood that never shot in his bow,' or 'Tales of Robin Hood are good for fools' (Camden, *Remains*), but none are capable of historical interpretation.

The arguments in favour of Robin Hood's historical existence, although very voluminous, will not bear scholarly examination. Mediæval historians practically ignore him. But 'Rymes of Robyn Hood and Randolf, erle of Chestre,' according to the author of 'Piers Plowman,' were popular with the English peasantry about 1377 (Passus v. ll. 401, 402). Although English chroniclers of the fifteenth century overlook him, several Scottish writers of that date mention him as a popular ballad hero, and describe him as a famous robber. Wyntoun, in his 'Chronicle of Scotland' (dated about 1420), writes that in 1283

> Lytill Ihon and Robyne Hude
> Waythemen [i.e. outlaws] ware commendyd gude,
> In Yngilwode and Barnysdale
> Thai oysyd all this tyme thare trawale.

In 1417, according to Stow, a thief was known in Surrey and Sussex under the counterfeit name of Friar Tuck, who appears in the ballads as one of Robin Hood's chief companions (*Annals*, 1631, p. 352 *b*). In 1439 a petition was presented to parliament for the arrest of a robber named Piers Venables, who with other 'misdoers . . . wente into the wodes' in Derbyshire, 'like as it hadde be Robyn-hode and his meyne' (*Rot. Parl.* v. 16). Bower, writing about 1445 in continuation of Fordun's 'Scotichronicon,' and Major in his 'Historia Majoris Britanniæ' (written about 1500)—both Scotchmen—refer to the popularity of ballads about Robin Hood. John Bellenden, the Scottish translator of Boece's Latin 'History of Scotland' in 1533, remarks that Robin Hood was the subject of 'mony fabillis and mery sportis soung amang the vulgar pepyll.' A connected life, in ballad verse, of the hero, compiled out of older ballads about 1495, was entitled 'A Lytell Geste of Robyn Hoode,' and was first printed by Wynkyn de Worde. A similar compilation appeared at Edinburgh in 1508, and was reissued with variations by William Copland in London about 1550. According to the 'Geste,' which first supplies details of his history, Robin Hood's home was in Barnsdale, a woodland region in the West Riding of Yorkshire, south of Pontefract and north of Doncaster. He protects a knight, Sir Richard-at-the-Lee, from the extortions of the abbot of St. Mary's, York; kills his sworn foe the sheriff of Nottinghamshire, who attempts to arrest him; is visited by 'King Edward' in disguise, who, delighted with his archery and courtesy, takes him into his household; finally returns to the greenwood; and, going to the prioress of Kirklees (between Wakefield and Halifax) to be let blood, is there treacherously bled to death at the suggestion of a knight, Sir

Roger of Doncaster. Although many places mentioned in the 'Gest' can be identified in the West Riding and its neighbourhood, the topography is vague throughout. In many later ballads Robin Hood is located in Sherwood Forest, and more rarely in Plumpton Park, Cumberland, and there are signs that the compiler of the 'Gest' had carelessly combined extracts from ballads which are no longer extant connecting the hero with Sherwood and Plumpton. Numerous additions were made to the Robin Hood literature in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Broadside ballads, a few of which show traces of a late mediæval origin, recklessly amplified the legends and adapted adventures from the biographies of semi-historical personages, such as Fulk-Fitzwarine, Hereward the Wake, and Wallace. Finally, Robin was represented as of noble descent, and was raised to the peerage as Earl of Huntingdon. But scepticism on the subject was prevalent even among sixteenth-century men of letters, and 'a tale of Robin Hood' was often used as a synonym for a fabulous story (cf. Roy, *Rede me*, 1525; Harington, *Orlando*, 1590, p. 391; and other references in Ritson, xvii, xcii, sq.) In Shakespeare's 'As You Like It,' on the other hand, the old duke is said to live in the forest of Arden with 'a many merry men,' 'like the old Robin Hood of England' (act ii. sc. i.)

The dramatists continued the ballad-makers' work. A rude dramatic manuscript fragment, dated in 1475, and belonging to Dr. W. Aldis Wright of Trinity College, Cambridge, deals with Robin Hood's adventures with Guy of Gisborne. At the end of Copland's edition of the 'Geste' is 'The Playe of Robyn Hode,' which recites the story of the hero and the potter. Peele, in his 'Edward I' (1593), introduces a dramatic device based on the same story (*Works*, ed. Bullen, i. 140 sq.) 'A Pleasant conceited Comedie of George-A-Greene, the Pinner of Wakefield,' printed in 1599, is partly constructed out of the ballad of 'Robin Hood and the Pinder of Wakefield.' 'The Downfall of Robert, Earl of Huntington, afterward called Robin Hood of Merrie Sherwood' (1601), by Anthony Munday, and 'The Death of Robert, Earl of Huntington, otherwise called Robin Hood of Merrie Sherwood' (1601), by Munday and Chettle, wildly travesty historical legends, and make Robin Hood a rival with King John for the hand of Maid Marian, who is absurdly identified with Matilda, daughter of Robert Fitzwalter [q. v.] (cf. Dodsley, *Old Plays*, 1874, viii. 210 sq.) Munday, in 1615, again utilised the Robin Hood legends in 'Metropolis Coronata,' a pageant prepared for the lord mayor's induction into office. Nine other similar dramatic pieces, dating between 1600 and 1784, are enumerated by Ritson (lxv–lxxii.) About 1632 Martin Parker published 'A True Tale of Robin Hood' in verse, which he professed to have 'carefully collected out of the truest writers of our English chronicles.' In 1670 a new collection of ballads, entitled 'Robin Hood's Garland,' first appeared, and was afterwards frequently reprinted. In 1678 'The Noble Birth and Gallant Atchievements of that Remarkable Outlaw Robin Hood,' retold in prose all that had been previously stated in verse, and its information was repeated in numberless chapbooks. One little volume (1752) combined accounts of Robin Hood and James Hind [q. v.] as 'two noted robbers and highwaymen.'

Late historians and antiquaries take Robin Hood's career very seriously. A prose life in Sloane MS. 780, ff. 46–8, constructed from the ballads in the seventeenth century, and printed in Thoms's 'English Prose Romances' (ii. 124–37), states that Robin Hood was born about 1160 'at Lockesley in Yorkeshyre, or after others in Notinghamsh.' Loxley has been discovered to be the name of a very small hamlet near Sheffield, and Robin Hood's fame is said to be locally great there; but the biography is clearly unauthentic and uncorroborated. Major, who acknowledged that Robin Hood was only known to him as a ballad-hero ('Rebus huius Roberti gestis tota Britannia in cantibus utitur'), first suggested that he lived in Richard I's time. This suggestion has been adopted by Grafton, Holinshed, Stow, and the author of the Sloane MS., while according to an *obiter dictum* of Sir Edward Coke (3 *Institutes*, 197), based on such authorities, 'this Robin Hood lived in the reign of King Richard the first.' Leland was of opinion that Robin Hood was of noble lineage (*Collectanea*, i. 54), and Grafton adds, on the authority 'of an olde and auncient pamphlet,' that he was created an earl. Fuller includes him in his 'Worthies of Nottinghamshire' (1662). Dr. Stukeley, credulously accepting the legend, found or fabricated an absurd pedigree making Robin Hood grandson both of Ralph Fitz-othes or Fitzooth, a Norman companion of William the Conqueror and of Geoffrey of Mandeville [q. v.] (Stukeley, *Palæographia Britannica*, No. i. 115). Francis Peck (1692–1743), who always spells the surname Whood, prepared a new edition of the 'Garland' about 1735 (cf. Brit. Mus. *Addit. MS.* 28638), and was not more critical than Stukeley. Martin Parker, in his 'True Tale' (1632?), first suggested a date of death (4 Dec. 1198), and concocted an epitaph which (he stated) was formerly to be read at Kirklees. Thoresby, in his 'Ducatus Leodensis' (1715),

p. 91, described a tombstone near Kirklees with an illegible inscription as the hero's grave, and supplied in his appendix (p. 576) an obviously spurious epitaph, which gave the date of his death as 18 Nov. 1247; this was stated by Thoresby to have been found among the papers of Thomas Gale, dean of York [q. v.] (cf. GOUGH, *Sepulchral Monuments*, p. cviii). Ritson, in his 'Collection of the Ballads' (1795), quoted at length the conclusions of his antiquarian predecessors, and treated Robin Hood as strictly historical.

Thierry in his 'Conquête de l'Angleterre,' 1830, identified Robin Hood with the chief of a troop of Saxon bandits (cf. SIR WALTER SCOTT'S *Ivanhoe*). Subsequently it was suggested that he was a leader of the exhæredati, or proscribed followers of Simon de Montfort, who were reduced to great straits after the battle of Evesham in 1264 (*London and Westminster Review*, March 1840, repr. by Gutch, i. 112 sq.) Joseph Hunter, in 1852, tried to show that Robin Hood was contemporary with Edward II, was an adherent of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster [q. v.] in the insurrection of 1322, and afterwards entered the king's household. Edward II certainly made a progress in Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Nottinghamshire, where Robin Hood's exploits are chiefly located in the ballads, in the autumn of 1323, and exchequer documents prove that a person named Robyn Hode subsequently received payment as a 'vadlet' or 'porteur du chambre' in the royal household between 24 March and 22 Nov. 1324. On the last date 'Robyn Hode, jadys un des porteurs, pour cas qil ne poait pluis travailler,' received 5*s*. But other official documents show that the name Robert Hood was not uncommon in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and there is nothing whatever to prove that the 'porteur' Robin Hood had any connection with the reputed outlaw, while the other Robert Hoods of the time held official positions which adequately differentiate them from the ballad hero. The 'Lytell Geste' undoubtedly connects the hero with a King Edward; but another early ballad associates him more definitely with Queen Catherine, apparently queen of Henry V, who flourished a century later, and a third Scottish ballad describes his courtship with Jack Cade's daughter. Hunter's theory, although more ingenious than the other historical and antiquarian theories, rests on no more secure foundation.

[The fullest discussion of the Robin Hood legends is given by Professor F. J. Child in his English and Scottish Popular Ballads, pt. v. pp. 39 sq. (Boston, U.S.A., 1888). Professor Child has collected thirty-nine ballads on the subject. The introduction to the Robin Hood ballads in Percy Folio MS. ed. Hales and Furnivall (1867), i. 1 sq., is useful. See also Catalogue of the MS. Romances in the Brit. Mus. ed. C. A. Ward, pp. 516 sq.; Thoms's Early English Prose Romances, vol. ii.; Ritson's Collection of Ballads concerning Robin Hood, 1795 (cf. re-issues of 1832 and 1885), which prints besides the ballads all the legendary and fabricated information about Robin's career, and a mass of interesting literary references to him; the Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode, edited by J. M. Gutch (1847), which is somewhat more critical than Ritson's book; Hunter's Great Hero of the Ancient Minstrelsy of England, Robin Hood, a tract (1852); Wright's Essays on Mediæval Literature, ii. 164 sq. (the Popular Cycle of the Robin Hood Ballads); Academy, vol. xxiv. (1883); Notes and Queries, passim; authorities noticed in the text.]

S. L.

HOOD, SIR SAMUEL (1762–1814), vice-admiral, third son of Samuel Hood of Kingsland, Dorset, and younger brother of Captain Alexander Hood (1758–1798) [q. v.], was born on 27 Nov. 1762. He entered the navy in 1776 on board the Courageux with his cousin Samuel (afterwards Lord) Hood. In 1778 he was moved into the Robust with Alexander Hood, the future Lord Bridport, and in her was present in the action off Ushant 27 July 1778. In 1779–80 he served in the Lively sloop in the Channel; and in October 1780 was appointed to the Barfleur, again with Sir Samuel Hood, going out to the West Indies as second in command. He was shortly afterwards promoted to be lieutenant; and continuing in the Barfleur, was present in the several actions with De Grasse—off Martinique, 29 April 1781; off Cape Henry, 5 Sept. 1781; and at St. Kitts, 25–6 Jan. 1782. On 31 Jan. he was promoted by his cousin to the nominal command of the Renard sloop, then lying as a hospital ship at Antigua. Hood remained in the Barfleur as a volunteer, and was thus present in the actions off Dominica on 9 and 12 April, and at the capture of the French squadron in the Mona passage on 19 April 1782. He continued in the Barfleur till the conclusion of the war, when he joined the Renard and took her to England. He then went to France, and in a two years' residence acquired an intimate knowledge of the language. On his return to England in 1785 he was appointed to the Weasel sloop on the Halifax station, and was there, 24 May 1788, posted to the command of the Thisbe frigate, which he brought home and paid off in the autumn of 1789. In May 1790 he commissioned the Juno, a 32-gun frigate, in which he went out to Jamaica. On 3 Feb. 1791, while lying in St. Anne's harbour, he succeeded, during a violent storm and at great

personal risk, in bringing off three men from a wreck. The boat's crew seemed unwilling to make the attempt, on which Hood himself jumped in, saying, 'I never in my life gave a sailor an order that I was not ready to execute myself,' and shoved off. The House of Assembly of Jamaica voted a hundred guineas for a sword to be presented to him, to mark their sense of this gallant act.

The Juno returned to England in the summer of 1791, and through the autumn and the following year was stationed at Weymouth, in attendance on the king. Early in 1793 she went out to the Mediterranean with the fleet under Lord Hood, and was with it at the occupation of Toulon. She was then sent to Malta to bring up supernumeraries, and during her absence Toulon was evacuated. On her return she made the harbour about ten o'clock on the night of 9 Jan. 1794. It was dark, with drizzling rain, and Hood, ignorant of what had occurred, and without having his suspicions roused, stood in, passed into the inner harbour, and let go his anchor. A French boat came on board and directed him to go into another branch of the harbour for quarantine; but while he was endeavouring to find out from the pretended health officers where Lord Hood was, a gleam of moonshine revealed their tricoloured cockades. Finding themselves discovered, they admitted that 'the English admiral had been gone some time.' At the same moment a flaw of wind came down the harbour; and Hood, promptly taking advantage of it, sent the Frenchmen below, made all sail, and cut the cable. As the Juno gathered way, the batteries opened fire on her, but in the rain and darkness the ship got out with little damage.

During the following months Hood was engaged in the operations on the coast of Corsica, and after the capture of S. Fiorenzo was transferred to the Aigle, a 36-gun frigate, in which, in 1795, he commanded a small squadron sent into the Archipelago to protect the trade and watch some French frigates which had taken refuge in Smyrna. For the able execution of this service he received the complimentary thanks of the English merchants. In April 1796 Hood was moved into the Zealous of 74 guns, one of the fleet with Sir John Jervis (afterwards Earl St. Vincent) [q. v.] off Toulon, and in 1797 off Cadiz. She was absent from the battle of Cape St. Vincent, being at the time refitting at Lisbon; but in July she was one of the squadron with Nelson at Santa Cruz; and after the failure of the attack, Hood was employed by Troubridge [see TROUBRIDGE, SIR THOMAS] to conduct the extraordinary negotiations by which the squadron was released from its dangerous position. During the early months of 1798 the Zealous was in the Bay of Biscay and off Rochefort; but having again joined the fleet before Cadiz, she was one of the ships sent in May to reinforce Nelson in the Mediterranean, and under his command to win the battle of the Nile. In that action the part of the Zealous was particularly brilliant: closely following the Goliath [see FOLEY, SIR THOMAS], Hood let go his anchor on the bow of the Guerrier, the leading French ship, which was completely beaten within twelve minutes, her masts shot away, her side smashed in, most of her guns disabled, and half her ship's company killed or wounded (JAMES, ii. 184–7; CHEVALIER, *Histoire de la Marine française sous la première République*, p. 372). The loss of the Zealous was trifling, and she passed on to engage other ships. The next morning she was starting in pursuit of the French ships that escaped; but alone and unsupported, the odds against her would have been too great, and she was recalled by signal. When Nelson quitted the coast of Egypt, Hood was left as senior officer in command of the squadron which continued the blockade of the French army, and captured or destroyed some thirty of their transports. In February 1799 he rejoined Nelson at Palermo, and was employed during the spring in the defence of Salerno, and afterwards as governor of Castel Nuovo at Naples. As an acknowledgment of his services the king of the Two Sicilies conferred on him the order of St. Ferdinand and of Merit.

In May 1800 the Zealous was paid off, and Hood was appointed to the Courageux, which formed part of the squadron under Sir John Borlase Warren [q. v.] off Ferrol. In January 1801 he was moved into the Venerable, which after a few months in the Channel joined Sir James Saumarez (afterwards Lord de Saumarez) [q. v.] in time to take prominent parts in the unfortunate action at Algeciras on 6 July, and in the brilliant victory in the Straits on the 12th. On this occasion the Venerable had all her masts shot away and sustained a loss of thirty killed and a hundred wounded. The Venerable was paid off at the peace, and in October 1802 Hood was sent out as a commissioner for the government of Trinidad. By the death of Rear-admiral Totty he became commander-in-chief of the Leeward Islands station, hoisting a broad pennant on board the Centaur; and on the renewal of the war captured, in conjunction with the land forces, the islands of St. Lucia and Tobago, and, on the mainland, Demerara, Essequibo, Berbice, and Surinam. Under his command also a large number of the enemy's privateers and ships of war were

captured or destroyed, to the great advantage of the English trade; and for the closer blockade of Martinique, as well as for harassing the enemy's cruisers, the Diamond Rock was occupied, armed with five heavy guns, and commissioned as 'a sloop of war' (James, iii. 245). Hood's services were acknowledged by complimentary addresses from the legislative assemblies of the islands, and the present of plate of the value of three hundred guineas; he was also nominated a K.B. Early in 1805 he returned to England, and continuing in the Centaur was sent off Rochefort in command of a squadron of six sail of the line. On 25 Sept. he fell in with a French squadron of five large frigates and two brigs bound for the West Indies with troops, and succeeded in capturing the four largest; the other, with the brigs, got away. In this skirmish the loss of the English was six killed and thirty-two wounded, including Hood, whose right elbow was smashed by a musket-shot, entailing the amputation of the arm; he was afterwards granted a pension of 500*l.* per annum as compensation. In 1807 the Centaur was one of the fleet under Lord Gambier at Copenhagen [see Gambier, James, Lord]. On 2 Oct. Hood was advanced to the rank of rear-admiral, and with his flag in the Centaur had the naval command of the force which reduced Madeira, 26 Dec. 1807. In the following year, still in the Centaur, he was second in command of the fleet in the Baltic, under Sir James Saumarez; and on 26 Aug., being then, with Captain Thomas Byam Martin [q. v.] in the Implacable, attached to the Swedish fleet, which at the time was ten miles to leeward, he cut off the 80-gun ship Sewolod from the Russian line, and captured her after a stubborn defence, in which she lost, it was said, upwards of three hundred killed and wounded: the ship herself had to be burnt. This brilliant achievement won for him a complimentary letter from the king of Sweden, with the grand cross of the order of the Sword.

In January 1809 he commanded in the second post at Corunna during the re-embarkation of the army. He was created a baronet on 13 April 1809, and for the next two years he commanded a division in the Mediterranean. On 1 Aug. 1811 he was advanced to be vice-admiral, and towards the end of the year was appointed commander-in-chief in the East Indies, where he arrived in the early summer of 1812. His command was uneventful, the war having been brought to an end with the reduction of Java and Mauritius; and the time was mainly occupied in regulating and reforming points of organisation or discipline and the methods of victualling, in which he introduced some substantial reforms, effecting a saving to the government of something like thirty per cent. He died at Madras on 24 Dec. 1814, carried off by a fever, after three days' illness. In 1831 a subscription monument to his memory, in the form of a column 110 feet high, was erected on a hill at Butleigh in Somersetshire (*Gent. Mag.* 1832, vol. cii. pt. i. p. 190). In the church is another monument with a long inscription by Southey (Southey, *Poetical Works*; cf. Hood, Alexander, 1758–1798).

Although essentially a war officer, whose whole life, with few and short intermissions, was spent in active service, Hood is described as well versed in the more theoretical branches of his profession, and as having an exceptional knowledge of navigation, geography, shipbuilding, fortification, and mechanical philosophy: he is also said to have 'studied the language, laws, and customs of every country he visited.' There is, at any rate, reason to believe that he was a good French and Spanish scholar. He married in 1804 Mary, the eldest daughter of Lord Seaforth; but dying without issue, the baronetcy, by a special clause in the patent, passed to the son of his brother Alexander, in whose family it now remains. His portraits by Beechey, before he lost his arm, and by Hoppner and Downman when armless, have been engraved.

[Naval Chronicle, xvii. 1 (with a portrait); this memoir, largely based on a memorial by Hood himself, drawn up after the loss of his arm, is the foundation of all others, e.g. in Ralfe's Naval Biog. iv. 55, or Gent. Mag. 1816, vol. lxxxvi. pt. i. p. 68; it ends with 1806, and of the last eight years of Hood's life no adequate memoir has been published; the notice in Naval Chronicle, xxxiv. 30, is extremely inaccurate, and that in Ralfe or the Gent. Mag. is little if any better; for this period his service can only be traced in his official correspondence in the Public Record Office, more especially Admirals' Despatches, East Indies, vols. xxv–ix.; see also Nicolas's Nelson Despatches (freq.); James's Naval Hist. (edit. of 1869) (freq.); and Brenton's Naval Hist. (freq.), where the index has made some confusion between the two brothers; Foster's Baronetage.] J. K. L.

HOOD, SAMUEL, Viscount Hood (1724–1816), admiral, born on 12 Dec. 1724, was the eldest son of Samuel Hood, vicar of Butleigh in Somerset and prebendary of Wells, and of his wife Mary, daughter of Richard Hoskins of Beaminster, Dorsetshire. Alexander Hood, viscount Bridport [q.v.], was his brother. He entered the navy on 6 May 1741 on board the Romney as captain's servant with Captain Thomas Smith (*d.* 1762) [q.v.], popularly known as 'Tom of Ten Thousand,' and after-

wards as able seaman with Captain Thomas Grenville [q. v.], whom in April 1743 he followed to the Garland. In November of the same year he was discharged to the Sheerness, in which he was rated a midshipman, with Captain (afterwards Lord) Rodney [q.v.], and in September 1744 went with him, again as midshipman, to the Ludlow Castle. He left her on 23 Jan. 1745-6; served for a few months in the Exeter, again under Smith, at this time commodore, commanding in chief on the coast of Scotland, and was appointed by him acting-lieutenant of the Winchelsea of 20 guns, commanded by Captain Henry Dyve, on whose recommendation the commission was confirmed on 17 June 1746. His appointments, thus traced from the respective pay-books, dispose of the story that he entered the navy as a clerk and served with Rodney in that capacity (Ralfe, i. 243). That story probably sprang out of the circumstance that his first cousin, Samuel Hood, the father of Captain Alexander Hood (1758–1797) and of Vice-admiral Sir Samuel Hood (1762–1814) [q. v.], was a purser and of about the same age. Hood's junior service is, indeed, only noticeable from having been passed under officers of exceptional merit, which may be explained by the fact that his family was known to the Lytteltons and the Grenvilles.

The Winchelsea continued to be actively employed on the coast of Scotland, in the North Sea, and in the Channel. On 19 Nov. 1746, while cruising off Scilly in company with the Portland, they fell in with the French frigate Subtile of 26 guns. In the chase the Portland was lost sight of, and a severe action between the two frigates ensued, in the course of which Hood was wounded in the hand. On the Portland's coming up the Subtile surrendered, and was added to the English navy as the Amazon (*Winchelsea's Log*; Troude, i. 308). In March 1748 Hood was appointed to the Greenwich, then commissioned by Captain John Montagu, but left her in a few months to join the Lyon, going out to North America with the flag of Rear-admiral Watson. She returned to England in November, and was paid off. Hood was placed on half-pay, and the following year married Susannah, daughter of Edward Linzee, for several years mayor of Portsmouth. In January 1753 he was appointed to the Invincible, guardship at Portsmouth, from which in May he was turned over to the Terrible. In the following year he was promoted to the command of the Jamaica sloop, which he took out to the coast of North America. There, on 22 July 1756, he was posted to the Lively, but was appointed by Commodore Charles Holmes [q. v.] to be his own captain in the Grafton, and in her he returned to England towards the end of the year.

In the following January Hood offered his services to take temporary command of any ship whose captain was absent on the court-martial on Admiral Byng, being, he wrote to Lord Temple, 'no ways inclined to be idle ashore while anything can be got to employ me.' He was accordingly appointed to the Torbay in lieu of Captain Keppel. On 1 April he was similarly appointed to the Tartar, and again, on 30 April, to the Antelope of 50 guns, then ordered on a cruise. A fortnight afterwards, 14 May, he fell in with the 50-gun ship Aquilon, which he drove ashore over a reef in Audierne Bay, where he left her a total wreck. A week later he captured a couple of privateers, the crews of which he brought in as prisoners. In acknowledging his letter giving an account of what he had done, the secretary of the admiralty conveyed to him their lordships' formal approval of his conduct, and an intimation that he might expect to be appointed to the command of a ship (Clevland to Hood, 3 June 1757). Accordingly on 14 July 1757 he was appointed to the Bideford frigate attached to the fleet under Sir Edward Hawke during its autumn cruise in the Bay of Biscay. On 7 Feb. 1758 he was commissioned to the Vestal frigate of 32 guns, and joined her on 7 March, on the return of the Bideford from a cruise, in time to take part in Hawke's second visit to Basque roads and destruction of the fortifications on the Isle of Aix. The year was passed in almost continuous cruising, for the most part between Ushant and Cape Clear, and on 12 Feb. 1759 the Vestal sailed for North America in the squadron under Commodore Holmes. On the 21st, however, off Cape Finisterre a strange sail was chased by the Vestal and brought to action, only the Trent frigate being in sight, and she several miles astern. After a running fight of more than three hours, the French frigate Bellona of 32 guns, being completely dismasted, struck her colours. The Vestal had only her lower masts standing, and these badly wounded. In this state it was necessary for her to return with her prize to Spithead, and after refitting she joined the squadron under Rodney, which in July bombarded Havre and destroyed the flat-bottomed boats there. Hood continued employed on the blockade of the French coast till the following spring, when, at his own special request, he was sent to the Mediterranean. 'For ten years past,' he wrote on 30 April 1760, 'I have been afflicted more or less with a bilious disorder, which has been so very severe within these nine months as to confine me to my

cabin for many days together.' A milder climate might, he thought, give him relief. For the next three years he was employed principally in the Levant and in convoy service within the Straits, and returned home to pay off in April 1763. In the following September he was appointed to the Thunderer guardship at Portsmouth, in which in the summer of 1765 he carried a regiment of foot soldiers to North America. In April 1767 he was appointed commander-in-chief in North America, with a broad pennant on board the Romney. On his return he commanded the Royal William guardship at Portsmouth from January 1771 to November 1773, and the Marlborough to July 1776. On 5 July, through the carelessness of the gunner when clearing the ship to go into dock, a quantity of powder left in the fore magazine was exploded. The fore part of the ship was wrecked, some eighteen people (men, women, and children) were killed, and fifty wounded. Hood, with the officers and crew, was turned over to the Courageux.

In January 1778 he was appointed commissioner at Portsmouth and governor of the Naval Academy. The acceptance of these offices was ordinarily considered as retiring from the active service; still more so perhaps in the case of Hood, when on the occasion of the king's visit to Portsmouth in the following May he was created a baronet. There was therefore some surprise felt in the navy when, on 26 Sept. 1780, he was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral of the blue, and appointed to the command of a strong squadron sent out in December to reinforce Sir George Rodney in the West Indies. The probable explanation is that in the lamentable state to which the maladministration of Lord Sandwich and the scandals of the Keppel and Palliser courts-martial had reduced the navy, competent admirals willing to serve were very difficult to find, and the admiralty were glad to secure the services of a man of good repute whose political principles were at least not antagonistic, and who from his early association might be trusted to co-operate loyally with his commander-in-chief. Hood's abilities and high character had not at that time manifested themselves in any remarkable degree.

Hood, with his squadron, joined Rodney at St. Lucia in time to take part in the expedition (30 Jan. 1781) against St. Eustatius, after which he was sent with a strong force to blockade Martinique. On this operation Rodney laid great stress; and, though Hood from time to time anxiously represented that if the expected fleet should arrive from France his position to leeward of the island would render it impossible for him to enforce the blockade and might expose him to great danger, Rodney refused to be convinced, or to believe in the rumours of the French fleet's coming (Mundy, ii. 82–6). Hood's forecast was, however, correct. On the morning of 29 April a fleet of twenty ships of the line, under Count de Grasse, slipped round the southern end of the island and effected a junction with the four ships at Fort Royal. Hood, who had with him only eighteen sail of the line, and had fallen some little distance to leeward during the night, was thus placed at a serious disadvantage. A partial action ensued, in which four of Hood's ships suffered much damage, and he was compelled to draw back. The fleets remained in presence of each other for two more days, when De Grasse, who was as timid as a tactician as he showed himself bold as a strategist, retired into Fort Royal, leaving the way clear for Hood to join Rodney at Antigua, and to take part with him in the various incidents of the campaign. As the hurricane months approached, and the season for active operations in the West Indies came to an end, Rodney, whose health was in a very precarious state, sailed for England, directing Hood to take as many of the ships as were available to reinforce Rear-admiral Graves [see Graves, Thomas, Lord Graves] on the coast of North America. He joined Graves at New York on 28 Aug., but with only fourteen ships, some, scarcely seaworthy, having gone home with Rodney, and others having been sent to Jamaica to refit. Neither Graves, nor Rodney, nor Hood seems, indeed, to have realised the very critical position of affairs, nor to have had any conception of the magnitude of the effort which the French were making to obtain the command of the sea. On 5 Sept. the English fleet of nineteen ships found itself off the Chesapeake opposed to a French fleet of twenty-four, with four still remaining inside to continue the blockade, and seven more, under De Barras, on their way from Rhode Island. In the battle which followed, Hood commanded the rear of the English line and never got into action, the stress of the fighting falling entirely on the van, which was roughly handled. He received a full share of the popular abuse which, after the unfortunate event, was lavished on every one concerned; it was hinted that he was 'shy,' and had shamefully kept aloof while the van was being overpowered. The fact was that he, with his division, was running down before the wind in obedience to the signal for close action, when he was checked by the signal for 'the line of battle ahead' repeated and enforced. To keep the line and at the same time to engage closely was an impossi-

bility. The fault lay, not with Hood, nor—except in a secondary degree—with Graves, but with the 'Fighting Instruction' which prescribed, under pain of cashiering or death, the preserving the line and engaging from van to rear. The fatal effects of this instruction, thus brought home to Hood's mind, probably led to the tactical changes which he largely assisted in developing, the more readily perhaps as, with the exception of his own skirmish off Martinique, where the immediate results were not very dissimilar, it was the first general action in which he had been present. Hood must, moreover, have compared the effects of the 'Fighting Instructions' with the different results obtained, in violation of them, by Hawke in November 1759, or by Rodney in January 1780.

After another vain attempt to relieve Cornwallis, the fleet returned to Sandy Hook on 2 Nov., and a few days later Hood sailed again for the West Indies. He endeavoured to persuade Rear-admiral Digby, who had succeeded to the command [see DIGBY, ROBERT], to send all the line-of-battle ships with him, and was permitted to take four in addition to his original thirteen; the fourteenth, the Terrible, was at the bottom of the sea outside the Capes of Virginia. He arrived at Barbadoes on 5 Dec., and on 14 Jan. 1782 learned that De Grasse with his whole fleet and a large body of troops had gone to St. Christophers; he sailed thither immediately, and at daylight of the 24th was off the south end of Nevis, purposing to stand in and attack the French fleet at anchor off Basseterre. His force was numerically inferior—twenty-two ships against twenty-nine—but he designed to concentrate it on one end of the enemy's line, anticipating the principle, though not the detail, of the plan afterwards adopted by Nelson at the Nile (CLERK, p. 261). Unfortunately a collision between two of his ships caused serious delay, and meanwhile De Grasse, expecting nothing less than an attack, got under way, in order to prevent Hood passing to the north. Hood saw the opportunity thus offered, and the next morning (25 Jan.), after standing towards the French fleet as though to engage, and thus inducing it to keep further to seaward, he suddenly hauled to the wind, and, after a passing interchange of fire, slipped into Basseterre roadstead, where he anchored in the very berth the French had previously occupied. De Grasse was furious at being outwitted, and the following day (26 Jan.) stood in against the English fleet as it lay at anchor; but his idea went no further than ranging along the line, as had been done by D'Estaing at St. Lucia (cf. BARRINGTON, SAMUEL; *Journal of the Royal United Service Institution*, xxix. 914), and the attack, twice made, was repulsed with heavy loss. It was, however, found impossible to render effective aid to the garrison at Brimstone Hill, which capitulated on 13 Feb.; and, with the enemy in full possession of the island, the anchorage off Basseterre was no longer tenable, while the quitting it, in face of the superior force of the French fleet, now increased to thirty-two sail of the line, exclusive of several frigates, was difficult. On the 14th, however, Hood determined to make the attempt. He assembled the several captains in his cabin, made them set their watches by his, and gave orders that, without signal, at eleven o'clock that night they should cut their cables and put to sea. The manœuvre was performed without a hitch. The French, though not more than five miles distant, knew nothing of what was taking place till daylight on the 15th showed them the anchorage empty.

Hood was meanwhile well on his way to Barbadoes, where he was shortly afterwards joined by Rodney, who resumed the command, Hood commanding under him in the second post. The skirmish on 9 April to leeward of Dominica fell entirely on the ships of Hood's division; and on 12 April he commanded the rear of the fleet, no longer, as off the Chesapeake, without being able to take part in the action. The share of the Barfleur, carrying Hood's flag, was, indeed, particularly brilliant, and it was to her that the Ville de Paris hauled down her colours, the only French three-decker actually taken in battle. In his private correspondence, however, Hood expressed much dissatisfaction that more was not done—that the flying French were not closely followed; and he was only partially consoled by being detached with a strong squadron to look out for French stragglers, when he captured two ships of the line and two frigates in the Mona passage on 19 April (*United Service Gazette*, 5 April 1834; *Add. MS.* 9343). On 25 April he rejoined Rodney off Cape Tiberon, and was left in command of the greater part of the fleet to keep watch on the enemy at Cape Français, till at the end of May, finding that nothing was to be apprehended from them, he went to Jamaica. Rodney was superseded by Admiral Pigot in July [see PIGOT, HUGH], but Hood remained as second in command till the peace, when he returned to England.

On 12 Sept. 1782 he was raised to the peerage of Ireland as Baron Hood of Catherington, Hampshire; he was also presented with the freedom of the city of London in a gold box. At the general election in 1784

he was returned to parliament at the head of the poll for Westminster after a contest of unparalleled length and severity [see Fox, Charles James]; in 1787–8 he was commander-in-chief at Portsmouth, his flag again in the Barfleur. On 24 Sept. 1787 he became vice-admiral of the blue, and in July 1788 was nominated to a seat on the board of admiralty under the Earl of Chatham. Here he remained till the outbreak of the war of the French revolution (February 1793), when he was appointed commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean. He sailed on 22 May with his flag in the Victory, and, touching at Gibraltar, came off Toulon on 16 July. The south of France was already in arms against the Convention; the entry of the national forces into Marseilles was followed by the usual massacres; the people of Toulon, conscious of their inability to defend themselves, were mad with terror, and the close blockade of the coast instituted by Hood added famine to the other evils which oppressed them. On 23 Aug. commissioners from Marseilles came on board the Victory to treat for peace on the basis of declaring for a monarchy and the constitution of 1789; they expected to have been joined by commissioners from Toulon, but internal strife had prevented these leaving the town. Negotiations were, however, opened, and it was agreed that the forts and ships of war should be placed provisionally at Hood's disposal, to be held by him for the king, and returned when peace should be declared. Rear-admiral Trogoff, commanding the French fleet of twenty-two sail of the line, had a convenient attack of gout, real or pretended, and retired to the shore. St. Julien, the second in command, a man of feeble capacity and intemperate habits, declared that he would dispute the entrance of the English fleet, and moored some of his ships in a position to rake the passage. But his men were insubordinate and undisciplined, and when on 27 Aug. Hood landed fifteen hundred men and took possession of the forts commanding the roadstead, St. Julien with five thousand of the seamen went ashore, and the ships quietly retired into the inner harbour. The English fleet then entered, joined at the very moment by the Spanish fleet under Don Juan de Langara, which raised the force to imposing numbers, but weakened it by introducing conflicting interests and a divided command. The inherent difficulties of the situation were sufficiently great. St. Julien, unable or unwilling to escape to the national army, surrendered himself to the Spaniards; but it was impossible to keep the five thousand seamen as prisoners, and free in the town they were a very evident danger. They belonged for the most part to Brest or other ocean ports, and clamoured to be sent to their homes. Accordingly, after some delay, they were put on board four of the most crazy ships, without guns or arms, and sent on their way, only to find on their arrival at Rochefort or Brest that they were held amenable to the law as cowards and traitors, apparently for not bringing the English ships along with them (Brun, ii. 228). More serious, however, than the disposal of the prisoners was the question of the land defences, for the means at Hood's disposal were scanty. He had on board the fleet two regiments of foot, borne in lieu of marines; these and such seamen as could be spared gave him about two thousand men. The rest of his force, which seems never to have exceeded about twelve thousand effective men, was made up of loyal Frenchmen, Spaniards, Sardinians, and Neapolitans, soldiers in little more than the name, without discipline or training, and liable to panic on any emergency.

From the first, Toulon was surrounded by the national troops; by the end of September it was closely invested; and when, on 17 Dec., they obtained possession of Eguillette and the adjacent forts, which commanded the roadstead, it was at once necessary for the fleets to withdraw. A council of war was held, and it was agreed to embark the troops without delay and to put to sea, taking with them such of the French ships as were ready and setting fire to the rest. The confusion was extreme; the Neapolitan soldiers were seized with panic; terror reigned through the town; and men, women, and children thronged the quays, weeping, wailing, and imploring to be taken on board. Some fifteen thousand inhabitants were embarked, at the cost of all their property; no one whose rank or social standing seemed to expose him or her to the severity of the law was left behind (Chevalier, ii. 87). But of those who remained a number—differently estimated at from one thousand to six thousand (Brun, ii. 246; Chevalier, ii. 89; James, i. 89)—were guillotined or shot by the officers of the Convention. The destruction of the ships was entrusted partly to Langara, and partly to Sir W. Sidney Smith [q. v.], who had joined the fleet as a volunteer. Neither of them executed their task efficiently. Two floating powder-magazines which were ordered to be sunk were set on fire, and their explosion added greatly to the confusion. Of the line-of-battle ships few were actually destroyed; four were taken away by Hood; but of those that were set on fire the greater

number escaped with little or no damage, and were at sea in the course of the following summer. By popular opinion Hood was blamed for these disasters and miscarriages; all, it was argued, might have been prevented by timely care and forethought. But the embarrassment of the dual command and of diverse nationalities cannot be ignored. Both the Toulonese and the Spaniards were averse to the destruction of the ships or to their being sent to an English port. The Spaniards wished them to be sent to a Spanish port, but this Hood refused to allow; and thus amid conflicting jealousies the weeks slipped away till it was too late.

For some time previous Hood had been in communication with Paoli, the leader of the Corsicans in revolt against France, and now on the fall of Toulon he resolved to secure the island, if only as a base of operations. A close blockade had already been kept up for several weeks. After a sharp encounter between the Fortitude and a martello tower defending the entrance of the bay of S. Fiorenzo, the tower was captured from the land side by the English troops, and S. Fiorenzo was taken without further opposition on 17 Feb. 1794. Hood now wished to attack Bastia, but the general in command of the troops refused to co-operate before the arrival of reinforcements. The enemy, however, were adding each day to the strength of their position; and Hood, judging that no time should be lost, laid siege to it on 4 April with the small forces at his disposal for land service, some 1,200 marines, or soldiers borne in lieu of marines, under the command of Lieutenant-colonel Villettes, and 250 seamen, under Nelson, then captain of the Agamemnon [see Nelson, Horatio, Viscount Nelson], he himself keeping up a close blockade by sea. The place capitulated on 19 May. Nelson, somewhat ignoring the co-operation of the fleet, the moral effect of which must have been considerable, independently of the rigorous blockade which it enforced, wrote to his brother on 30 May: 'All has been done by seamen and troops embarked to serve as marines, except a few artillery under the orders of Lord Hood, who has given in this instance a most astonishing proof of the vigour of his mind and of his zeal and judgment. . . . Four thousand five hundred men have laid down their arms to under 1,200 troops and seamen; it is such an event as is hardly on record.' On 9 June the Dido frigate came in with intelligence that the enemy's fleet was at sea. Sorely against his will, Rear-admiral Martin had been compelled by the Convention to sail. He had vainly represented that he had only about half the number of ships that the English had, not to speak of the Spanish fleet, numerically as strong as the English; he knew also that his men were untrained and undisciplined, that his officers were ignorant, and that the courage or enthusiasm on which the Convention depended was no sufficient substitute for skill, discipline, and numbers. He was ordered to take on board furnaces for heating shot, shells, and carcasses, to seek for the English fleet, and forthwith destroy it. In accordance with his orders he put to sea on 6 June, but when out of reach of the Convention determined that his proper course was to preserve the fleet, and therefore not to venture far from the Lérins Islands, which he judged might afford him refuge. On the 12th, when the English came in sight, he at once stood in and anchored in Golfe Jouan. Hood, with a force vastly superior in point of numbers and still more in efficiency, ordered an immediate attack. So far as the numbers went, two English ships were to anchor alongside each French ship and make themselves masters of her. Unfortunately the wind died away, and during the next few days a dead calm was broken only by fitful breezes from opposing quarters. Martin meanwhile took the opportunity of strengthening his position, landing guns, throwing up batteries, and converting small coasting vessels into gunboats. When at last the wind blew fair for the roadstead, Hood judged that the attack was no longer feasible; and, leaving the greater part of the fleet under Vice-admiral Hotham to maintain the blockade, he returned to Corsica, where the siege of Calvi was already in progress. This, the last stronghold of the French, surrendered on 10 Aug., and the whole island submitted to the English.

Hood, whose promotion on 12 April to the rank of admiral had reached him shortly before, was soon afterwards recalled. It was pretended that his health was failing and that he had desired to be relieved; but it seems to have been generally understood that it was rather on account of a difference of opinion with the admiralty or the ministry. Nelson ascribed it to some contemptible intrigue. Hood sailed for England on 11 Oct., leaving the command with Hotham [see Hotham, William, Lord]. This was spoken of as merely a temporary arrangement, and the news of his final resignation called forth a fresh burst of Nelson's indignation. 'The fleet (Nelson wrote) must regret the loss of Lord Hood, the best officer, take him altogether, that England has to boast of; great in all situations which an admiral can be placed in' (8, 22 June 1795).

On 27 March 1795 Hood's wife was created Baroness Hood of Catherington, Hampshire, in the peerage of Great Britain, and on 1 June 1796 he was himself created Viscount Hood of Catherington. On the reconstruction of the order of the Bath in 1815 he was nominated a G.C.B. Sir William Hotham [q. v.], who knew him intimately, says that 'though he applied for leave to wear the decoration without undergoing, at his advanced age, the ceremony of investiture, it was refused him.' On 25 March 1795 he was elected an elder brother of the Trinity House, and in March 1796 was appointed governor of Greenwich Hospital, a post which he held till his death, twenty years later, on 27 Jan. 1816. He was buried in the old cemetery of the hospital. Notwithstanding his great age, and though latterly declining in strength, he preserved his faculties to the last. 'He was very attentive to his religious duties, and talked of and viewed his approaching dissolution with the courage of a strong mind and the hope of a religious one' (*Hotham MS.*) Summing up his professional character, Sir William Hotham says: 'I never saw an officer of more intrepid courage or warmer zeal; no difficulties stood in his way, and he was a stranger to any feeling of nervous diffidence of himself. Without the least disposition to severity, there was a something about him which made his inferior officers stand in awe of him. He was so watchful upon his post himself that those who acted with him were afraid to slumber; and his advanced age at the time he was last employed appears neither to have impaired the vigour of his understanding nor in any way cooled the ardour of his zeal. . . . He was exceedingly liberal, and never was nor would have been a rich man' (*ib.*)

Hood's wife predeceased him in 1806, leaving issue one son, Henry (1753–1836), in whom the titles of baron and viscount merged. Besides his brother Alexander, viscount Bridport, whose career has been frequently confused with his in a very singular manner, and his own immediate relations, Captain Alexander Hood [q. v.] and Vice-admiral Sir Samuel Hood [q. v.], Hood had several relations and connections in the navy, and more or less closely associated with him. While in the Vestal he wrote, 3 Jan. 1760, recommending his first cousin, Thomas Hoskins, 'who is about 22, and has been my clerk four years,' for a commission in the marines. Rear-admiral Robert Linzee, who had a command under him in the Mediterranean, was his wife's brother. John Linzee, apparently another brother, served with him in the Vestal, and afterwards as a lieutenant in the Romney, with Edward Linzee as his servant; he became a captain in 1777. His own son Henry served as commodore's servant in the Romney, but seems to have quitted the navy after the first experiment.

There are several portraits of Hood. Among others, one by Abbott, belonging to the City of London, is in the Guildhall; another by Abbott is in the National Portrait Gallery; one by West, dated 1796, belongs to the present Lord Hood; copies of others by Gainsborough and Sir Joshua Reynolds are in the Painted Hall at Greenwich, where there is also a good picture by Pocock of the repulse of the French fleet at St. Kitts.

[The Memoir of Hood in the Naval Chronicle (ii. 1) was presumably written, or at least edited, by McArthur, Hood's secretary during the period of the Mediterranean command, and has thus, for this part of his career, high authority. The editor of the 'Toulon papers' (Naval Chronicle, ii. 102, 192, 288, iv. 478), also presumably McArthur himself, or one who wrote with McArthur's approval, accepts and lays stress on the evidence of Robespierre's Political Testament, published in 1796, which describes the Spaniards at Toulon as having a secret understanding with Robespierre, and as acting with systematic treachery towards the English (pp. 16–22). This appears most improbable, and the alleged testimony is tainted by the false pretence under which it is given; the pamphlet is clearly English in its origin, and merely proves that some anonymous Englishman suspected the Spaniards of having acted in bad faith: that an officer in Hood's confidence, as McArthur undoubtedly was, could believe the story, is the most important part of it; but there is no trustworthy evidence of any negotiation between Paris and Madrid, such as is spoken of. The earlier part of the memoir in the Naval Chronicle was probably furnished, not very indirectly, by Hood himself; it is imperfect, but is the only published account of this part of his career which is fairly accurate. The Memoirs by Charnock (Biog. Nav. vi. 169), Ralfe (Nav. Biog. i. 242), and in the Gentleman's Magazine (vol. lxxxvi. pt. i. p. 277) are very inaccurate. The full record of his service, which has been curiously entangled with that of his brother, Lord Bridport, can be gathered from the pay-books, muster-books, and logs of the several ships in which he was borne, from his official correspondence and other documents in the Public Record Office. Some letters written by Hood while commanding in North America in 1768 are included in a small collection entitled 'Letters to the Ministry, published at Boston (Mass.) in 1769, but have little biographical interest. More interesting are his letters in Add. MS. 9343, and the numerous references to him in Nelson's correspondence, in Nicolas's Despatches and Letters of Lord Nelson, vols. i. and ii. The more purely historical incidents of his life are to be read in Beatson's

Naval and Military Memoirs; Mundy's Life of Lord Rodney; Matthews's Twenty-one Plans of Engagements in the West Indies; White's Naval Researches; Clerk's Essay on Naval Tactics (3rd edit.); Ekins's Naval Battles of Great Britain; James's Naval History (edit. of 1860); Chevalier's Histoire de la Marine française (i.) pendant la guerre de l'Indépendance américaine, and (ii.) pendant la première République; Brun's Guerres maritimes de la France—Port de Toulon, tom. ii. livre xxiv.; Troude's Batailles navales de la France, tomes i. and ii.; Pouget's Précis historique sur la vie et les campagnes du Vice-amiral Comte Martin.] J. K. L.

HOOD, THOMAS (*fl.* 1582–1598), mathematician, son of Thomas Hood, a merchant tailor of London, entered Merchant Taylors' School 7 Nov. 1567, and matriculated at Cambridge as a pensioner of Trinity College in November 1573. He graduated B.A. 1577–8, was elected fellow of Trinity, and commenced M.A. in 1581. The privy council having recommended that the citizens be instructed in military matters, a mathematical lectureship was founded in London, apparently by 'Thomas Smith of Gracechurch Street,' and in 1582 Hood was appointed the first lecturer. The course was given in Staples Chapel, Leadenhall Street, and afterwards in Smith's house. Sir Francis Walsingham recommended his lectures. Hood afterwards practised physic under a license from his university dated 1585. In 1590 he was living in Abchurch Lane, in 1596 'a little beneath the Minories,' and in 1598 he is called 'doctor in physicke' on the title-page of one of his books. William Bedwell [q. v.] was a friend and admirer.

Hood was the author of: 1. 'A Copie of the Speache made by the Mathematicall Lecturer unto the Worshipfull Companye present in Gracious Street the 4 of November 1588,' London, 4to, n.d.; an argument in favour of the study of mathematics, and showing their application to astronomy and navigation, 'geographie,' 'topographie,' 'hydrographie,' and 'martiall affaires.' 2. 'Elements of Geometrie,' London, 1590 (J. Windet for T. Hood), 8vo; translated from the Latin of Ramus for the use of Hood's auditors, and dedicated to Sir John Harte, the lord mayor. 3. 'The Use of the Celestial Globe in Plano, set foorth in two Hemispheres, wherein are placed all the most noted Starres of Heauen according to their Longitude, Latitude, Magnitude, and Constellation,' London, 1590, 4to (for T. Cooke); in dialogue form, containing a table of stars with the right ascension and the 'degree of any signe wherewith they come to the meridian, and the time of the yeere wherein they may be seen there.' 4. 'The Use of the "Jacobs Staffe," with "A Dialogue touching the Use of the Crosse Staffe,"' London, 1590, 4to; a second edition, 'newly reviewed,' entitled 'Two Mathematicall Instruments, the Cross-staffe (differing from that in common use with the Mariners) and the Jacobs Staffe, set foorth Dialogue-wise,' London (R. Field for R. Dexter), 1596, 4to, was dedicated to the Lord Admiral, Howard of Effingham. 5. 'The Use of both the Globes Celestiall and Terrestriall most plainely delivered in forme of a dialogue. Containing most pleasant and profitable conclusions for the Mariner,' London, 1592, 8vo. 6. 'The Marriners Guide set forth in the form of a Dialogue, wherein the use of the Plane Card is briefelie and planely delivered,' London (T. Este for T. Wight), 1596, 4to; an application of the sea-card to the solution of a number of elementary problems in navigation; this tract is also found appended to the 1596 issue of Hood's revised edition of William Bourne's 'Regiment for the Sea.' 7. 'Elements of Arithmeticke most methodically delivered,' London, 1596; a translation of the 'Elementa Arithmeticæ' of Urstisius, Basle, 1579. 8. 'The Making and Use of the Geometricall Instrument called the Sector,' London, 1598, 4to, dedicated to Charles Blount, eighth lord Mountjoy [q. v.], mainly consisting of problems to be solved by using the sector after studying the geometry of Ramus or Euclid, with accurately drawn diagrams.

Hood 'newly corrected and amended' in 1592 'A Regiment for the Sea,' by William Bourne [q. v.], and his edition was reissued in 1596 and 1611. Appended to Joseph Moxon's 'Tutor to Astronomie,' London, 1659, 4to, is the 'Ancient Poeticall Stories of the Starres' collected from 'Dr. Hood.' Copies of all Hood's books, except No. 7, are in the British Museum Library.

[Cooper's Athenæ Cantabr. ii. 270; Robinson's Merch. Taylors' Reg. v. 10; De Morgan's Arith. Books, p. 24; Rouse Ball's Hist. Math. pp. 23–4.] R. E. A.

HOOD, THOMAS (1799–1845), poet, born on 23 May 1799 at 31 Poultry, London, was second son of Thomas Hood (*d.* 1811), a Scotchman, who was at the date of the poet's birth partner in the bookselling firm of Vernor & Hood; the poet's mother was a sister of the engraver Sands. After receiving some education at private schools in London, Hood entered a merchant's counting-house there when about thirteen, but his health failed and he was sent to some of his father's relatives at Dundee to recruit it. He remained in Dundee from 1815 to 1818, and occupied himself in reading and sketching, and in writing for local newspapers. On returning

to London he was articled to his uncle the engraver, and subsequently to Le Keux; but the confinement of the profession proved too trying for his delicate constitution, and he turned to literature. Messrs. Taylor & Hessey, the publishers, old friends of his father, gave him in 1821 employment as an assistant sub-editor upon their 'London Magazine,' to which he was a constant contributor until its transference to other hands in 1823. His contributions, chiefly in verse, comprise examples of nearly all the styles of composition in which he subsequently excelled. He became acquainted with most of the then brilliant staff of contributors, including De Quincey, Hazlitt, and Charles Lamb, and in 1825 he published anonymously, in conjunction with John Hamilton Reynolds, 'Odes and Addresses to Great People,' which no less a critic than Coleridge ascribed to Lamb. On 5 May 1824 he had married Reynolds's sister Jane. Lamb's lines, 'On an Infant dying as soon as born,' were prompted by the death of his first child. His time was now entirely devoted to authorship. The two series of 'Whims and Oddities' appeared respectively in 1826 and 1827, and were followed by the now entirely forgotten 'National Tales,' novelettes somewhat in the manner of Boccaccio. The 'Plea of the Midsummer Fairies' was published in 1827, and the dramatic romance of 'Lamia,' first printed in 1852 in the appendix to vol. i. of Jerdan's 'Autobiography,' was probably written about this time. In 1829 Hood became editor of the 'Gem,' an annual which gave to light many remarkable productions, or at least productions of remarkable men, such as Tennyson. His own 'Eugene Aram's Dream' was among them. In the same year he removed from Robert Street, Adelphi, to Winchmore Hill, where he spent three years. In 1832 he went to live at Wanstead. While there he had a hand in Reynolds's 'Gil Blas,' and other dramatic pieces, which his son afterwards found it impossible to identify. The 'Comic Annual,' commenced in 1830, was a more substantial undertaking, and met with the most favourable reception. While at Wanstead he wrote his novel, 'Tylney Hall' (1834, 3 vols.), and his poem on the 'Epping Hunt.' Towards the close of 1834 Hood met with heavy pecuniary misfortunes, the cause of which is obscurely stated; they appear to have been due to the failure of a publisher. Rejecting the temptation to shield himself by a declaration of insolvency, he yielded up all his property to his creditors. Temporarily provided for by advances made to him by publishers on the mortgage of his brain, he retired to the continent with a view to economy while clearing off the liabilities yet remaining. Upon his voyage to Holland (March 1835) he was overtaken by a terrible storm, the effects of which seriously impaired his already weakly constitution. He settled successively at Coblentz (1835–7) and Ostend (1837–40), continuing his annual, and writing 'Hood's Own' (1838) and 'Up the Rhine,' commenced in 1836 and published in 1839. Much of his correspondence during this period is preserved in the 'Memorials' published by his children; its gaiety and spirit are remarkable indeed for a consumptive patient almost worn out by continual attacks of exhausting illness. In 1840 he returned to England, living successively at Camberwell and St. John's Wood, and began to write for the 'New Monthly Magazine,' of which, on the death of Theodore Hook in August 1841, he became the editor. In it appeared 'Miss Kilmansegg,' perhaps his masterpiece in his own most characteristic style. Still greater success was attained by the 'Song of the Shirt,' published anonymously in the Christmas number of 'Punch' for 1843. Hood, who could seldom agree with a publisher, retired from the editorship of the 'New Monthly Magazine' at the end of 1843, and with a partner established 'Hood's Magazine' in January 1844, an undertaking too great for his strength. In the same year he collected some of his recent pieces in a volume called 'Whimsicalities' illustrated by Leech. But before Christmas 1844 he completely broke down, and from that date to his death never left his bed. The kindness of Sir Robert Peel soothed his last days by the bestowal of a pension of 100*l.*, with remainder to his wife. The last production of Hood's pen, and not the least valuable, was a letter to the statesman on the estrangement between classes in modern society. He died on 3 May 1845 at Devonshire Lodge, Finchley Road, and was buried in Kensal Green cemetery, where in 1854 a public monument was erected to him, adorned with bas-reliefs from 'Eugene Aram's Dream' and the 'Bridge of Sighs,' and inscribed: 'He sang the Song of the Shirt.' His complete works have been three times edited; the last edition (1882–4) is in eleven volumes. His only surviving son Thomas and his second daughter Frances Freeling Broderip are noticed separately.

There were two sides to Hood's poetical character, either of which would have given him distinction; but his great and unique reputation rests upon the performances in which they appeared in combination. As a poet in the more conventional and restricted sense he was graceful, delicate, and tender, but not very powerful. As a humorist he

was exuberant and endowed with a perfectly exceptional faculty of playing upon words. As a poet he is no unworthy disciple of Lamb and Hunt; as a humorist he resembles Barham, with less affluence of grotesque invention, but with a pathos to which Barham was a stranger. In his two most famous poems, the 'Song of the Shirt' and the 'Bridge of Sighs,' this pathos is almost detached from the humorous element in which it is commonly imbedded, and the result is two of the rarest achievements of contemporary verse —pieces equally attractive to the highest and the humblest, genuine *Volkslieder* of the nineteenth century. He is, however, most truly himself when the serious and the comic are inextricably combined, as in those masterpieces 'Miss Kilmansegg' and the 'Epistle to Rae Wilson.' Here he stands alone, even though the association of poetry and humour is the general note of his literary work. As a man he was highly estimable; and the tragic necessity laid upon him of jesting for a livelihood while in the very grasp of death imparts a painful interest to his biography.

[Memorials of Thomas Hood, collected, arranged, and edited by his Daughter, 1860; Hood's Literary Reminiscences in Hood's Own, 1st ser.; Alexander Elliot's Hood in Scotland, 1885; Canon Ainger in Chambers's Cyclopædia, 1890.] R. G.

HOOD, THOMAS, the younger (1835–1874), known as Tom Hood, humorist, only surviving son of Thomas Hood [q. v.], poet and humorist, was born at Lake House, Wanstead, Essex, 19 Jan. 1835. From March 1835 till 1838 he was with his parents abroad. After attending a private school at St. John's Wood, he went to University College School in 1845, and then to the grammar school at Louth, Lincolnshire. On 10 Jan. 1853 he matriculated from Pembroke College, Oxford, with a view to reading for the church; he passed his examinations, but did not take a degree. He early commenced writing. His first poem, 'Farewell to the Swallows,' appeared in 'Sharpe's Magazine,' 1853, ii. 44. While residing at Shutta, near Looe in Cornwall, in 1857, his first book, 'Pen and Pencil Pictures,' passed through the press, and soon reached a second edition. He obtained employment on the 'Liskeard Gazette' in 1856, and was editor during 1858–9. He lived in Cornwall till 1860. While there he was a frequent guest of Sir William and Lady Molesworth at Pencarrow. Chiefly through Lady Molesworth's interest he was admitted into the war office as a temporary clerk in the accountant-general's department on 11 July 1860. There he became a great favourite, and was noted for his skill as a caricaturist. He left the war office in May 1865 to become editor of 'Fun,' the comic newspaper which had been founded in 1861. Hood not only wrote much for his paper, but drew and engraved many of its illustrations. His jokes were somewhat mechanical, but his verses were always lively, and were produced with little effort. His 'Rules of Rhyme, a Guide to English Versification,' printed in 1869, was twice reissued (1877 and 1889). For the 'Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine' he wrote his best novel, 'Captain Masters's Children,' a work issued in three volumes in 1865. 'Tom Hood's Comic Annual' was first issued by him in 1867, and has been continued annually since. With his sister, Frances Freeling Broderip [q. v.], he illustrated and wrote many children's books, and throughout his life he practised painting, drawing, modelling, and carving. He died at Gloucestershire Cottage, Peckham Rye, Surrey, 20 Nov. 1874.

Hood's novels, besides that already noticed, include: 1. 'Vere Vereker's Vengeance,' 1865. 2. 'A Golden Heart,' a novel, 1867, 3 vols.; 1868. 3. 'The Lost Link,' 1868, 3 vols. 4. 'Money's Worth,' 1870, 3 vols. 5. 'Love and Valour,' 1871, 3 vols. His 'Favourite Poems' appeared at Boston, Massachusetts, 1877, with a memoir by his sister. Hood edited many miscellaneous collections in prose and verse.

[Favourite Poems, with a Memoir by his sister, F. F. Broderip, 1877; Gent. Mag. January 1875, pp. 77–88, by Henry W. Lucy; Illustrated Sporting News, 12 Aug. 1865, pp. 357, 363, with portrait; Illustrated London News, 28 Nov. 1874, p. 521, with portrait; Cartoon Portraits, 1873, p. 64, with portrait; Boase and Courtney's Bibl. Cornub. i. 252.] G. C. B.

HOOK, JAMES (1746–1827), organist and composer, born at Norwich in 1746, was the only son of John Hook, minister of the Norwich Tabernacle. He showed a talent for composition before he was seven years old, and was placed under Garland, the cathedral organist, for musical instruction. Migrating to London, he published a 'Collection of new English Songs sung at the new Richmond Theatre' (about 1765); was for a long time organist of St. John's, Horselydown; was organist and composer at Marylebone Gardens from 1769 to 1773; and at Vauxhall Gardens from 1774 to 1820. He gave music lessons, and excelled as an organist, performing an organ concerto every night at Vauxhall (Parke). He died at Boulogne in 1827. Hook's first wife was Miss Madden (*d.* 1795). Their two sons were James [q. v.], afterwards

dean of Worcester, and Theodore [q. v.], the humorist. Hook, the composer, was himself a wit. His second wife died 5 April 1873.

Hook composed over two thousand songs, and wrote music for the organ, pianoforte, and other instruments, an oratorio, catches and glees, dramatic pieces, and an instruction book, 'Guida di Musica.' His knowledge of the works of other musicians was great, and he was charged by his contemporaries with unscrupulously adapting their musical ideas to his own purposes. Hook probably appropriated much that would have otherwise been sooner forgotten or never even known. His choice of materials and his perception of the public mood rendered him very popular. The originality of his most famous songs does not appear to have been questioned. His 'Scotch' ballad 'Within a mile' was sung by Incledon in the 'Gentle Shepherd' in 1795, and with the 'greatest applause by Mrs. Mountain in Harlequin Faustus,' probably in the same year. 'The Lass of Richmond Hill,' as happily 'English' as the former was 'Scotch,' was composed about 1787, and sung by Incledon probably in the following year. (See *Notes and Queries*, 5th ser. ix. 495, and x. 169.)

Among Hook's dramatic and concerted vocal pieces, some of them with words by Theodore Hook, are: 'Ode on the Opening of the new Exhibition Room' (on the site of which the Lyceum now stands), 1765; 'Dido,' 1771; 'The Divorce,' 1771 (produced in 1781 at Drury Lane), 'Trick upon Trick,' 'Il Dilettante,' 'Cupid's Revenge,' 'Country Courtship' (Sadler's Wells), and 'One Morning Dame Turner' (prize catch), all in 1772; 'Apollo and Daphne,' 1773; 'The Ascension' (oratorio), and 'The Fair Peruvian,' 1776; 'The Lady of the Manor,' 1778; 'Come, kiss me, dear Dolly' (prize catch), 1780; 'Ode on the Return of Peace,' and 'Too civil by half,' 1783; 'The Double Disguise' (written by Miss Madden), 1784; 'Jack of Newbury,' 1795; 'Diamond cut Diamond,' 1797; 'Wilmore Castle,' 1800; 'The Soldier's Return,' 1805; 'Tekeli,' and 'Catch him who can,' 1806; 'Music Mad,' and 'The Fortress,' 1807; 'The Siege of St. Quintin' (at Drury Lane), 1808; 'Killing no Murder,' and 'Safe and Sound,' 1809. Many of Hook's songs appear in 'Collections of Songs sung at Vauxhall,' 'The Anchoret,' 'Hours of Love,' 'L'année,' 'The Aviary,' 'Nursery Songs,' &c. Eleven of his glees and catches are published in 'Warren's Collections,' vols. i–iii.

[Grove's Dict. of Music, i. 746; A.B.C. Dario; Dict. of Music, 1827, i. 374; Pohl's Mozart in London, p. 50; Notes and Queries, 6th ser. viii. 208, 436; Parke's Musical Memoirs, pp. 36, 66, 253; Barham's Life of Theodore Hook; Quart. Rev. lxxii. (Essay on Theodore Hook).] L. M. M.

HOOK, JAMES (1772?–1828), dean of Worcester, son of James Hook [q. v.], musical composer, and brother of Theodore Edward Hook [q. v.], was born in London, probably in 1772 (his son's biographer says June 1771, but as he is recorded to have entered Westminster School in 1788 at the age of fifteen, and to have died in February 1828, aged 55, this cannot be the case). While at Westminster he edited the school magazine, 'The Trifler,' and by an unlucky attempt to satirise Eton provoked the well-known epigram of Canning on the 'heavy fellows' of Westminster in the 'Microcosm,' the Etonian Magazine. He made the best retort possible, but the honours of the contest certainly did not rest with him. He inherited his father's skill in music and his mother's skill in painting: he wrote in youth the librettos of two of his father's musical entertainments, 'Jack of Newbury' and 'Diamond cut Diamond,' which were performed, but never printed; and his juvenile sketches, which included a set of caricatures of leading public men, induced Sir Joshua Reynolds to recommend that he should be educated as an artist. In 1792 he was a candidate for election from Westminster to Christ Church, Oxford, but was excluded for 'acts of insubordination,' to which he had also invited others. He proceeded to Oxford nevertheless, and graduated from St. Mary Hall in 1796. In the same year, yielding to the strong wish of his mother, he took holy orders, and in the following year contracted a most advantageous marriage with Anne, daughter of Sir Walter Farquhar, bart. [q. v.], physician and confidential friend of the Prince of Wales, whose private chaplain he became. His rise in the church was consequently very rapid. After having held livings in Gloucestershire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, and Hertfordshire, he became in 1814 archdeacon of Huntingdon, in 1817 rector of Whippingham in the Isle of Wight, and in 1825 dean of Worcester, an appointment bringing with it two valuable livings. He did not enjoy it long, dying at Worcester 5 Feb. 1828. He was buried in the cathedral, and his epitaph was written by the bishop (Folliott H. W. Cornewall). Notwithstanding his accumulated preferment, he left his family in straitened circumstances. Walter Farquhar Hook [q. v.] was his son.

Hook published (1802) 'Anguis in Herba,' a defence of the clergy against certain imputations, and some sermons and charges. The review of Moore's 'Loves of the Angels,' published among his brother's works, is probably from his pen. He was also author of a pamph-

let against Paine and other revolutionary writers, signed 'Publicola;' of 'Al Kalomeric [i.e. Bonaparte], an Arabian Tale,' satirising Napoleon; and of 'The Good Old Times, or the Poor Man's History of England.' His anonymous novels, 'Pen Owen,' 1822, and 'Percy Mallory,' 1824, exhibit a strong family likeness to his brother's, and would be readable at the present day but for the antiquated style of treatment. The former, which is considerably the better, has a lively portrait of the younger Sheridan, under the appellation of Tom Sparkle, and a spirited picture of the Cato Street conspiracy.

[Barham's Life of Theodore Hook; Stephens's Life of Walter Farquhar Hook (1878); Gent. Mag. 1826; Welch's Westminster Scholars.] R. G.

HOOK, THEODORE EDWARD (1788–1841), novelist and miscellaneous writer, son of James Hook [q. v.], musical composer, was born in Charlotte Street, Bedford Square, 22 Sept. 1788. He was educated at private schools, and subsequently for a short time at Harrow. According to his own account, which may be easily credited, he was principally distinguished at school for mischief, deceptiveness, and an inaptitude for serious application. He had the misfortune to lose an excellent mother at an early age, and his natural failings were fostered by a premature introduction to the theatrical world as author of words for the songs in his father's comic operas. His share in the 'Soldier's Return' brought him 50*l.* when he was only sixteen; and, sometimes in conjunction with his father, sometimes independently, he produced during the next five or six years a number of farces and melodramas. One of the latter, 'Tekeli,' was ridiculed by Byron in 'English Bards and Scotch Reviewers,' but proved attractive to the public. Hook's social qualities, however, gained him more celebrity than his dramatic performances; his conversation abounded with wit and drollery, his faculty for lyrical and musical improvisation was marvellous, and the exuberance of his animal spirits impelled him to ceaseless practical jokes, sometimes harmless, sometimes heartless, but always clever. The most celebrated was the famous Berners Street hoax, perpetrated in 1809, when the street was blocked up for a whole day by all sorts and conditions of men, from the Duke of Gloucester and the lord mayor to draymen and chimney-sweeps, summoned on various pretexts to besiege the house of a Mrs. Tottenham, who had incurred Hook's displeasure. Upwards of four thousand letters, it is said, had been sent out. Hook's next freak was to take up residence at the university of Oxford, which he left after two terms without having involved himself in any more serious scrape than the risk of banishment, from the excess of complaisance which made him volunteer to sign forty articles should such be the desire of the authorities. Resuming his gay life in town, he became acquainted with the Rev. E. Cannon and other favourites of the Prince of Wales. It was probably through their and his brother's influence that, at the age of twenty-four, utterly unacquainted as he was with business and arithmetic, he obtained the post of accountant-general and treasurer at Mauritius, where he arrived in October 1813. This apparently miraculous piece of good fortune proved his ruin. When, in 1817, an examination into the state of the treasury was directed by the governor, Hook at first received a full acquittance from every liability; but a second investigation, undertaken at the instance of a clerk named Allan, who destroyed himself during the course of it, brought to light a deficiency of sixty-two thousand dollars, of which he could offer no explanation. He was, of course, held responsible, his whole property in the island was confiscated, and he was sent home. Upon his arrival in England the case was investigated by the treasury, who discovered no ground for criminal proceedings, but fixed the civil responsibility upon him for the rest of his life. His remaining property was seized, he was imprisoned from 1823 to 1825, and although, after the final treasury minute, the crown claim for the balance of the debt was allowed to remain dormant during his life, it was revived against his representatives. The fault of this apparently harsh proceeding lay principally with himself. Though for many years receiving an ample income from his pen, he never attempted to discharge any portion of his admitted liability, and had thus forfeited all title to indulgence.

Long before Hook's liberation from confinement he had resorted to his pen for his living. In 1819 and 1820 appeared, with other ephemeral literary work, the clever farce 'Exchange no Robbery,' so unluckily suggestive in title that it had to be brought out under the pseudonym of 'Richard Jones,' 'The Arcadian,' a short-lived magazine, and 'Tentamen,' a satire on Queen Caroline and Alderman Wood, which achieved no little success. If the authorship was known to any, it may have co-operated with the general recommendation of Sir Walter Scott in obtaining for him the editorship of the 'John Bull,' established towards the end of 1820 to counteract the popular enthusiasm for Queen Caroline. Hook's reckless humour and preternatural faculty of improvisation now had full swing, and his powers were

never displayed to so much advantage as in this scurrilous, scandalous, but irresistibly facetious, and for a time exceedingly potent journal. No man with a particle of chivalry could have written as Hook did, but no such man could have been equally effective in exposing a pernicious, though generous, popular delusion. He undoubtedly proved himself the prince of lampooners. The exuberance of his impetuous fun sweeps away the studied and polished sarcasms of refined satirists like Moore; he hurls ridicule and invective right and left with a Titanic vigour so admirable in itself as a manifestation of energy that we almost forget that after all it is only mud that he is showering. Most of it, however, stuck where it was meant to stick, and his disreputable paper must be named with the 'Craftsman' and the 'North Briton' among those which have contributed to mould English history. 'It is impossible to deny,' says the 'Quarterly Review,' 'that "Bull" frightened the Whig aristocracy from countenancing the Court of Brandenburgh House. The national movement was arrested, and George IV had mainly "John Bull" to thank for that result.' It produced another result less satisfactory to the editor; when his long-concealed identity leaked out, it became impossible for the treasury to show him the indulgence which would have been represented as the price of his pen, and pique perhaps concurred with carelessness in preventing him from endeavouring to make his defalcations good. He had further encumcumbered himself with family cares in a very unfortunate manner, having formed an irregular connection, to which he adhered with such strict fidelity that it is surprising he should never have legalised it. Another great mistake was the dissipation of his energies in a number of abortive literary projects, instead of their concentration in his journal, which, after some years of almost unparalleled success, gradually ceased to be a remunerative property. Among these unsuccessful undertakings, however, must not be reckoned his nine volumes of novels published from 1826 to 1829 under the collective title of 'Sayings and Doings,' for which he received little less than 3,000*l*. 'Passion and Principle,' with its pendant 'Cousin William,' 'Gervase Skinner,' and 'Martha the Gipsy' are the best known. Hook estimated his own ability as a novelist very accurately. 'Give me,' he said, 'a story to tell, and I can tell it, but I cannot create.' This deficiency in invention made him an habitual copyist from the life. The hero of 'Maxwell' (1830), his next and most carefully constructed novel, is a close portrait of his friend Cannon, and his later works, 'Gilbert Gurney' and 'Gurney Married' (1836 and 1838), are little else than a gallery of thinly disguised portraits and a string of anecdotes from real life, so excellently told, however, that these slight performances seem likely to survive his more ambitious writings. They appeared in the 'New Monthly Magazine,' of which he had become editor in 1836. In the interval he had written (1833) 'The Parson's Daughter' and 'Love and Pride,' and (1832) a life of Sir David Baird, a work apparently quite out of his line, but which satisfied the family and the public. 'Jack Brag,' 1836, is a successful parasite's mockery of an unsuccessful one. He also rewrote the reminiscences of Michael Kelly and commenced a life of Charles Mathews, which was discontinued from differences with the family. His last novel of importance was 'Births, Marriages, and Deaths,' 1839; subsequent publications, the dregs of his failing powers, were believed to be only partially from his own hand. During the last six or seven years of his life Hook was steadily sinking in health, in circumstances, and in literary power, and the inner history of his life is truly tragic. Received into the highest circles, admired, caressed, applauded for his unequalled social talent, he was, as he knew well, regarded merely as a hired jester, whose failure to amuse his patrons would be visited by prompt expulsion from their society. While apparently the soul of gaiety abroad, at home he led the life of the hunted and harassed author; while the dissipations of the gay world broke down his health, domestic cares weighed heavily upon his really affectionate disposition; and the scenes where he shone and sparkled were darkened by the great shadow of his unredeemed and unredeemable debt. Lockhart has raised the veil in a most powerful passage in the 'Quarterly,' reinforced by significant extracts from Hook's diary. Portraits of him as he appeared at this time to those who chiefly knew him as Lord Hertford's parasite appear in 'Coningsby,' where he is introduced as 'Lucian Gay,' and in 'Vanity Fair,' where he figures as 'Mr. Wagg.' 'Done up in purse, in mind, and in body,' as he said himself, he expired at his house at Fulham on 24 Aug. 1841. His effects were seized by the crown as preferential creditor, but his family were provided for by a subscription, in which the names of his aristocratic patrons, the king of Hanover's excepted, were not to be found.

Hook was a better man than would be easily discovered from his writings. 'He was,' says Lockhart, 'humane, charitable, generous. There was that about him which

made it hard to be often in his society without regarding him with as much of fondness as of admiration.' His defects were a moral vulgarity, far more offensive than the social vulgarity it ridiculed, and a want of every quality especially characteristic of a high-minded man. In the less exalted sphere of the social affections he was exemplary, and much of his apparent dissipation was forced upon him by the necessity of keeping in society to keep out of gaol. 'His real tastes,' says Lockhart, 'were simple enough.' His unflagging literary industry in the midst of so many hindrances and temptations is highly to his credit. Though he sold his pen, he did not prostitute it; the side in support of which his wit and scurrility were enlisted was really his own. His natural powers were extraordinary. 'He is,' said Coleridge, 'as true a genius as Dante.' With regular education and mental discipline he might have done great things; his actual reputation is that of a great master in a low style of humour, and the most brilliant improvisatore, whether with the pen or at the piano, that his country has seen.

A portrait of Hook, by Eden Upton Eddis, is in the National Portrait Gallery.

[R. H. Dalton Barham's Life and Remains of Hook; Quarterly Review, vol. lxxii., a most interesting essay, evidently by Lockhart. The 'new life' prefixed to the collection of his humorous works published in 1873 is plagiarised from these sources. The Diary quoted by Lockhart has not been published; it is to be hoped that it is not lost.] R. G.

HOOK, WALTER FARQUHAR (1798–1875), dean of Chichester, eldest child of the Rev. James Hook [q.v.] and Anne his wife, and the nephew of Theodore Edward Hook [q.v.], was born in London 13 March 1798, at the residence in Conduit Street of his maternal grandfather, Sir Walter Farquhar, bart. [q.v.] His early childhood was spent at his father's rectory of Hertingfordbury, and at the age of nine he went with his only brother, Robert, to a school at Hertford, kept by Dr. Michael Henry Thornhill Luscombe [q.v.], and after about two years there to Tiverton, where the teaching was indifferent. In 1812 he was entered at Commoners, Winchester, where he formed a lasting friendship with William Page Wood [q.v.] He had no great aptitude for pure scholarship, and no liking for ordinary school games, although he was strong and muscular and a good swimmer. He was enthusiastically devoted to English poetry, biography, and history. He succeeded in getting into the sixth form at Winchester, and twice won the silver medal for recitations on the speech day.

In 1817 his grandfather, Sir Walter Farquhar, obtained a nomination for him from the prince-regent to a studentship at Christ-Church, Oxford. His life there was somewhat isolated, he had no sympathy with the ordinary course of study, and found his chief recreation in reading Shakespeare. His friend Wood was at Geneva. Hook's father and mother, as partisans of George IV, objected to their son associating with the son of Sir Matthew Wood [q. v.], the confidential ally of Queen Caroline; but the friends corresponded constantly, and met again in 1822. Hook was deeply disappointed by his failure in 1821 to get the Newdigate prize for an English poem, the only university honour which he tried to obtain. He was glad to leave the university after graduating B.A. 1821 (M.A. 1824, B.D. and D.D. in 1837).

On 30 Sept. 1821 he was ordained deacon, and until 1826 was his father's curate at Whippingham in the Isle of Wight. Hook was practically curate in charge. In a little wooden hut which he set up near the corner of the churchyard he worked with great energy at a course of theological and historical study previously marked out for himself from an early hour daily till two or three o'clock in the afternoon. The rest of the day he devoted to his parish. 'The strong pastoral feeling,' he wrote subsequently in reference to his life at Whippingham, 'is generated in the country, and I attribute what little success I have had entirely to my country breeding.' The parish included East Cowes, two miles distant from the rectory. There was no church in East Cowes, but Hook held a service in a sail-loft there every Sunday evening after two full services in the parish church.

In 1822, while still only a deacon, he preached at the Bishop of Winchester's visitation at Newport, as a substitute for his father, who was ill. The subject of the sermon was 'The peculiar character of the Church of England independently of its connection with the State.' He confidently argued that it is the duty of Englishmen to belong to the church, not because it is established, but because it is a pure branch of the church catholic, which can exist in purity and vigour under any form of government, either severed from the state or connected with it. This view he maintained through life. At the request of the bishop (Dr. Tomline) the sermon was printed. Soon afterwards Hook's former schoolmaster, Dr. Luscombe, pointed out the need of an archdeacon or bishop to superintend the scattered congregations of the English church on the continent. The proposal to appoint a suffragan to the Bishop of London,

was rejected on political grounds. Thereupon Hook suggested that the bishops of the Scottish church, who had in 1785 consecrated Dr. Seabury, the first bishop of the church in America, should consecrate a bishop to minister to the English on the European continent. The suggestion was adopted; the Scottish bishops elected Dr. Luscombe, and on Sunday, 20 March 1825, Hook preached the sermon at his consecration at Stirling. The sermon was entitled 'An attempt to demonstrate the Catholicism of the Church of England and the other branches of the Episcopal Church.'

Hook left Whippingham in 1825 when his father was made dean of Worcester, and was soon afterwards appointed to the perpetual curacy of Moseley, then a country village about four miles from Birmingham In 1827 he was also appointed to a lectureship at St. Philip's, Birmingham. The emolument of the lectureship enabled him to keep a curate at Moseley, but he never spared himself. In Birmingham he established a penitentiary, and in Moseley a village school.

Hook was appointed by Lord Chancellor Lyndhurst in the autumn of 1828 to the living of Holy Trinity, Coventry. The parish was an onerous charge at the time; there was great depression of trade, and the spirit of churchmanship was at a low ebb. But the new vicar soon poured new life into the place. He began evening services—rare in those days—in the summer of 1830, and his church was the first in Coventry to be lighted with gas. He introduced frequent celebrations of holy communion, services on saints' days, and lectures in Lent. In 1834 he gave a series of lectures on the liturgy, and his Sunday evening sermons were generally an expository course upon some book of holy scripture. The course upon St. Matthew occupied several years, and the sermon, afterwards so notorious, 'Hear the Church,' was originally written for this series. In holy week, 1830, he delivered day by day the lectures afterwards published under the title of 'The Last Days of Our Lord's Ministry.' This, his first literary venture, was one of the most successful. A dispensary, a savings bank, and a society called 'The Religious and Useful Knowledge Society,' which included a library, classes of instruction, and periodical lectures, were all more or less directly established by him.

In 1837 Hook was elected to the vicarage of Leeds by more than two-thirds of the trustees, in spite of a vigorous opposition from the low-church party. The chief conditions which he had to face at Leeds were a huge and rapidly increasing population, great ignorance among church people of the principles of their church, and active opposition on the part of dissenters. The population had risen from 53,162 in 1801 to 123,393 in 1831. The parish included the whole of the town and a large portion of the suburbs. In 1835 there were only eight churches in the town besides the parish church, and nine in the suburbs. The total number of clergy was eighteen. The town churches were mere chapels of ease to the parish church; no districts were assigned to them, the patronage of nearly all was vested in the vicar, and most of the baptisms, marriages, and funerals were performed at the parish church, functions which consumed nearly all the time of the clerical staff, consisting of the vicar, one curate, and a clerk in orders. The agitation against compulsory church rates was in progress when Hook arrived in Leeds. The ratepayers had purposely elected seven churchwardens either hostile or indifferent to the church. Hook found the surplices in rags and the service books in tatters, but the churchwardens refused to expend a farthing upon such things, and behaved at a vestry meeting in the church with the grossest irreverence. As chairman of a church-rate meeting in the old Cloth Hall Yard in August 1837, the vicar found himself confronted by a mob of nearly three thousand persons. A halfpenny rate was proposed to meet the church expenses for the coming year. A baptist preacher furiously attacked both church rates and the vicar, but Hook, by his tact, boldness, and ready wit, gained the day, the rate was passed, and a vote of thanks to the chairman was carried by acclamation.

The congregation at the parish church soon became so large that scarcely standing room could be found at the Sunday services. An entirely new church, capable of holding nearly four thousand persons, was opened in 1841. It was Hook's custom for many years to preach not only each Sunday but every day in Lent. His sermons were always learned and forcible, and full of fervid piety. The whole number of communicants when he became vicar was little more than fifty, and among these there were no young men, and very few men of any age. But in the course of two or three years four or five hundred persons communicated on Easter day, and before he left Leeds this number was often doubled. At the same time his published sermons, pamphlets, and other occasional writings extended his influence far beyond his parish.

In 1844 he succeeded, after many delays, and at the sacrifice of his own income and patronage, in getting an act of parliament

passed for the division of the huge, unwieldy parish. By this act about twenty chapels of ease were converted into parish churches, and non-resident curates into resident vicars.

Hook became a royal chaplain soon after he went to Coventry, and in 1838 preached before the young queen at the Chapel Royal the memorable sermon 'Hear the Church,' in which he argued that the church of England was not founded, but reformed, in the sixteenth century, that the Roman catholics in England in the reign of Elizabeth quitted the national church, and that the bishops of the English church trace their succession back to the apostles. The sermon was invested with an exaggerated importance never dreamed of by the preacher. It ran through twenty-eight editions, and about a hundred thousand copies were sold. Hook was very commonly looked upon at this time as a member of the Oxford or tractarian school, but his views had been formed long before the 'Oxford Tracts' were issued. He was for a certain time with the tractarians, but was never of them. Although he disapproved of the book entitled 'An Ideal of the Christian Church' (1844), written by W. G. Ward [q. v.], he voted in convocation at Oxford against the proposals to condemn the book and its author. His bitterest trial at Leeds was connected with a church established there by Dr. Pusey and his friends. This church, St. Saviour's, of which Hook laid the foundation-stone in 1842, was consecrated in October 1845, a fortnight after Newman had seceded to the church of Rome. It became a separate parish church under the Leeds Vicarage Act in the autumn of 1846, and soon afterwards several of the clergy and some of the laity connected with it joined the church of Rome. Old opponents, after a long silence, declaimed once more against Hook, and credited his teaching with responsibility for this result. At the same time he was reproached by the more advanced members of the Puseyite school for his condemnation of the teaching and practice of some of the clergy at St. Saviour's. During these troubles he delivered the lecture, December 1846, afterwards published, entitled 'The Three Reformations: Lutheran, Roman, Anglican.'

Hook had sketched as early as 1838, in a letter to his friend Page Wood, the outlines of a scheme of national education, which he formally propounded in 1846 in a celebrated letter to the Bishop of St. David's (Thirlwall). The main points of Hook's scheme, which excited bitter opposition from many churchmen, were (1) all children ought to receive elementary education; (2) the state alone can enforce this education; (3) religion is an essential part of education, but in England the state cannot undertake this part because there is no one religion common to the whole people; therefore (4) let the state establish rate-paid schools in which all children, to whatever religion they belong, may receive elementary secular instruction; (5) let class-rooms be attached to such schools in which at certain hours the clergy of the church and dissenting ministers may give religious instruction separately to the children of their several flocks. In everything touching the real welfare of the working people Hook was interested. He warmly advocated the Factory Ten Hours Bill, introduced by Lord Ashley (afterwards Lord Shaftesbury [q. v.]), although it was vehemently opposed by the rich manufacturers of Leeds, and by the vast majority of the tory party to which he had hitherto adhered. He supported the early closing movement. He opposed the encampment of the militia on Woodhouse Moor, an open tract of high and healthy ground adjacent to Leeds, and urged the town council to secure it as a public park. He would not support a scheme for providing bands of music to play on the moor on Sundays, but would not sign a protest against it. He preached a sermon in the parish church pointing out the confusion introduced by the puritans between the Jewish Sabbath and the Christian Sunday which did not disfavour innocent recreation. During a strike among the colliers near Leeds the men proposed that their claims should be referred to three arbitrators, the first to be chosen by the masters, the second by the men, the third by the vicar of Leeds. In 1842 and 1843 a set of chartists were elected churchwardens. The vicar told them that he should have been better pleased if a body of good churchmen had been elected, but as they had been appointed he should trust them to act with fairness. His trust was justified. He lectured repeatedly at mechanics' institutes and similar institutions, and performed no kind of work with keener zest.

In February 1859 he was appointed to the deanery of Chichester, one of the poorest deaneries in England, a very slender recognition of his services. But Hook was not ambitious, and welcomed the prospect of comparative rest. He left Leeds a very different place from what he found it. He found it a stronghold of dissent, he left it a stronghold of the church; he found it with fifteen churches, he left it with thirty-six; he found it with three schools, he left it with thirty; he found it with six parsonage-houses, he left it with twenty-nine.

At Chichester he soon embarked upon his

great literary work, the 'Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury,' his chief employment for the remainder of his life. But the fall of the cathedral tower and spire in 1861 involved him again in the irksome business of begging for subscriptions, attending committees and making speeches, and entailed heavy expenses which he could ill afford. Nevertheless he toiled on at his literary work with astonishing vigour; his conception of it enlarged until it embraced the whole history of the church of England. The prolonged ill-health of his wife and her death in 1871 gave a shock to his constitution, and the last years of his life were marked by a decline of bodily and mental power. When Mr. Gladstone was prime minister he in vain offered Hook one deanery after another in rapid succession, Rochester in 1870, Canterbury and St. Paul's in 1871, Winchester in 1872. Hook died on 20 Oct. 1875, and was buried beside his wife in the churchyard of MidLavant, two miles from Chichester. The tenth volume of his history had been brought out early in the same year, and the eleventh, containing the lives of Laud and Juxon, had been sent to press. Hook married, in June 1829, Anna Delicia, eldest daughter of Dr. John Johnstone, a physician of Birmingham.

In youth and early manhood Hook was spare and bony, but, though tall and muscular, he never was agile. With advancing years he grew stout, especially after he became a total abstainer. The plainness of his face was a subject upon which he often jested, but it was redeemed by a sweet smile and melodious voice, which was remarkable for strength and compass. In his massive frame and low but bossy brow he resembled Dr. Johnson; he was like him also in other peculiarities—occasional twitchings of the face, fits of depression, a constitutional dread of dying, and a vehement antipathy to foreigners. His industry was prodigious. He commonly rose at five, sometimes at four o'clock or even earlier. He was an excellent letter-writer, and his correspondence with private friends, public men, and persons who sought his advice from all parts of the country was very large; but it was in his letters to his friend Page Wood, written once a fortnight at least during sixty years, that he poured out his whole mind and heart. The secret of his immense personal influence consisted in his large-hearted sympathy, his enthusiastic zeal, his honesty, his high sense of justice and fair play, his shrewd common sense, and his inexhaustible fund of playful humour.

Many of Hook's sermons were published together in two volumes entitled 'The Church and her Ordinances,' edited in 1876 by his son, Walter Hook, rector of Porlock, Somerset. His principal writings, besides those mentioned above, were: 1. 'The Catholic Clergy of Ireland, their Cause defended,' 1836. 2. Five sermons preached before the university of Oxford, 1837. 3. 'The Gospel and the Gospel only the Basis of Education,' 1839. 4. 'A Call to Union on the Principles of the English Reformation,' 1839. 5. Sermons on various subjects, vol. i. 1841; vol. ii. 1842. 6. 'A Letter to the Bishop of Ripon on the State of Parties in the Church of England,' 1841. 7. 'Reasons for contributing towards the Support of an English Bishop at Jerusalem,' 1842. 8. A 'Church Dictionary,' 1842. Originally brought out in short numbers on a small scale for parochial distribution, afterwards much enlarged in successive editions; 14th edit., 1887, revised and in great part rewritten under the editorship of the Revs. Walter Hook and W. R. W. Stephens. 9. 'Mutual Forbearance in Things Indifferent,' 1843. 10. '"Take heed what ye hear,"' 1844. 11. A 'Dictionary of Ecclesiastical Biography,' 8 vols. 1845–52. 12. 'Sermons on the Miracles,' 2 vols. 1847–8. 13. 'Sermons on the Ordinances of the Church,' preached at St. James's, Morpeth, 1847. 14. 'Letter to Sir W. Farquhar on the Present Crisis in the Church,' 1850. 15. 'Duty of English Churchmen and Progress of the Church in Leeds,' 1851. 16. Discourses on controversies of the day, 1853. 17. 'Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury,' 12 vols., with index (vol. i. 1860; vol. ii. 1862; vols. iii.–iv. 1865; vol. v. 1867; vols. vi.–vii. 1868; vol. viii. 1869; vol. ix. 1872; vols. x.–xi. 1875; and vol. xii. index 1876). Hook also edited the 'Cross of Christ,' 'Meditations for every Day in the Year,' 'The Christian taught by the Church's Services,' and other devotional works.

[Letters and Diary; reminiscences supplied by friends; personal recollections; Life and Letters (with two portraits), by the writer of this article, 1878, 2 vols., popular ed. 1880.] W. R. W. S.

HOOK, WILLIAM (1600–1677), puritan divine, is said to have been born of respectable parents in Hampshire in 1600; perhaps he was one of the Hooks of Bramshott in that county. He matriculated from Trinity College, Oxford, in 1620, and graduated B.A. in the same year, so that he may have resided some time in Oxford before matriculating, and Wood may be right in saying that he first went there in 1616. He proceeded M.A. in 1623. Taking holy orders Hook became vicar of Axmouth in Devonshire, and a pronounced puritan. According to Wood, Jerom Turner, a well-known puritan minister, was his assistant there from about 1638 to 1640;

in the latter year he probably emigrated to New England. In 1641 appeared in London his sermon entitled 'New England's Teares for Old England's Feares,' which was preached on 23 July 1640, 'being a day of publique humiliation.' Winthrop cannot be right in identifying Hook with the William Hooke who was in New England as early as 1633, when he witnessed the delivery of the Pemaquid grant, and was afterwards one of Sir Ferdinando Gorges's council.

In America, says Wood, Hook 'continued his practices without control for some time;' in other words he preached as an independent. At first he was minister to the newly founded settlement at Taunton, Massachusetts, where he was associated with Nicholas, was the friend of Wilson and Mather, and seems to have been both pious and popular. Hook's Church is now represented by the West Taunton Church. In 1644 or 1645 he removed to Newhaven, where he became 'teacher,' the pastor being John Davenport [q. v.]

Hook's wife, presumed on slight evidence to be the Jane Hook some of whose letters are found among the 'Mather Papers,' was sister to Edward Whalley the regicide, who was cousin to Cromwell. In 1653 Hook sent the Protector an account of the position of affairs in New England. It is printed in the 'Thurloe State Papers,' where the date 3 Nov. 1653 does not seem to be correct, since on 6 Oct. 1653 a committee was appointed by the council of state to consider Hook's communication. In 1656 Hook returned to England and became one of the Protector's chaplains at Whitehall. He is said, without sufficient proof, to have been master of the Savoy, a post subsequently filled by his son John (see below); although it is true that there are two letters of Hook in the 'Rawlinson MSS.' at Oxford, written from the Savoy, and dated 30 Aug. and 19 Oct. 1658 respectively (*Rawl. MSS.* 60 A, f. 484, and 61 A, f. 335). On 7 Aug. 1659 Hook preached at Whitehall; and he with the other chaplains had a special place at the Protector's funeral in September. In the same year the London independents wrote to Monck, then in the north, inquiring as to the toleration likely to be extended them in the future. Monck addressed a reply to Hook and several well-known preachers.

After the Restoration Hook seems to have kept up his connection with the independents of New England. Samuel Wilson Taylor, when arrested on his way to New England, on 3 April 1664, confessed that news-books and letters found upon him had been given to him by Hook for delivery in New England. Hook died on 21 March 1677, and was buried in Bunhill Fields, London (Dexter's *Congregationalism*, 586 *n.*).

Hook published several sermons, and was joint author with John Davenport [q. v.] of 'A Catechisme containing the chief heads of Christian Religion, published at the desire and for the use of the Church of Christ at New Haven' (London 1659; in New Haven probably several years earlier). Hook also joined with Joseph Caryl [q. v.] in editing Davenport's devotional work, 'The Saints Anchor-Hold in all Storms and Tempests,' London, 1661.

Hook, John (1634–1710), son of the above, was also an independent preacher, and accompanied his father to New England, but returned to England before him. The Protector showed him some favour (cf. William Hook to Cromwell in Thurloe, i. 564). In 1663 he was made chaplain of the Savoy by the Rev. Henry Killigrew [q. v.], whom he succeeded as master in 1699, and was in that position in 1702 when the hospital was dissolved by the lord-keeper Wright. He was at the time a minister at Basingstoke, where he died in 1710.

[Berry's County Genealogies, Hampshire; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. ed. Bliss, iii. 1151; Oxf. Univ. Reg. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.), II. ii. 383, iii. 386; Notes and Queries, 5th ser. ix. 75, 116, 6th ser. ix. 336; Cal. State Papers, Dom. 1653–4 p. 189, 1656–7 p. 239, 1658–9 p. 120, 1659–60 p. 82, 1663–4 p. 98; Thurloe State Papers, ed. 1742, i. 564; Malcolm's London. Redivivum, iii. 405; Loftie's Mem. of the Savoy, pp. 156, 159; Sprague's Annals of the American Pulpit, i. 104; Emery's Ministry of Taunton, i. 63 et seq., ii. 319 et seq.; Winthrop's Hist. of New England, ii. 151; Bacon's Thirteen Historical Discourses, p. 63; Mather's Magnalia Christi Americana, i. 329; Noble's Regicides, ii. 327; Noble's House of Cromwell, ii. 143; Hazard's Hist. Coll. i. 318, 458, 459; Brit. Mus. Cat.] W. A. J. A.

HOOKE, JOHN (1655–1712), serjeant-at-law, eldest son of John Hooke, born at Drogheda in 1655, was educated at Kilkenny, and on 28 June 1672 entered as a pensioner at Trinity College, Dublin, under the tuition of Richard Acton of Drogheda. He became a student of Gray's Inn on 3 Feb. 1674, and was called to the bar on 8 Feb. 1681. In 1697 he was a candidate for the office of chief justice of Chester, and was considered to have a fair prospect of success (Luttrell, *Diary*, iv. 216). He rose to the degree of serjeant-at-law on 30 Nov. 1700. After holding a Welsh judgeship till 1702 he was, in or before 1703, appointed chief justice of Carnarvon, Merioneth, and Anglesey, an office to which he was again appointed in 1706. In 1707 Lord Bulkeley preferred a complaint against him

for demanding presents, which was tried before a committee of the House of Commons, and in spite of his explanation, that it was merely a customary present from the town of Beaumaris, which he and his predecessors were in the habit of receiving, he was found guilty by the committee, but was subsequently cleared by the house on the report by 178 to 130 votes. He died poor in 1712, leaving among other issue by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Major-general Lambert, a son, Nathaniel or Nathanael (*d.* 1763) [q. v.], author of a history of Rome. His wife survived him till 26 Jan. 1736.

[Woolrych's Eminent Serjeants; Wynne's Serjeants-at-Law; Gent. Mag. 1736; Luttrell's Brief Relation.] J. A. H.

HOOKE, LUKE JOSEPH, D.D. (1716–1796), catholic divine, son of Nathaniel Hooke (*d.* 1763) [q. v.], was born at Dublin in 1716. He was educated for the priesthood at the seminary of St. Nicolas du Chardonnet, Paris, graduated D.D. at the Sorbonne about 1736, and in 1742 was appointed to one of the six chairs of theology at the Sorbonne. In 1751 an outcry was raised against him for having allowed Martin de Prades, a bachelor of divinity, to argue a thesis which covertly advocated encyclopædist doctrines. Hooke pleaded in excuse that he had only cursorily examined the thesis, and that as soon as he perceived its unsoundness he had been prominent in denouncing it. In 1752 he was deprived of his professorship, but the decree, at the solicitation of his old colleagues, was rescinded in 1754. The deprivation, however, ultimately took effect. In 1762 another theological chair became vacant, and though Archbishop de Beaumont put forward a rival candidate, Petitjean, Hooke was elected by twenty-eight votes to twenty-seven. The archbishop resorted to every device to get the election annulled, and failing in this he forbade the seminaries to send their students to Hooke's lectures. Hooke, consequently, had only half a dozen auditors, and in 1766 gave up the unequal struggle by resigning his chair. He became librarian to the Mazarin Library. In 1775 he was visited by Dr. Johnson at St. Cloud. 'We walked round the palace and had some talk,' says Johnson in his skeleton diary, and next day Hooke returned the call at Johnson's inn (Boswell, *Johnson*, ed. Birkbeck Hill, ii. 397). Hooke's duties at the library were limited to three days a week and nine months of the year. In April 1791 the Paris Directory dismissed him from the librarianship, on account of his refusal of the oath to the civil constitution of the clergy. Hooke contended that his was one of the posts whose occupants were not amenable to the oath. But the Directory appointed as his successor the sub-librarian, the Abbé Le Blond. Hooke refused to retire; but after standing a sort of siege, withdrew to St. Cloud, where he died 16 April 1796.

Besides several pamphlets on his personal grievances, Hooke published 'Religionis Naturalis et Revelatæ Principia,' Paris, 1754; reprinted in 1774 by Brewer, an English Benedictine, and by Migne in vols. ii. and iii. of his 'Theologiæ Cursus Completus;' and 'Nature et Essence du Pouvoir de l'Église,' 1791. He also edited in 1778, for the Duc de Fitzjames, the 'Memoirs of Marshal Berwick.'

[Nouvelles Ecclésiastiques, 1762 p. 118, 1763 p. 21, 1764 p. 61; Almanach Royal, 1743; Barbier's Examen des Dict. Historiques, 1820.] J. G. A.

HOOKE, NATHANIEL (1664–1738), Jacobite, born at Corballis in the county of Meath in 1664, was third son of John Hooke, a merchant of Drogheda, and grandson of Thomas Hooke, a merchant and alderman of Dublin. John Hooke (1655–1712) [q. v.], serjeant-at-law, was his eldest brother. In 1679 he entered Trinity College, Dublin, but he left almost immediately, possibly on account of his religious opinions, which were puritan. He proceeded to Glasgow University in 1680, but soon removed to Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, where he was admitted a sizar on 6 July 1681 (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. to 3rd Rep. p. 328), leaving Cambridge as he had left Glasgow, without taking a degree. He then went abroad, probably joining the Earl of Argyll in Holland. In 1685 he landed with Monmouth at Lyme Regis, acting as the duke's private independent chaplain. When in the beginning of July Monmouth passed into Somerset, Hooke was sent secretly to London with one Danvers to raise an insurrection in the city; he was exempted from the general pardon issued on 10 March 1685–6, but in 1688 he gave himself up and was pardoned. Hooke now became a loyal servant of King James II, and turned Roman catholic. After James's abdication he joined Dundee in Scotland, but in May 1689 was taken at Chester and committed to the Tower of London. He was released on 12 Feb. 1689–90, went to Ireland, served in the Jacobite army at the battle of the Boyne, and then entered the French service in the Irish regiment of Galmoy. In 1702 Hooke entered into communication with the Duke of Marlborough; the next year he held a command in the regiment of Sparre, and served with the French army in Flanders and on the Moselle. In August 1705 he

went on a mission to the Scottish Jacobites, and in 1706 he obtained letters of naturalisation in France, and took part in the battle of Ramillies. In April 1707 he again went to Scotland, with Lieutenant-colonel John Murray, to confer with the Jacobites. The next year he became a brigadier in the French army (3 March 1708), was created an Irish baron, and was present at the Dunkirk expedition of that year, and at Malplaquet in the next.

Hooke had now wearied of negotiating schemes for rebellion with the Jacobites in Scotland, and refused in 1709 to go again as an emissary. He is probably the Mr. Hooke who appears as a correspondent of the Duke of Marlborough in 1710 (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. to 8th Rep. p. 38), and in 1711 he went to Dresden on a diplomatic mission from Louis XIV to Frederick Augustus, king of Poland and elector of Saxony, but this negotiation was superseded by the general arrangements for peace at Utrecht. Hooke had no active share in the rebellion of 1715. He had communications in that year with John Dalrymple, second earl of Stair [q. v.], British ambassador in Paris, but there is nothing to prove that he turned traitor to the Jacobite cause; it is more probable that in his relations with Stair he was acting as a spy in the Jacobite interest. On 18 March 1718 he became a maréchal de camp in the French army. On 1 Jan. 1720 his letters of naturalisation were confirmed and registered, and on 27 April 1721 he became a commander of the order of St. Louis. Hooke died on 25 Oct. 1738. He married in 1704 Eleanor Susan MacCarthy Reagh, probably a lady-in-waiting on the exiled queen-dowager, and by her left one son, James Nathaniel Hooke (1705–1744).

The correspondence of Colonel Hooke from 1703 to 1707, partly transcribed by Hooke's nephew, Nathanael Hooke, the historian of Rome [q. v.], is now in the Bodleian Library. This was edited, with a memoir (in vol. ii.), by the Rev. W. D. Macray, for the Roxburghe Club, 1870–1. Portions of Hooke's correspondence had previously appeared in 'Revolutions d'Ecosse et d'Irlande en 1707, 1708, et 1709 . . .' published at the Hague 1758, and in Macpherson's 'Original Papers,' published 1775.

[Memoir in Macray's edition of the Correspondence of Colonel Hooke.] W. A. J. A.

HOOKE, NATHANIEL or **NATHANAEL** (*d.* 1763), author, eldest son of John Hooke, serjeant-at-law [q. v.], and nephew of Nathaniel Hooke [q.v.], is thought by Kirk to have studied with Pope at Twyford school, near Winchester, and to have there formed a friendship with the poet which subsisted through life (*Biog. Collections, MS.* No. 42, quoted by Gillow, *Dict. of English Catholics*). He was admitted to Lincoln's Inn 6 Feb. 1702. Writing to the Earl of Oxford, 17 Oct. 1722, he says that 'the late epidemical distemper' (meaning the South Sea infatuation) 'seized him,' and that 'he was in some measure happy to find himself at that instant just worth nothing.' He seeks employment and also permission to dedicate to his lordship a translation from the French of Sir Andrew Michael Ramsay's 'Life of Fénelon' (published in 1723), London, 12mo. The permission was granted, and from 1723 till his death Hooke is said to have enjoyed the confidence and patronage of many distinguished men, including the Earl of Oxford, the Earl of Marchmont, Mr. Speaker Onslow, Fénelon, Pope, Dr. Cheyne, and Dr. King, principal of St. Mary Hall, Oxford. When the Duchess of Marlborough required literary assistance in the preparation of her memoirs, Hooke was recommended to her. He accordingly waited upon the duchess while she was still in bed, oppressed by the infirmities of age. On his arrival she caused herself to be lifted up, and continued speaking for six hours. Without the aid of notes she delivered her narrative in a lively and connected manner. Hooke resided in the house until the completion of the work, which appeared in 1742 under the title of 'An Account of the Conduct of the Dowager Duchess of Marlborough from her first coming to Court to the year 1710.' Hooke received from the duchess 5,000*l.* (Maty, *Memoirs of Lord Chesterfield*, i. 116). During his residence with her she commissioned him to negotiate with Pope for the suppression, in consideration of the payment of 3,000*l.*, of the character of 'Atossa' in his 'Epistles' (Pope, *Works*, ed. Elwin and Courthope, iii. 79, 80, 84, 91, 105). Ruffhead states (*Life of Pope*) that the duchess took a sudden dislike to Hooke because, finding her without religion, he attempted to convert her to popery. John Whiston, however, asserts that at her death she left 500*l.* a year to Hooke and Mallet to write the history of the late duke (manuscript note in Ruffhead, *Life of Pope*).

It was Hooke who brought a catholic ecclesiastic to take Pope's confession on his deathbed. The priest had scarcely departed when Bolingbroke entered, and flew into a great passion on learning what had happened. Pope bequeathed Hooke 5*l.* to be expended on a ring or other memorial. Hooke was also friendly with Martha Blount, who by will dated 13 Oct. 1762 left a legacy to Miss Elizabeth Hooke. Hooke died at Cookham,

Berkshire, on 19 July 1763 (*Gent. Mag.* xxxiii. 362), and was buried in Hedsor churchyard, where a tablet, with a Latin inscription, to his memory was put up at the expense of his friend, Frederick, lord Boston, in 1801 (Lysons, *Buckinghamshire*, p. 578).

He left two sons, Thomas Hooke, rector of Birkby and vicar of Leek, Yorkshire (*d.* 1791); and Luke Joseph Hooke [q. v.]. His daughter, Jane Mary Hooke, died on 28 April 1793, and was buried in Hedsor churchyard.

Bishop Warburton describes Hooke as 'a mystic and quietist, and a warm disciple of Fénelon.' Dr. Johnson observes that he 'was a virtuous man, as his history shows.' Pope suggested that Hooke and Middleton were the only two contemporary prose-writers whose works were worth consulting by an English lexicographer.

Hooke's 'Roman History, from the Building of Rome to the Ruin of the Commonwealth' (4 vols., London, 1738–1771, 4to), suggested itself to him while he was preparing for his private use an index to the English translation of Catrou and Rouille's 'Roman History.' The first volume was dedicated to Pope, and introduced by 'Remarks on the History of the Seven Roman Kings, occasioned by Sir Isaac Newton's Objections to the supposed 244 years of the Royal State of Rome.' The second volume is dedicated to Hugh Hume, earl of Marchmont [q. v.], and to it are annexed the Capitoline marbles, or consular calendars, discovered at Rome during the pontificate of Paul III in 1545. The third volume was printed under Hooke's inspection, but was not published until 1764, after his death. The fourth volume was published in 1771—it is believed by Dr. Gilbert Stuart. The whole work has been frequently reprinted; the latest edition, in 6 vols. 8vo, appeared in 1830. Hooke leaned rather to the democratic than to the aristocratic or senatorial party in his history. The work long held a high place in historical literature. Hooke's works, not already mentioned, are: 1. 'Travels of Cyrus, with a Discourse on Mythology,' London, 1739, 12mo, translated by Hooke in twenty days while at Bath from the French of Sir Andrew Michael Ramsay, and generally mistaken for an original work (Spence). 2. 'Observations on—I. The Answer of M. l'Abbé de Vertot to the late Earl Stanhope's Inquiry concerning the Senate of Ancient Rome, dated December 1719. II. A Dissertation upon the Constitution of the Roman Senate, by a Gentleman; published in 1743. III. A Treatise on the Roman Senate, by Dr. C. Middleton; published in 1747. IV. An Essay on the Roman Senate, by Dr. T. Chapman; published in 1750,' London, 1758, 4to, dedicated to Speaker Onslow. This work was answered by Edward Spelman in an anonymous pamphlet entitled 'A Short Review on Mr. Hooke's Observations,' 1758. William Bowyer, the learned printer, published 'An Apology for some of Mr. Hooke's Observations concerning the Roman Senate,' London, 1758. 3. 'Six Letters to a Lady of Quality . . . upon the subject of Religious Peace and the Foundations of it,' first printed in 'The Contrast; or an Antidote against the pernicious Principles disseminated in the Letters of the late Earl of Chesterfield,' 2 vols., London, 1791, and issued separately in 1816. The manuscript was given by Hooke to the widow of George Berkeley, bishop of Cloyne, and was by her presented to the Rev. Sir Adam Gordon, bart., the editor of 'The Contrast.' Hooke revised Thomas Townsend's translation of Ribadeneyra's 'History of the Conquest of Mexico by the Spaniards,' London, 1753, 8vo.

Hooke's portrait, painted by Bartholomew Dandridge, is in the National Portrait Gallery.

[Boswell's Johnson; Spence's Anecdotes; Courthope's Life of Pope, pp. 349, 488; Georgian Era, iii. 529; Gillow's Bibl. Dict.; Lowndes's Bibl. Man. (Bohn), p. 1105; Nichols's Lit. Anecd. ii. 606; Notes and Queries, 2nd ser. vii. 258, 375, 423; Ruffhead's Life of Pope; Watt's Bibl. Brit.] T. C.

HOOKE, ROBERT (1635–1703), experimental philosopher, was born on 18 July 1635 at Freshwater in the Isle of Wight, his father, the Rev. John Hooke, being minister of the parish. Although of a sickly constitution, he was sprightly and quick-witted; but headaches precluded study, and the design of educating him for the church was abandoned. Left to himself, he sought diversion in constructing mechanical toys, among others a wooden clock 'that would go,' and a model of a ship 'with a contrivance to make it fire off some small guns, as it was sailing across a haven of a pretty breadth.' His father died in October 1648, leaving him 100*l.*, with which he went to London, and became for a short time a pupil of Sir Peter Lely. He then entered Westminster School, and lived in the house of Dr. Busby [q. v.] Here he acquired Latin and Greek, with a smattering of Hebrew, and other oriental languages, and astonished his teachers by mastering the six books of Euclid in one week. It is added that he did besides, 'of his own accord, learn to play twenty lessons on the organ, and invented thirty several ways of flying.'

In 1653 he entered Christ Church, Oxford,

as a chorister or servitor, and proceeded M.A. on 28 Sept. 1663, on the nomination of Lord Clarendon, chancellor of the university. His mechanical skill brought him to the notice of a concourse of learned men at Oxford in 1655; he communicated his artifices for flying to John Wilkins [q. v.], then warden of Wadham College, studied astronomy by the advice of Seth Ward [q. v.], assisted Thomas Willis [q. v.] in his chemistry, and was by him recommended to the Hon. Robert Boyle [q. v.], whom he materially aided in the construction of his air-pump. Hooke is said by Wood to have also 'read to him Euclid's "Elements," and made him to understand Descartes.' A small tract on capillary attraction, published by Hooke in 1661 (included in his *Micrographia*, p. 10), won attention from the Royal Society, and on 12 Nov. 1662 he was appointed their curator of experiments, when Boyle was thanked for dispensing with his services (Birch, *Hist. Royal Society*, i. 124). His election as fellow on 3 June 1663 carried with it exemption from all charges (*ib.* i. 250); he was frequently a member of the council, and the society's repository was committed to his care on 19 Oct. 1663. In June 1664 Sir John Cutler [q. v.] founded, for Hooke's benefit, a lecture of 50*l.* a year, leaving the number and subjects of his discourses to the discretion of the Royal Society (*ib.* i. 484); and his office of curator was, on 11 Jan. 1665, made perpetual, with a salary of 30*l.* and apartments in Gresham College, Bishopsgate Street, where he resided during the remainder of his life. His nomination as professor of geometry in Gresham College followed on 20 March 1665, and he read astronomical lectures in the same institution as locum tenens for Dr. Pope in 1664–5.

The registers of the Royal Society testify to the eagerness with which Hooke hurried from one inquiry to another with brilliant but inconclusive results. Among those which early engaged his attention were the nature of the air, its function in respiration and combustion, specific weights, the laws of falling bodies, the improvement of land-carriage and diving-bells, methods of telegraphy, and the relation of barometrical readings to changes in the weather. He measured the vibrations of a pendulum two hundred feet long attached to the steeple of St. Paul's; invented a useful machine for cutting the teeth of watch-wheels; fixed the thermometrical zero at the freezing-point of water; and ascertained (in July 1664) the number of vibrations corresponding to musical notes. This he explained on 8 Aug 1666 to Pepys, who thought his 'discourse in general mighty fine,' but his pretension 'to tell how many strokes a fly makes with her wings' 'a little too much refined' (*Diary*, iv. 43, Bright's ed.) In 1665 was published his 'Micrographia, or some Physiological Descriptions of Minute Bodies,' a book full of ingenious ideas and singular anticipations. It contained the earliest investigation of the 'fantastical colours' of thin plates, with a quasi-explanation by interference (p. 66), the first notice of the 'black spot' in soap-bubbles, and a theory of light, as 'a very short vibrative motion' transverse to straight lines of propagation through a 'homogeneous medium.' Heat was defined as 'a property of a body arising from the motion or agitation of its parts' (p. 37), and the real nature of combustion was pointed out (p. 103) in detail, eleven years before the publication of Mayow's similar discovery (see Nicholson, *Journal*, iii. 497; Robison's *Note* 13 to Black's *Elements of Chemistry*, i. 535).

While the plague raged in London, Hooke was employed as philosophical assistant by Dr. Wilkins and Sir William Petty, at Durdans, the seat of the Earl of Berkeley, near Epsom; and the meetings of the Royal Society having been resumed, he read, on 21 March 1666, a discourse on gravity, containing the happy idea of measuring its force by the swinging of a pendulum. This was followed, after two months, by a paper on curvilinear motion, illustrated with the aid of the 'circular pendulum,' an unacknowledged loan from Horrocks (Birch, *Hist. Royal Society*, ii. 90; Grant, *Hist. of Astronomy*, p. 425). By this means Hooke showed experimentally that the centre of gravity of the earth and moon is the point describing an ellipse round the sun. The clear statement of the planetary movements as a problem in mechanics dates from this remarkable essay. About this time Hooke presented to the Royal Society the first screw-divided quadrant, an anemometer (described in *Phil. Trans.* ii. 444), of a form lately recommended for universal use by Professor Wild (Scott, *Meteorology*, p. 150), and a 'weather-clock.' He applied the circular pendulum to watches (Birch, *Hist. Royal Society*, ii. 97), experimented upon himself in an exhausted receiver, and on 12 June 1667 discoursed on the effects of earthquakes. On 19 Sept. 1667 he exhibited a model for rebuilding the city after the great fire, which, though not adopted, procured him the appointment of city surveyor. In this lucrative employment he accumulated some thousands of pounds, found after his death in an iron chest, unopened for thirty years. Among the buildings designed by him were the new Bethlehem Hospital, Montague House, and the College of Phy-

sicians; and he planned in 1691 Alderman Aske's Hospital at Hoxton.

Hooke's astronomical observations showed characteristic acuteness, originality, and inconsequence. He was the first to infer the rotation of Jupiter from the movement of a spot noted on 9 May 1664 (*Phil. Trans.* i. 3, 245), but left it to Cassini to determine its period. His drawings of Mars on 12 March 1666 (*ib.* p. 239) served Proctor, after more than two centuries, to fix that planet's exact rate of rotation. The fifth star in the Orion trapezium, rediscovered by Struve in 1826, was casually noted by him on 7 Sept. 1664 (*Micrographia*, p. 242; *Memoirs Royal Astronomical Society*, iii. 189). His observations of the comet of 1664 were communicated to the Royal Society on 1 Aug. 1666; and he made in 1669 the earliest attempt at the telescopic determination of the parallax of a fixed star. Observing γ Draconis for the purpose from July to October with a 36-foot telescope pointed through an aperture in the roof of Gresham College, he perceived displacements intimating (as he thought) a parallax of 25″ to 30″, but desisted from further inquiry. His illusory result led to Bradley's discovery of aberration. These experiments formed the subject of Hooke's Cutlerian lectures in 1670, published in 1674 as 'An Attempt to Prove the Motion of the Earth by Observations.' The first observation of a star by daylight was recorded in this little work (p. 27).

Hooke, perhaps unaware that Grimaldi had anticipated him, described the phenomena of the diffraction of light in two papers in 1672 and 1675. He was a member of the committee of the Royal Society, to which Newton's communication on the different refrangibilities of light was referred in January 1672, and on 15 Feb. imparted his grounds of objection to it (Birch, *Hist. Royal Society*, iii. 10). Newton made an elaborate reply (*Newtoni Opera*, iv. 322), but his 'Discourse' on colour on 9 and 16 Dec. 1675 was met by Hooke's declaration that 'the main of it was contained in the "Micrographia"' (Birch, *Hist. Royal Society*, iii. 269). Newton vindicated his originality (*ib.* p. 278), but a conciliatory private letter from Hooke evoked a reply acknowledging important obligations (Brewster, *Life of Newton*, i. 140).

In a simultaneous controversy with Hevelius, Hooke prejudiced a good cause by bad manners. Hevelius having ignored his recommendation of telescopic sights, he devoted several Cutlerian lectures to unfriendly comments on that 'curious and pompous book,' the 'Machina Cœlestis.' Hooke's acrid, though just, arguments were collected as 'Animadversions on the First Part of the "Machina Cœlestis"' (1674), in which he inserted descriptions of a 'water-level' (p. 61), and of a mode of giving clockwork motion to a parallactic instrument (p. 68).

There is no doubt of Hooke's priority in the application of a spiral spring to regulate the balance of watches; but here again his peevish temper brought him discredit. The invention, arrived at about 1658, was designed to solve the problem of longitudes, and Boyle and Brouncker endeavoured to secure him a patent, but he declined their terms, and concealed the improvement until Huygens rediscovered it in 1675. He then caused some of his 'new watches' to be constructed by Tompion (one of which was presented to Charles II), and published the principle involved in them of the isochronism of springs in the maxim 'ut tensio, sic vis,' appended in cryptographic form to 'A Description of Helioscopes' (1676). A quarrel with Oldenburg on the subject culminated in Hooke's accusation of him as 'a trafficker in intelligence,' an expression which the Royal Society obliged him to withdraw. It was contained in a postscript to his 'Lampas, or a Description of some Mechanical Improvements of Lamps and Water-poises' (1677).

Hooke acted as secretary to the Royal Society after Oldenburg's death, from 25 Oct. 1677 to 30 Nov. 1682, and edited seven numbers of 'Philosophical Collections,' substituted by him for the 'Transactions.' He declined the post of librarian to the Royal Society in 1679. His 'Lectures and Collections' (1678) included 'Cometa,' dealing chiefly with the great comet of 1677, and 'Microscopium.' His 'Lectures de Potentiâ restitutiva' (1678) are designated by Professor Tait (*Properties of Matter*, p. 194) as 'a very curious pamphlet containing some remarkably close anticipations of modern theories.' He expounded in it the true theory of elasticity, and (virtually) the kinetic hypothesis of gases (p. 15). His 'Lectiones Cutlerianæ' (1679) were a reissue, under one cover, of the discourses already separately published.

Hooke divined before Newton the true doctrine of universal gravitation, but wanted the mathematical ability to demonstrate it. The mutual attraction of the heavenly bodies was no secret to him, and he foresaw in 1670 that 'the true understanding of this principle will be the true perfection of astronomy' (*Attempt to Prove the Motion of the Earth*, p. 28). But his promise to 'explain a system of the world answering in all things to the common rules of mechanical motions' remained unfulfilled. He, however, stated the

law of inverse squares in his 'Cometa' (1678), and a letter from him in 1679, containing a sagacious conjecture relative to the paths of projectiles, induced Newton 'to resume his former thoughts concerning the moon' (Brewster, *Life*, i. 287). Hooke's protests, on the presentation of the 'Principia' to the Royal Society, that 'he gave Newton the first hint of this invention,' evoked the scholium to the fourth proposition of the first book, admitting his anticipation of the law of inverse squares; but Newton's irritation led him to suppress his 'Optics' until after Hooke's death. His other inventions included an odometer, an 'otocousticon' as an aid to hearing, a sounding-machine, and a reflecting quadrant (Sprat, *History of the Royal Society*, p. 246). He first asserted the true principle of the arch, and described in 1684 a practicable system of telegraphy. The 'wheel barometer' and 'double barometer,' the universal joint, the anchor escapement of clocks, originated with him. He constructed an arithmetical machine, and in 1674 the first Gregorian telescope; propounded on 19 March 1675 a remarkable theory of the variation of the compass; recommended for helioscopes the principle of diagonal reflections; anticipated Chladni's method of showing the nodal lines in vibrating surfaces; explained in 1667 the scintillation of the stars by irregular atmospheric refractions; inferred the action of a solar repellent force in producing the tails of comets (*Posthumous Works*, p. 168); suggested the motion of the sun among the stars (*ib.* p. 506); and propounded correct notions as to the nature of fossils and the succession of living things upon the globe (*ib.* pp. 291, 333). Halley described his last invention, a 'marine barometer,' to the Royal Society in February 1700 (*Phil. Trans.* xxii. 791).

Hooke's mind was so prolific that there was scarcely a discovery made in his time which he did not conceive himself entitled to claim. To guard against infringements of his supposed rights, he adopted from 1682 a policy of reserve, designing thenceforward to perfect before suggesting his inventions. In June 1696 an order was granted to him for renewing his experiments at the expense of the Royal Society, but his strength was no longer equal to the task. The death, in 1687, of his niece and housekeeper, Mrs. Grace Hooke, the daughter of his elder brother, a grocer at Newport, permanently affected his spirits, and he suffered from headaches, giddiness, and faintings. A chancery suit with Sir John Cutler about his salary, decided in his favour in 1696, aggravated his ill-health. He was created a doctor of physic at Doctors' Commons by a warrant from Archbishop Tillotson in December 1691; read a 'curious discourse' on the tower of Babel before the Royal Society in 1692, and expounded Ovid's 'Metamorphoses' in 1693. But his health was broken, and during the last year of his life he was rendered helpless by blindness and swelling of the legs. He died at Gresham College on 3 March 1703, at the age of sixty-seven, and was buried in the church of St. Helen, Bishopsgate Street. Among his many unfulfilled projects was that of a testamentary disposition of his estate for the benefit of natural science.

His biographer, Waller, describes him as 'in person but despicable, being crooked and low of stature, and as he grew older more and more deformed. He was always very pale and lean, and latterly nothing but skin and bone, with a meagre aspect, his eyes grey and full, with a sharp, ingenious look whilst younger. He wore his own hair of a dark brown colour, very long, and hanging neglected over his face uncut and lank, which about three years before his death he cut off, and wore a periwig. He went stooping and very fast, having but a light body to carry, and a great deal of spirits and activity, especially in his youth. He was of an active, restless, indefatigable genius, even almost to the last, and always slept little to his death, oftenest continuing his studies all night, and taking a short nap in the day. His temper was melancholy, mistrustful, and jealous, which more increased upon him with his years.' He led 'a collegiate, almost monastic life,' latterly rendered sordid by penury, and was in his way religious, though his mind was warped by congenital infirmities of body and temper.

His 'wonderful sagacity in diving into the most hidden secrets of nature' was in great measure neutralised by the desultoriness of his inquiries. But his power of forecasting discovery was extraordinary, and he was the greatest mechanic of his age. He professed to have made a 'century of inventions.'

Hooke's papers were, after his death, placed in the hands of Richard Waller, F.R.S., who edited from them in 1705 a folio volume of 'Posthumous Works,' prefixing a life of the author, to a small extent autobiographical. The volume includes: 1. A discourse 'On the Present Deficiency of Natural Philosophy,' expounding a 'Philosophical Algebra' upon Baconian principles, for the purpose of reducing discovery to a teachable art. 2. A 'Treatise on Light, including Observations and Speculations on the Comets of 1680 and 1682.' 3. 'An Hypothetical Explanation of Memory.' 4. 'An Hypothesis of the Cause of Gravity,' found in a 'propagated pulse' of the

ether. 5. 'Discourses of Earthquakes,' termed by Mallet 'a diffuse sort of system of physical geology, full of suggestive thoughts' (*Quarterly Journal of Science*, i. 59). 6. 'Lectures for improving Navigation and Astronomy.' Waller died before a projected second volume appeared, and some of the remaining manuscripts furnished Derham's 'Philosophical Experiments and Observations' in 1726. An abridgment of Hooke's 'Micrographia' was published at London in 1780. His unpublished remains were collected by Dr. Thomas Stack into one volume, believed to exist in the library of the Royal Society (*Notes and Queries*, 1st ser. xii. 429). A few of his papers are preserved in the British Museum (Addit. MSS. 6193–4).

[Waller's Life of Hooke, Posthumous Works, 1705; Biog. Brit. iv. 1757; Athenæ Oxon. (Bliss), iv. 628; Birch's Hist. of the Royal Society, passim; Weld's Hist. of the Royal Society, vol. i.; Thomson's Hist. of the Royal Society, p. 332; Cunningham's Lives of Eminent Englishmen, iv. 331; Aubrey's Lives of Eminent Men, ii. 403; Martin's Biographia Philosophica, 1764, p. 322; Aikin's General Biography, 1804; Works of Hon. R. Boyle, 1772, vi. 481–509; Hutton's Mathematical Dict. 1815; Acta Eruditorum, 1707, p. 149 (review of Posthumous Works); Journal des Sçavans, December 1666 (review of Micrographia); Grant's Hist. of Physical Astronomy, passim; Whewell's Hist. of Inductive Sciences, vol. ii.; Baden Powell's Hist. of Nat. Philosophy, p. 257; Brewster's Life of Newton, vol. i. and Appendix No. viii.; Rigaud's Correspondence of Scientific Men; Ward's Lives of the Gresham Professors, 1740, i. 169; Sherburne's Sphere of M. Manilius, 1675, p. 112; General Dict. vi. 1738; Marie's Hist. des Sciences, v. 111; Poggendorff's Hist. de la Physique, p. 344, &c.; Delambre's Hist. de l'Astr. Moderne, ii. 591; Delambre's Hist de l'Astr. au XVIII^e^ Siècle, p. 9; Bailly's Hist de l'Astr. Moderne, ii. 320, 426, 463, 654; Montucla's Hist. des Mathématiques, ii. 571, 589; Mädler's Geschichte der Himmelskunde, i. 365; Wolf's Gesch. der Astronomie, p. 461; Weidler's Historia Astronomiæ, 1741, p. 534; Bradley's Misc. Works, p. xii (Rigaud); Edinburgh Review, No. 311, p. 15; Monthly Notices of Roy. Astr. Society, xiv. 77, xxv. 219; Lalande's Bibl. Astronomique; Watt's Bibl. Brit.] A. M. C.

HOOKER, *alias* **VOWELL**, **JOHN** (1526?–1601), antiquary and chamberlain of Exeter, was born there in or about 1526, being the second son of Robert Hooker, who was mayor of Exeter in 1529, by his third wife, Agnes, daughter of John Doble of Woodbridge, Suffolk. His parents died when he was about ten years old. He was educated in Cornwall at a famous school kept by Dr. John Moreman, vicar of Menheniot, and thence proceeded to Oxford. Corpus Christi College was most probably the college to which he belonged, although Exeter has been suggested, for under a tablet in the hall of Corpus, inscribed with Latin verses concerning the founder, are these words: 'Hanc repurgatam tabellam restituit Johannes Hooker, generosus, Exoniensis, 1579' (Wood, *Survey of the Antiquities of the City of Oxford*, ed. Clark, 1889, i. 551). On leaving Oxford he travelled in Germany, and at Cologne he kept the common exercises of a lecture and disputations in the law, a circumstance leading to the inference that he graduated in that faculty before he left England. He next visited Strasburg, where he sojourned with Peter Martyr. After returning to England for a short time, he proceeded to France with the intention of travelling through Italy and Spain, but in consequence of the wars he was 'driven to shift himself homewards again.' Not long afterwards he married, took up his residence in the parish of St. Mary Major in his native city, was in Exeter when it was besieged by the rebels in 1549, and applied himself to the study of astronomy and English history.

He was elected the first chamberlain of the city of Exeter on 21 Sept. 1555. He mentions his appointment in his manuscript 'History of Exeter.' His fee he tells us was 4*l.* a year, and his liveries brought 32*s.* more. His office chiefly concerned the orphans, but he was also to see the records safely kept, to enter the acts of the corporation in the absence of the town clerk, to attend the city audits, to survey the city property, and to help and instruct the receiver (Oliver, *Hist. of Exeter*, p. 242). As solicitor to Sir Peter Carew, he went to Ireland on his client's business; and he was elected burgess for Athenry in the Irish parliament of 1568. On 20 March 1568–9 the lord deputy of Ireland and the Irish council granted him a license to print the Irish acts of parliament at his own charges (*Calendar of the Carew MSS.* 1515-74, p. 387). In 1569 he spoke vehemently in the Irish House of Commons in support of the royal prerogative, and so irritated the opposition that the house broke up in confusion, and his parliamentary friends deemed it necessary to escort him to his lodgings in the house of Sir Peter Carew, to protect him from personal violence. Browne Willis states that he and Geoffrey Tothill were elected burgesses for Exeter to Queen Elizabeth's third parliament, which assembled at Westminster on 8 May 1572 (*Notitia Parliamentaria*, vol. iii. pt. ii. p. 80), but his name does not appear in the 'Official List of Members of Parliament,' 1878. He died at Exeter in November 1601, and was buried on 8 Nov. in St. Mary Major's.

By his first wife, Martha, daughter of Robert Toker of Exeter, he had issue five children, viz.: Robert, John, John, Margery, and Prothsaye; and by his second wife, Anastryce, daughter of Edward Bridgeman of Exeter, he had issue Thomas, Toby, Alice (wife of John Travers), Zachary (who became rector of St. Michael Carhayes, Cornwall), Audrey, Thomas, May, Peter, Amy, George, John, and Dorothy. He was uncle of 'judicious' Richard Hooker [q. v.] (pedigree in R. Hooker's *Works*, ed. Keble, i. p. cix).

A portrait of him is preserved in the town hall of Exeter.

Hooker's chief literary labour was the editing and revision of Holinshed's 'Chronicles,' originally published in 1577. 'Newlie augmented and continued with manifold matters of singular note and worthie memorie to the yeare 1586,' by Hooker, the work reappeared in 3 vols. folio in 1586–7. Hooker was assisted in the undertaking by Abraham Fleming, John Stow, and Francis Thynne, and many of their additions relating to contemporary politics roused the wrath of the queen, and caused the edition to undergo serious castration immediately after its first publication [see under Holinshed, Raphael]. Hooker's original contributions to the work are: 1. 'The begininge, cause, and course of the comotion or rebellion in the counties of Devon and Cornewall in . . . 1549.' One manuscript is in the Bodleian Library, Rawlinson MS. 792. Another, belonging to the Rev. R. Walker of Truro, was sold at Bristol in 1855. 2. 'The Irish historie composed by Giraldus Cambrensis and translated into English (with scholies to the same), together with Supplie to the said historie from the death of Henrie the eight, unto 1587;' sometimes found separate. Dedicated to Sir Walter Raleigh. 3. 'Description of the City of Exeter, and of the sundry Assaults given to the same.' A MS. copy is in Ashmole MS. 762; another, dated 1559, is in the Cottonian collection, Titus F. vi. 88; an outline of the 'Description' dated 1571 is in MS. in the College of Arms (H. D. N. No. 41; cf. Charles Worthy's *Notes* 1882). The 'Description' alone was issued separately, apparently at Exeter, about 1583 in 4to. 4. 'An Addition to the Chronicles of Ireland, from 1546, where they ended, to the year 1568.' 5. 'Order and usage of keeping the Parliaments in England.' Also issued separately, London, 1572, 4to, and with the 'Description' of Exeter (London? 1575? 4to); it was reprinted in the 'Somers Tracts.' There are manuscripts of this work in the Harleian collection, 1178, f. 19, and in the library of Lord Calthorpe, and in the MS. at the College of Arms mentioned above. 6. 'A Catalog of the Bishops of Excester, with the description of the Antiquitie and first foundation of the Cathedrall Church of the same' (also separately. London, 1584, 4to).

Other of his separate publications are: 7. 'Orders enacted for Orphans and for their portions within the Citie of Excester, with sundry other instructions incident to the same,' London [1575], 4to. 8. 'The Events of Comets or blazing Stars, made upon the sight of the Comet Pagonia, which appeared in the month of Nov. and Dec. 1577,' London, 8vo. Dedicated to Sir John Gilbert. 9. 'A Pamphlet of the Offices, and duties of everie particular sworne Officer of the citie of Excester,' London, 1584, 4to. 10. 'The Lyffe of Sir Peter Carewe, late of Mohonese Otrey, in the countie of Devon, Knyghte, whoe dyed at Rosse, in Irelande, the 27th of November 1575.' Printed in 'Archæologia,' xxviii. 96–151, and in the 'Calendar of the Carew Manuscripts, edited by J. S. Brewer and W. Bullen,' London, 1867, vol. i. pp. lxvii–cxviii. The original manuscript is at Lambeth, No. 605. Its contents are embodied in 'The Life and Times of Sir Peter Carew, Kt. (From the original manuscript) with a historical introduction and elucidatory notes,' by John Maclean, F.S.A., London, 1857, 8vo.

The 'Description' of Exeter [No. 3 above], together with Nos. 6 and 9, was reprinted carelessly by Andrew Brice [q. v.] in 1765 from a MS. in the Guildhall, Exeter.

The following remain in manuscript: 12. 'A Synopsis Chorographical, or an historical Record of the Province of Devon, in Latin called Damnonia.' There is a copy of this in Harl. MS. 5827 entitled 'A Discourse of Devonshire and Cornwall, with Blazon of Arms.' On the author's death the work was put into the hands of Judge Doddridge to prepare it for publication, but it has never been printed (for description, see *Journal Brit. Archæol. Soc.* 1862, xviii. 134–45). Prince had seen a copy in the possession of John Eastchurch of Wood, with manuscript remarks by Doddridge. 13. 'An Abstracte of all the Orders and Ordynances extant, made, enacted, and ordayned, by the Maiors and Comon Counsell of the Citie of Excester for the tyme beinge, for the good government of the saide Citie and Comonwelthe of the same.' Manuscript belonging to the corporation of Exeter. 14. Two thick manuscript folio volumes, also in the possession of the corporation of Exeter, containing a vast amount of local antiquarian information, chiefly relating to the haven of Exe and the city of Exeter. 15. 'Journal of the Proceedings of the Irish Parliament, anno 1568.' Manuscript mentioned by Bishop Tanner

(*Bibl. Brit.* p. 410). 16. Autograph manuscript in the University Library, Cambridge (Mm. i. 32), containing part of a journal of the parliament at Dublin, 1568; the arms and quarterings of the lords of parliament in England, temp. Edwardi VI, Mariæ, et Elizabethæ; and several collections of the arms of the gentry in England and Ireland. 17. Heraldic collections in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, dated 1575. 18. 'The Desplayenge of the Gulye Lyon of Berewcke yn Durias, together with his Caveat unto Frauncys, Erle of Bedforde, his Lorde and Patron,' 1578, 4to, at Woburn. He is also said to have written: 19. A translation of the Epistle of St. Augustine to Dardanus. 20. A translation of Erasmus's 'Detectio Præstigiarum.' This and the preceding work he presented to Thomas, earl of Bedford. 21. 'A Book of Ensigns,' dedicated to the Earl of Bedford.

John Hooker *alias* Vowell must be distinguished from JOHN HOOKER or HOKER (*fl.* 1540), poet and dramatist, described as of Maidstone, who became a demy of Magdalen College, Oxford, in 1525, and graduated B.A. in 1527, proceeding M.A. in 1535 and B.D. in 1540. He was elected fellow in 1530, and lectured at his college in various subjects, being, according to Tanner, a well-known classical scholar; Leland, in his 'Cygnea Cantio,' refers to him as 'Hocherus nitor artium bonarum.' A letter of Hooker's, supposed to be addressed to Bullinger, is printed in 'S. Clementis Epist. duæ cum Epist. singular. Clar. Virorum,' Lond. 1694. The following works, apparently never published, have been attributed to him: 1. 'Piscator; or, the Fisher caught,' a comedy which Warton thought was written for the students at Magdalen to act. 2. 'An Introduction to Rhetorick.' 3. 'Poema de vero Crucifixo.' 4. 'Epigrammata Varia.' Bloxam wrongly attributed to this writer Vowell's 'Life of Sir Peter Carew.'

[Ames's Typogr. Antiq. (Herbert); Journal of Archæological Assoc. (1862), xviii. 138–42; Boase's Registrum Collegii Exoniensis, pp. xviii, 202; Boase and Courtney's Bibl. Cornubiensis, pp. 317, 838, 1357; Cat. of MSS. in the Univ. Library, Cambridge, iv. 123; Calendar of the Carew MSS. 1514–74, 1575–88, 1601–3, 1603–1624; Davidson's Bibl. Devoniensis, pp. 20, 21; Visitation of Devon (Harl. Soc.), p. 353; Gough's British Topography, i. 304; Hazlitt's Handbook to Literature, p. 635; Lowndes's Bibl. Man. (Bohn), pp. 896, 2795; Maclean's Life of Sir P. Carew; Moore's Hist. of Devon, ii. 125; Oliver's Hist. of Exeter (1861), pp. 219, 256; Prince's Worthies of Devon, p. 387; Tanner's Bibl. Brit. pp. 405, 410; Todd's Cat. of Lambeth MSS.; Ware's Writers of Ireland (Harris), p. 327; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. (Bliss), i. 138, 713; Wood's Fasti Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 84, 100, 112; Worthy's John Vowell alias Hooker, Some Notes on a MS. at the Heralds' College, 1882; Hist. MSS. Comm. 2nd Rep. App. pp. 1, 40, 41, 257, 8th Rep. App. p. 581. For John Hooker (*d.* 1540) see Bloxam's Reg. Magd. Coll. Oxon. iv. 52; Leland's Cygnea Cantio, London, 1545, p. 92; Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poetry, iii. 84; Gillow's Bibl. Dict. of Eng. Cath. iii. 375; Dodd's Church Hist. i. 213.] T. C.

HOOKER, RICHARD (1554?–1600), theologian, was born at Heavitree, Exeter, probably in March 1553–4. The original name of the family was Vowell, but in the fifteenth century members of it called themselves Vowell *alias* Hooker or Hoker, and in the sixteenth century the original name was generally dropped. Hooker's great-grandfather, John Hooker (*d.* 1493), and his grandfather, Robert Hooker (*d.* 1537), were both mayors of Exeter, the former in 1490 and the latter in 1529. His father, Roger Vowell *alias* Hooker, seems to have been in poor circumstances. A sister, Elizabeth, who married one Harvey, is said to have died in September 1663, aged 121 years; she seems to have supplied Fuller with some very incorrect information about her distinguished brother. Richard was educated at Exeter grammar school. His progress there was rapid, and at the solicitation of the schoolmaster, his uncle, John Hooker *alias* Vowell [q. v.], resolved to provide him with means for a university education. The uncle was intimate with Bishop Jewel, and urged his friend to 'look favourably' on his poor nephew. Jewel summoned the lad and his teacher to Salisbury; was impressed by Richard's promise; bestowed an annual pension on his parents, and in 1568 (according to the second edition of Walton's 'Life') obtained for him a clerk's place at Corpus Christi College, Oxford. The president of the college, William Cole (*d.* 1600) [q. v.], interested himself in the youth. Hooker often journeyed on foot from Oxford to Exeter, and paid on the way several visits to Jewel at Salisbury. Jewel died in September 1571, and his place as Hooker's patron was taken by his friend, Edwin Sandys [q. v.], then bishop of London, who sent his son Edwin (afterwards Sir Edwin) to be Hooker's pupil at Oxford. Sandys and another Oxford pupil, George Cranmer [q. v.], grandnephew of the archbishop, became Hooker's chief friends in afterlife. When nearly twenty years old (1573) Hooker was elected a scholar of his college. The statutable limit of age for the admission of scholars was nineteen, but it was permissible according to the founder's statutes to make an exception in case of a candidate of unusual

attainments. Hooker graduated B.A. 14 Jan. 1573–4 and M.A. 8 July 1577, and in the latter year obtained a fellowship. An extant inventory of the furniture in his college rooms—on the second or third floor above the library—shows that his books included Hosius's 'De Hæreticis,' 'Jewel's reply to Harding,' 1564, and Lyra's 'Commentaries' (*Notes and Queries*, 2nd ser. xi. 221). As a young man Hooker's range of learning was very wide. He was well acquainted with Greek and Hebrew, and although theology was then, as afterwards, his special study, he was no stranger to music and poetry, 'all which he had digested and made useful.' Henry (afterwards Sir Henry) Saville was one of his Oxford friends, and in July 1579 he was appointed deputy to Thomas Kingsmill [q. v.], the professor of Hebrew, on the recommendation of the Earl of Leicester, chancellor of the university. He read Hebrew lectures in the university until his final departure. In October 1579 he was expelled from the college for a month, with his friend and former tutor, Dr. John Rainolds or Reynolds, and other colleagues. The cause is not known, but it seems probable that Hooker and his friends' views had offended John Barfoot, the vice-president, who was an ardent puritan. On returning to Oxford he quietly continued his studies, and about 1581 took holy orders. Outside Oxford he made his first public appearance in the same year, when he preached at St. Paul's Cross in London.

On the occasion of this sermon Hooker lodged in the house of a draper in Watling Street named John Churchman, and Mrs. Churchman (according to Walton) straightway persuaded him to marry their daughter Joan, an ill-tempered woman, neither rich nor beautiful. Wood calls her 'a clownish, silly woman, and withal a mere Xanthippe.' That the marriage was 'a mistaken and ill-asserted one' seems undoubted, and Walton attributes Hooker's error in the choice of his wife to his bashfulness and dim sight. Walton's story was doubtless derived from friends of Hooker, who specially disliked his wife, and should not, perhaps, be taken quite seriously. That Hooker's relations with his wife were thoroughly unhappy is rendered improbable by his will, in which he makes 'my well-beloved wife' sole executrix and residuary legatee, while 'Mr. John Churchman, my wel-beloved father,' is appointed an overseer along with Hooker's friend Sandys.

Hooker vacated his fellowship on his marriage, and on 9 Dec. 1584 was presented by John Cheney, the patron, to the living of Drayton-Beauchamp, Buckinghamshire. When his pupils Cranmer and Sandys visited him there they found him (according to Walton's well-known anecdote) in a field reading the odes of Horace while tending his sheep; were soon deprived of his 'quiet company' by his wife, who ordered him to rock the cradle, and left disgusted at the domestic tyranny to which Hooker submitted. Sandys is said to have told his father (now archbishop of York) of Hooker's condition, and at the archbishop's suggestion and by the influence of Whitgift, bishop of London, Hooker was, on 17 March 1584–5, appointed master of the Temple. Walter Travers [q. v.], a well-known puritan, who was already afternoon-reader or lecturer at the Temple, was a candidate for the post, and was passed over in Hooker's favour.

As soon as Hooker was installed in office the Temple church became the scene of a violent theological controversy between the master and the afternoon-lecturer. The church was thenceforth crowded with judges and barristers, including Sir Edward Coke and Sir James Altham, who took 'notes from the mouths of their ministers' (Fuller, *Church Hist.* ed. Brewer, v. 184 sq.) It is noticeable that Hooker's Cambridge friends Jewel and Rainolds both belonged to the moderate puritan school among English churchmen, and he himself seems at first to have inclined to their views. He always adhered generally to Calvin's doctrine of election (cf. his sermon on Justification), carefully studied Calvin's 'Institutes,' and invariably spoke of Calvin with respect. But Travers's extravagant puritanism compelled him to emphasise his objections to Calvinistic theology in detail, and he proved himself in his sermons the ablest living advocate of the church of England as by law established. 'The pulpit,' wrote Fuller, 'spake pure Canterbury in the morning and Geneva in the afternoon.' Travers's lectures proved more popular than his antagonist's, and soon became strenuous denunciations of Hooker's views, which he represented as latitudinarian and erroneous. Whitgift intervened, and silenced Travers on the ground that he had received ordination according to the presbyterian form in a foreign congregation. Travers, in an appeal to the council, charged Hooker with heresy, and Hooker answered the charge at length (printed in 1612). Although the controversy was keen it was conducted with much dignity, and Hooker and Travers never lost respect for each other. When the dispute was subsiding, Hooker resolved to investigate the general principles involved in the position of the church of England, and his great work on the 'Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity' was the result. So that he might the more peacefully pursue his studies he appealed to Whitgift in 1591 to give him a country benefice. The

archbishop presented him to the rectory of Boscombe, Wiltshire, where he soon completed half his treatise. On 17 July 1591 he was instituted to a minor prebend of Salisbury.

In July 1595 the crown, doubtless on Whitgift's recommendation, presented him to the better living of Bishopsbourne near Canterbury, and there he continued his literary labours. Dr. Hadrian Saravia, a Dutch protestant, who had lately become prebendary of Canterbury, strongly sympathised with Hooker's views, and in his later years was his dearest friend. His reputation spread rapidly, and many interested in the controversy in which he had engaged sought him out at Bishopsbourne. He died at Bishopsbourne on 2 Nov. 1600, and was buried in the chancel of the church. Bishop Andrewes wrote five days later that 'his workes and worth' were 'such as behind him he hath not (that I know) left anie neere him.' Sir William Cowper, grandfather of William, first Earl Cowper [q. v.], built in 1635 a monument above Hooker's grave, with a bust of the scholar upon it. Sir William's epitaph, in English verse, first associated the epithet 'Judicious' with Hooker's name.

Hooker's will, dated 26 Oct. 1600, was proved 3 Dec. The value of his estate, which chiefly consisted of books, was 1,092*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* His wife Joan, who was sole executrix and residuary legatee, died in March 1600–1, five months after her husband, but not, it is said, until she had married a second husband. To each of his four daughters, Alice, Cicely, Jone, and Margaret, Hooker left 100*l.* as their marriage portions. Alice died unmarried 20 Dec. 1649, and was buried 1 Jan. following at Chipstead, Surrey. Cicely married 'one Chalinor, sometime a schoolmaster in Chichester.' Jone married Edward Nethersole at Bishopsbourne 23 March 1600. Margaret, the youngest daughter, was wife of Ezekiel Charke, B.D., rector of St. Nicholas, Harbledown, near Canterbury, and had a son, Ezekiel, rector of Waldron, Sussex (*d.* 1670). Ben Jonson told Drummond of Hawthornden in 1618 that Hooker's children were then beggars (*Conversations with Drummond*, Shakesp. Soc. p. 10).

Hooker's chief personal characteristic, according to his friends, was his humility, or, to use Fuller's phrase, 'his dove-like simplicity.' Walton describes him when living at Bishopsbourne as 'an obscure harmless man, a man in poor clothes, his loins usually girt in a coarse gown or canonical coat; of a mean stature and stooping, and yet more lowly in the thoughts of his soul; his body worn out not with age but study and holy mortifications; his face full of heat pimples, begot by his unactivity and sedentary life.' 'God and Nature,' Walton continues, 'blessed him with so blessed a bashfulness that, as in his younger days his pupils might easily look him out of countenance; so neither then nor in his age did he ever willingly look any man in the face, and was of so mild and humble a nature that his poor parish-clerk and he did never talk but with both their hats on or both off at the same time; and to this may be added, that though he was not purblind, yet was short or weaksighted, and where he fixed his eyes at the beginning of his sermon, there they continued till it was ended.' At one time he was the victim of the blackmailing persecution of a scheming woman, who threatened to charge him with immorality; but his pupils Cranmer and Sandys finally relieved him of her visits.

Hooker was an active and exemplary parish priest, and personally practised much fasting and private prayer. He was not a popular preacher. According to Walton, his 'sermons were neither long nor earnest, but uttered with a grave zeal and an humble voice.' 'He seemed to study as he spake: the design of his sermons, as of all his discourses, was to show reasons for what he spake, and with these reasons such a kind of rhetoric as did rather convince and persuade than frighten men into piety.' Fuller draws attention to 'the copiousness of his style' as a preacher, and the severe demands he made on the intelligence of his audience, some of whom censured him as 'perplext, tedious, and obscure.' 'His voice was low, stature little, gesture none at all, standing stone-still in the pulpit.' But attentive hearers, who closely followed his argument, 'had their expectation ever paid at the close thereof.'

On 29 Jan. 1592–3, John Windet, the publisher, obtained a license from the Stationers' Company for the publication of 'The Lawes of Ecclesiasticall Politie. Eight books by Richard Hooker' (Arber, *Transcript*, ii. 295). On 13 March Hooker presented a manuscript copy to Lord Burghley. The first edition—a small folio—was issued by Windet without a date, and bore the title 'Of the Lawes of Ecclesiastical Politie. Eyght Bookes by Richard Hooker. Printed at London by John Windet.' The first forty-five pages are occupied by Hooker's preface, addressed 'to them that seeke (as they tearme it) the reformation of lawes and orders Ecclesiasticall in the church of England.' The forty-sixth page supplies a list of the 'things handled in the bookes following,' and the contents of eight books are enumerated. Four books only follow, and prefixed to the concluding list of errata is 'An advertisement

to the reader,' stating that the author had 'for some causes thought it at this time more fit to let goe these four bookes by themselves than to stay both them and the rest till the whole might together be published.' 'Such generalities as here are handled it will be perhaps not amisse to consider apart, as by way of introduction unto the bookes that are to follow concerning particulars.' 1592 is the date given by Ames to this edition; Walton, more probably, suggests 1594. In 1597 Windet published the fifth book, which is longer by sixty pages than the volume containing the first four. The title runs, 'Of the Lawes of Ecclesiasticall Politie. The fift booke by Richard Hooker,' and it is dedicated to Whitgift, archbishop of Canterbury. Towards the end is an address to the reader running, 'Have patience with me for a small time, and by the helpe of Almightie God I will pay the whole.' No other portion of the work appeared in Hooker's lifetime. A second edition of the first four books appeared in 1604, edited by John Spencer, of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, the husband of a sister of Hooker's pupil Cranmer. In 1611 was issued together in folio a third edition of the first and a second edition of the second volume, with a title-page engraved by Hole. In 1617 a new edition in six parts included 'Certayn Divine Tractates, and other Godly Sermons,' by Hooker, which have often been absurdly identified by bibliographers with later books of the 'Politie.' The tractates and sermons had been already published separately in 1612 and 1613 (see below). Other editions, all in folio, with the same contents, are dated 1622 (called the fifth), 1632, and 1638, and an undated copy in 8vo is known (*Notes and Queries*, 3rd ser. x. 511).

In 1648, and again in 1651, two additional books of the 'Politie'—the sixth and eighth—were published together in 8vo. The title-page describes them as 'a work long expected, and now published according to the most authentique copies.' The text had been prepared from a collation of six transcripts. The editor, in an apology to the reader, laments the absence of the seventh book, and states that the endeavours used to recover it had hitherto proved fruitless. In 1662 Gauden edited Hooker's works, with a dedication to Charles II; a very incomplete life was prefixed, together with a good portrait engraved by Faithorne after the bust at Bishopsbourne. Here a seventh book appeared for the first time. Of the recovered book, Gauden writes that, 'by comparing the writing of it with other indisputable papers or known MSS. of Mr. Hooker's,' he had ascertained that it was 'undoubtedly his own hand throughout.' This edition reappeared, with the improved life by Izaak Walton, in 1666, 1676, and 1682. Reissues, with some corrections by Strype, are dated 1705, 1719, 1723, 1739, &c. In 1793 an 8vo edition was issued by the Clarendon Press, Oxford, edited by Bishop Randolph. Two improved editions followed; one, edited by the Rev. W. S. Dobson, appeared in London 1825, and the other, edited by B. Hanbury, in 1831. In 1836 Keble issued at Oxford an admirable edition of Hooker's works, and the seventh edition was revised by Dean Church and Canon Paget in 1888. Useful abridgments appeared in 1705 and 1840. John Earle, bishop of Salisbury [q. v.], prepared a Latin translation of the 'Politie,' but his manuscript was destroyed before it went to press (*Letters from the Bodleian*, i. 141).

The genuineness of the three posthumously published books (vi.–viii.) has been much disputed. Bishop Andrewes on 7 Nov. 1600 wrote that immediate care was necessary to preserve Hooker's manuscripts from the clutches of his ignorant relatives, whose puritan proclivities were undoubted (Hooker, *Works* (1888), i. 91). According to Walton, a month after Hooker's death Archbishop Whitgift sent a chaplain to inquire of Mrs. Hooker concerning the unpublished books, and she declined to give any information. Three months later Whitgift summoned her to be examined by the council on the subject. On her arrival on the day before that fixed for her examination Whitgift saw her privately at Lambeth, and she confessed to him that her son-in-law Charke, and 'another minister that dwelt near Canterbury,' had, with her consent, obtained access to her husband's library after his death, and had 'burnt and tore' many of his writings, 'assuring her that they were not fit to be seen.' In the 1604 edition, containing the first five books only, John Spencer, the editor and Hooker's friend, informed the reader that the last three books had been completed by Hooker, and had been destroyed by 'some evil-disposed minds,' who had 'left unto us nothing but the old, imperfect, mangled draughts, dismembered into pieces;' but Spencer added, 'it is intended the world shall see them as they are.' William Covel, in his 'Just and Temperate Defence' of the 'Politie' (1603), p. 149, refers to these three books, 'which from his [i.e. Hooker's] own mouth I am informed that they were finished.' Spencer was president of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, from 1607 till his death in 1614, and during those years he entrusted such of Hooker's papers as he possessed to a scholar of his college, Henry Jackson (*d.* 1662) [q. v.], for transcription. Jackson

straightway prepared for publication several of Hooker's sermons, which were published at Oxford in 1612 and 1613. On Spencer's death the papers passed to Dr. John King, bishop of London; on King's death in 1621 they were claimed by Archbishop Abbott, and were taken to Lambeth before 1633. On 28 Dec. 1640 Laud's library at Lambeth was given into Prynne's custody, and on 27 June 1644 a vote of the Long parliament made Hooker's manuscripts over to Hugh Peters. Their history has not been further traced. But there is no doubt that many copies were made from them, and from Spencer's notes and Jackson's transcripts, before they reached Hugh Peters. Some of these, including a valuable copy of the eighth book, fell into Ussher's hands, and are now in the library of Trinity College, Dublin. Others are among William Fulman's papers in the library of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. Walton knew of at least half a dozen copies of what claimed to be the last two books of the 'Politie,' most of them pretending 'to be the author's own hand, but much disagreeing, being, indeed, altered and diminished as men have thought fittest to make Mr. Hooker's judgment suit with their fancies or give authority to their corrupt designs.'

A critical examination shows that the seventh and eighth books, in their existing shape, are constructed from Hooker's rough notes, and, although imperfect, are pertinent to his scheme; but that the so-called sixth book has no right to its place in Hooker's treatise. According to Hooker's list of subjects 'to be handled,' which appeared in his first volume, his sixth book was to treat 'of the power of jurisdiction which the reformed platform claimeth unto lay-elders;' but after stating that subject, and briefly discussing the nature of spiritual jurisdiction, the sixth book, as it stands now, straightway embarks on a dissertation 'of penitence,' and deals thenceforth with 'primitive and Romish penance in their several parts, confession, satisfaction, absolution.' The basis of these chapters are, doubtless, notes by Hooker, but not notes prepared for the 'Ecclesiasticall Politie.' This is placed beyond controversy by the fact that there are extant in the library of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, manuscript comments prepared by Cranmer and Sandys on Hooker's first draft of his sixth book, and these comments fully discuss 'lay elders and presbyteriall jurisdiction,' and omit all mention of 'penance.' Ussher's chaplain, Dr. Nicholas Barnard or Bernard [q. v.], in his 'Clavi Trabales, or Nails fastened by some great Masters of Assemblies confirming the King's Supremacy and the Church Government under Bishops' (1661), showed that Gauden's edition of Hooker's eighth book was derived from a very imperfect transcript, and supplied omitted passages from a manuscript copy in his possession which had belonged to Ussher. Many of Bernard's additions, which deny that kings are accountable to their subjects for their conduct, have been incorporated in later editions of the 'Politie.'

The original aim of Hooker's 'Ecclesiasticall Politie' was to supply the Elizabethan settlement of English ecclesiastical government with a philosophical and logical basis. And so largely rational is his examination of the general principles involved in church government, that an important part of his treatise belongs to the domain of moral and political philosophy rather than to that of theology. His puritan opponents asserted that all religious doctrines and institutions derived their sanction solely from Scripture, and that any addition to or deviation from the doctrines and institutions ordained in Scripture was erroneous, and deserving of condemnation. From this view Hooker dissented. He argued that human conduct was to be guided by 'all the sources of light and truth with which man finds himself encompassed,' and that those sources of light were only in part disclosed in the Scriptures. The universe, in Hooker's view, was governed by natural law, which was not expounded at all in the Scriptures. Natural law embodies God's supreme reason, and appoints to the whole field of Nature, moral as well as physical, the means by which it works out perfection in its several parts. Natural law is ascertained and is recognised as binding by man's reason; and to its authority church and civil government, like all human institutions, must conform. 'Obedience of creatures to the law of nature is the stay of the whole world.' The Scriptures, however, supplement natural law with a supernatural law, which furnishes man with knowledge of a future life and other mysteries of faith. 'The insufficiency of the light of nature is by the light of Scripture . . . fully and perfectly supplied' (bk. ii. viii. 3). Incidentally Hooker explains the origin of civil government as due to 'a common consent' given by men in a prehistoric era 'all to be ordered by some who they should agree upon' (bk. i. ch. x.) He thus distinctly anticipates the theory of a social compact which Locke and Rousseau developed later. The range of Hooker's argument grows narrower as he leaves, at the end of Book ii., his general discussion of the nature of law, and of the relations that subsist between the natural and the scriptural or supernatural law. In Book iii. he argues that there is

not to be found in the Scriptures a definite form of church polity, the laws of which may not be altered. In Book iv. he vindicates, in the light of his philosophic conclusions, the government of the English church in opposition to that of Rome and the reformed churches. In Book v. he expounds and justifies in detail the ceremonies and ritual of the established church. Books vii. and viii. deal respectively with the advantages of episcopacy over presbyterianism, and with the relations that ought to subsist between the church and throne. Keble insists that Hooker credited episcopacy with a divine origin, but it is doubtful if Hooker, whose cautious moderation in treating the subject is very notable, intends to claim much more for episcopacy than that it is the most convenient form of church government, and is justified in practice by history. The interpolations and alterations which the manuscripts of the seventh book have undergone at the hands of partisans, make it dangerous to infer very much from occasional expressions which tally ill with the general tone of argument.

Exceptional dignity of style and wealth of illustration from classical and mediæval writers characterise the five completed books. The seventh and eighth books, although merely compiled from Hooker's notes, betray much of Hooker's literary workmanship. The great treatise first proved the capacity of English prose for treating severe topics with a force and beauty which the great classical models rarely excelled. Hooker's style is based on Latin models, and is often cumbrous and stiff, but it never lacks solidity nor dignity. He was a thorough logician in the arrangement of his sentences, always gives the emphatic word the emphatic place, even at the cost of intricacies of construction, and was keenly sensitive to the harmonious sequence of words. 'His stile,' says Fuller, 'was long and pithy, driving on a whole flock of clauses before he comes to the close of a sentence;' but although he demands his reader's full attention, he is not unduly prolix, and extorts by his own intellectual cogency his reader's acquiescence in his conclusions. In his own day the grandeur of his literary style excited the sneers of his enemies, who charged him with sacrificing religious fervour to culture and philosophy. Swift (in the *Tatler*, No. 230) asserts that Hooker, like Parsons the jesuit, had written so naturally that his English had survived all changes of fashion. In Hallam's phrase, 'Hooker not only opened the mine, but explored the depths of our native eloquence.' From a literary point of view Hooker must be ranked with Bacon.

Hooker's work was appreciated by his contemporaries. Churchmen at once adopted its arguments. Walton says that a learned English Romanist—either Cardinal Allen or Dr. Stapleton—read the first book to Pope Clement XII, who declared 'there is no learning that this man hath not searched into; nothing too hard for his understanding,' and desired that it should be translated into Latin. James I expressed extravagant admiration for the treatise, and Charles I recommended it to his children 'as an excellent means to satisfie private scruples and settle the publique peace of the church and kingdom.' James II illogically pretended that perusal of it converted him to Roman catholicism. Anglican divines, from Hammond to Keble and Dean Church, have written much in Hooker's praise.

Puritan opponents attempted to counteract the effects of Hooker's book in his own lifetime in 'A Christian Letter to certaine English Protestants, unfained favourers of the present state of Religion, authorised and professed in England; unto that reverend and learned man, R. Hoo, requiring resolution in certain matters of doctrine which seeme to overthrow the foundation of Christian Religion and of the Church among us, expreslie contained in his five books of "Ecclesiastical Policie,"' 1599. This is clearly the work of some experienced puritan controversialist. Dr. Wordsworth suggests that it was by Andrew Willett. The writer's friends pretended that the attack so wounded Hooker 'that it was not the least cause to procure his death.' But William Covel [q. v.], who issued a reply—'A Just and Temperate Defence'—in 1603, asserted that 'he contemned it in his wisdom,' although had he lived he would have answered it. Notes by Hooker on grace, the sacraments, predestination, &c., which were intended to form a reply to the 'Christian Letter,' have been printed by Keble from manuscripts preserved in Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and Trinity College, Dublin.

Besides the 'Ecclesiastical Polity,' the following works of Hooker have been published (they were prepared by Henry Jackson under Dr. Spencer's direction): 1. 'Answer to the Supplication that Mr. Travers made to the Council,' Oxford, 1612, 4to. 2. 'A Learned Discourse of Justification, Works show the Foundation of Faith is overthrown, on Habak. i. 4,' Oxford, 1612, 4to. 3. 'A Learned Sermon of the Nature of Pride, on Habak. ii. 4,' Oxford, 1612, 4to. 4. 'A Remedy against Sorrow and Fear, delivered in a Funeral Sermon, on John xiv. 27,' Oxford, 1612, 4to. 5. 'A Learned and Comfortable Sermon of the Certainty and Perpetuity of Faith in the

Elect; especially of the Prophet Habbakuk's Faith,' Oxford, 1612, 4to. Jackson also edited from Hooker's papers 'Two Sermons upon part of St. Jude's Epistle—Epist. Jude vv. 17, 21,' Oxford, 1613, 4to, but the style has few of Hooker's characteristics, and if they are his work they belong to a very early period.

'A Summarie View of the Government both of the Old and New Testament; whereby the Episcopal Government of Christ's Church is Vindicated' was issued in 1641, 'out of the rude draughts of Launcelot Andrewes, late bishop of Winchester.' To this volume was prefixed 'A Discovery of the Causes of these Contentions touching Church Government, out of the fragments of Richard Hooker.' The book seems to have been issued by Ussher to prepare the way for a compromise on the current disputes respecting church government. The editor suggests that 'A Discovery' was printed from Hooker's autograph, but the general style and argument does not justify its ascription to him.

[Walton's Life of Hooker, written at Archbishop Sheldon's suggestion, to correct the errors of Gauden's biography (1662), was first published in 1665; was reprinted with Walton's other Lives in 1670, and reached a fourth edition in 1675. Walton was in early life acquainted with the family of George Cranmer, Hooker's friend, and derived much information from him; but he also consulted Archbishop Ussher, Dr. Morton, bishop of Durham, and John Hales of Eton, 'who loved the very name of Mr. Hooker.' Little has been discovered since Walton wrote, and the charges of exaggeration and credulity brought against him are not conclusively proved. Fuller, in his Church History and Worthies, supplies a few particulars, some of which are manifestly inaccurate. Keble's introduction to his edition of Hooker, with the corrections of Dean Church and Canon Paget in the reissue of 1888, is the most valuable modern authority. Dean Church prefixed a suggestive essay to his edition of the first book of the Ecclesiastical Polity for the Clarendon Press, 1876. See also Prince's Worthies of Devon; Wood's Athenæ (Bliss), i. 694; Remusat's La Philosophie Anglaise depuis Bacon jusqu'à Locke, i. 125; Masters in English Theology, ed. Dr. A. Barry (1877), 1–60; F. D. Maurice's Modern Philosophy; John Hunt's Religious Thought in England (1870), i. 56–70; Ueberweg's History of Philosophy (English transl.), ii. 350–2. Hooker and Bacon take part together in one of Landor's Imaginary Conversations, but from both historical and philosophical points of view it is unsatisfactory.] S. L.

HOOKER, THOMAS (1586?–1647), minister at Hartford, Connecticut, son of Thomas Hooker (*d.* 1635), was born at Markfield, near Leicester, probably on 7 July 1586. He was educated at Market Bosworth grammar school, and afterwards for a time as a sizar of Queen's College, where he matriculated 27 March 1603–4, and finally at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1608, M.A. in 1611, and became a fellow on Sir Wolstan Dixie's foundation (Savage, *Genealogical Dict.* ii. 459–60). About 1620 he became rector of Esher in Surrey. The income of the living was only 40*l.* a year, but Francis Drake, the patron, received him into his house. Drake's wife was under the impression that she had committed the unpardonable sin, and Hooker succeeded in comforting her after Ussher and John Dod had failed (cf. *Trodden down strength, by the God of Strength, or Mrs. Drake revived. Related by her friend Hart Onhi*, Lond., 1647). Hooker married Susanna, Mrs. Drake's waiting-woman. In 1626 he accepted a lectureship at Chelmsford, Essex; he was especially popular with the younger ministers, 'to whom he was an oracle and their principal library.' His puritanism, however, brought him into disfavour with Laud. He was threatened with an arraignment before the high commission, and offered in May 1629 to depart quietly out of the diocese. In June he appeared before the bishop in London, when the excitement 'even drowned the noise of the great question of tonnage and poundage' (cf. the very interesting letters from Samuel Collins, vicar of Braintree, Essex, to Dr. Arthur Duck, in *Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1628–9, pp. 554, 567). It was mainly through Collins's mediation that proceedings were stayed. On 3 Nov., however, Dr. John Browning, rector of Rawreth, Essex, again complained to Laud (*ib.* Dom. 1629–31, p. 87). A week later Laud received a petition in favour of Hooker, signed by forty-nine of the beneficed clergy in Essex (*ib.* Dom. 1629–31, p. 92). Meanwhile Hooker had opened a school at Little Baddow, about five miles from Chelmsford, with John Eliot [q. v.] for his assistant, but eventually, on being cited in 1630 to appear before the high commission court, he deemed it prudent to forfeit his sureties and withdraw to Holland. Here his movements were made known to Laud, through the agency of Stephen Goffe [q. v.] (*ib.* Dom. 1633–4, pp. 30, 324, 450). He was some time at Amsterdam, then preached for two years at Delft, and afterwards assisted William Ames (1571–1633) [q. v.] at Rotterdam. In 1633 he sailed for New England in the Griffin. He arrived at Boston on 4 Sept., settled in the following month at Newtown (now Cambridge), Massachusetts, and became a freeman on 14 May 1634. At a fast kept on 11 Oct. 1633 Hooker was

chosen pastor of the eighth church formed in the colony of Massachusetts. In June 1636 he removed with the greater part of his congregation to the banks of the Connecticut, where Hartford was founded. Hooker came to be identified with all the important political and religious movements of the colony, and, in August 1637, was one of the moderators of the synod held in Boston concerning the doctrines promulgated by Mrs. Anne Hutchinson [q. v.] In the autumn of 1638 he addressed a remarkable letter to Governor Winthrop of Massachusetts regarding a permanent confederation of the colonies (first published in 1860 in vol. i. of the *Collections* of the Connecticut Historical Society, and also separately). Hooker was cut off by an epidemic on 7 July 1647. His death was mourned as a public calamity. He died possessed of a good estate and library, as appears from his will and inventory printed in Trumbull's 'Public Records of Connecticut,' i. 498–502. He left several children.

Hooker wrote: 1. 'The Soules Preparation for Christ; or a Treatise of Contrition' (anon.), 4to, London, 1632 (many editions). 2. 'The Soules Implantation' (anon.), 4to, London, 1637; another edit., 4to, London, 1640. 3. 'The Soules Ingrafting into Christ. By T. H.,' 4to, London, 1637. 4. 'The Soules Exaltation . . . By T. H.,' London, 1638. 5. 'The Soules Humiliation' (anon.), 2nd edit., 4to, London, 1638; another edit., 4to, London, 1640. 6. 'The Soule's Vocation, or effectual calling to Christ [on John vi. 45]. By T. H.,' 4to, London, 1638. 7. 'An Exposition of the Principles of Religion,' 12mo, London, 1640. 8. 'The Danger of Desertion; or a farewell Sermon [on Jer. xiv. 9] . . . preached immediately before his departure out of Old England. Together with ten particular Rules to be practised every day by converted Christians,' 4to, London, 1641; 2nd edit. the same year. 9. 'The Faithful Covenanter: a Sermon,' &c., 4to, London, 1644. 10. 'A briefe Exposition of the Lord's Prayer,' 4to, London, 1645. 11. 'Heaven's Treasury opened in a fruitfull Exposition of the Lord's Prayer. Together with the principall grounds of Christian Religion briefly unfolded,' two parts, 12mo, London, 1645. Part ii. had been published separately in 1640 as 'An Exposition of the Principles of Religion.' 12. 'The Saint's Guide, in three Treatises. I. The Mirror of Mercie, on Gen. vi. 13. II. The Carnall Man's Condition, on Rom. i. 18. III. The Plantation of the Righteous, on Ps. i. 3,' three parts, 12mo, London, 1645. 13. 'A Survey of the Summe of Church Discipline' (defence of the churches of New England), four parts, 4to, London, 1648, a book which has largely affected the course of thought in the development of congregationalism in the United States. 14. 'The Covenant of Grace opened: wherein . . . infants baptisme is fully proved and vindicated; being severall Sermons preached at Hartford in New England,' 4to, London, 1649. 15. 'The Saints Dignitie and Dutie. . . . Delivered in severall [seven] Sermons, 4to, London, 1651. 16. 'The Application of Redemption by the effectual work of the Word and Spirit of Christ, for the bringing home of lost sinners to God. The ninth and tenth books [on Is. lvii. 15 and Acts ii. 37]. (A Comment upon Christ's last Prayer in the seventeenth of John . . . being his seventeenth book, made in New England.) Two parts,' 4to, London, 1656. 17. 'The poor doubting Christian drawn to Christ . . .,' 12mo, London, 1684; another edit., with an abstract of the author's life by E. W. Hooker, 8vo, Hartford, 1845. He wrote also 'The Unbelievers preparing for Christ,' and an epistle 'To the Reader' prefixed to 'The Doctrine of Faith,' by J. Rogers of Dedham, Essex, 12mo, 1629. His life was written by his descendant, the Rev. Edward W. Hooker, for vol. vi. of the series called 'Lives of the Chief Fathers of New England,' 12mo, Boston, 1849 and 1870, but is merely a compilation from Cotton Mather and Hooker's own writings.

[Information kindly supplied by the Rev. Dr. G. L. Walker of Hartford, Connecticut, U.S.A.; Walker's Hist. of the First Church at Hartford (containing many authorities and a full bibliography); Cal. State Papers, Dom. 1631–3, p. 411; David's Annals of Evangelical Nonconformity in Essex, p. 149; Winthrop's Hist. of New England (Savage); Mather's Magnalia Christi Americana; Hubbard's Hist. of New England.] G. G.

HOOKER, Sir WILLIAM JACKSON (1785–1865), director of Kew Gardens, was born, on 6 July 1785, at Norwich, where his father was then in business. His father, Joseph Hooker, who was lineally descended from John Hooker [q. v.], the historian, the uncle of Richard Hooker [q. v.], was a native of Exeter, and devoted his leisure to the cultivation of rare plants and to reading, especially travels and German literature. Hooker was educated under the Rev. Dr. Foster at the Norwich grammar school, and having at an early age inherited landed property from his godfather, William Jackson of Canterbury, he determined to devote himself to travel and natural history. He lived for some time with Mr. Paul, a gentleman farmer, at Starston, Norfolk, and, being a keen sportsman, formed a fine collection of the birds of the county. An intimate acquaintance with Kirby, Spence, and Alex-

ander Macleay led him to the study of entomology. The discovery of a rare moss near Norwich brought him under the notice of Sir James Edward Smith, at whose suggestion he devoted himself to botany. In 1806, in the company of his future father-in-law, Dawson Turner, F.R.S., and afterwards in that of William Borrer, F.L.S., he botanised in the wilder parts of Scotland, and in 1809, on the advice of Sir Joseph Banks, he visited Iceland. Here he made collections in all branches of natural history, which were, however, lost by the burning of the ship on the return voyage, when Hooker himself had a narrow escape. In 1811 he printed privately his 'Recollections of Iceland,' describing the island and its natural history, mainly from memory; the book was reprinted in 1813. He then determined to accompany Sir Robert Brownrigg, recently appointed governor, to Ceylon, and with this object sold his land, unfortunately investing the proceeds in stocks which declined in value. The disturbed state of Ceylon prevented his carrying out his intention. In 1814 he undertook a nine months' botanical tour in France, Switzerland, and Northern Italy, forming the acquaintance of most of the continental, as he had already made that of the English botanists, and pursuing an extensive correspondence. In the following year he married Maria, eldest daughter of Dawson Turner, F.R.S., banker, of Yarmouth, and settled down at Halesworth, Suffolk. Here he began the collection of his extensive herbarium, and produced between 1816 and 1820 his first four botanical works; but an increasing family and a decreasing income led him in 1820 to accept, at Banks's advice, the regius professorship of botany at Glasgow. His success as a lecturer with large classes and useful botanical excursions secured the increase of the endowment of the chair from 50*l.* to 150*l.*, and of the fees from 60*l.* to over 700*l.* He maintained intimate relations with the admiralty, colonial, and India offices, secured former pupils as correspondents in many parts of the world, and organised the sending out of numerous collectors. In 1836 he was made a knight of Hanover for his services to botanical science. Among his correspondents was John, sixth duke of Bedford, who was desirous that the royal gardens at Kew should be turned to account as a national institution, and after the death of the duke in 1839, and a report in favour of this scheme by Lindley, Lord John Russell was able to carry out his father's wishes by obtaining for Hooker the appointment of director of the royal gardens, on the resignation of W. T. Aiton in 1841. Here Hooker's great administrative talent showed itself: during the remaining twenty-four years of his life a garden of eleven acres was extended to seventy-five acres of botanic garden and 270 acres of arboretum and pleasure-ground, and ten old conservatories and hothouses were replaced by twenty-five houses of modern construction and considerably greater size. Of these, two, the palm house and temperate house, have no rivals in point of dimensions combined with successful cultivation. He also founded in 1847, with the aid of Professor John Stevens Henslow [q. v.], a museum of economic botany, the first and most complete in the world, occupying three buildings. A queen's private garden had thus become an unrivalled botanic establishment. The opening of the gardens to the public and a liberal system of exchange with other gardens, both public and private, were amongst his earliest reforms.

During the first ten years of his directorate he occupied a private house, West Park, in the adjoining parish of Mortlake, to which he had transported his vast herbarium and library from Glasgow, having hired a Leith smack for the purpose. In 1857 a crown house attached to the gardens having become vacant, he was instructed to occupy it, and as it did not afford sufficient accommodation for his herbarium, which had occupied twelve rooms at West Park, he was permitted to deposit this in a larger house at Kew that had been in the occupation of the king of Hanover. This herbarium, by far the richest ever accumulated in one man's lifetime, was after his death purchased by the nation.

Hooker always rose early, went little into society, and retired late. He was able, in addition to purely official duties, to produce either as author or editor about one hundred volumes devoted to systematic and economic botany. These contain descriptions of many thousand species, and are illustrated by about five thousand plates. Until 1835 the drawings were mostly executed by himself; after that date by Mr. Walter Fitch. Hooker's descriptions are singularly accurate, and he always completed the works that he planned. In addition to his own work, he liberally assisted younger botanists, and did much to advance the science by persuading the treasury, the admiralty, and the Indian and colonial governments to produce local floras. Of these the flora of British North America was by himself, and those of New Zealand, Australia, the British West Indies, the Cape colonies, and tropical Africa were inaugurated by him, and for the most part elaborated in his herbarium and library.

During his whole lifetime his library and

herbarium were liberally thrown open to botanists, and his duplicates and publications distributed to scientific men and institutions all over the world. By his enormous correspondence and prompt acknowledgment of assistance, he maintained friendly relations with the Indian and colonial governments, which in their turn reaped lasting benefits from the distribution of plants from Kew, especially in the case of the cinchona in India, Ceylon, and Jamaica. Hooker died at Kew on 12 Aug. 1865 of a disease of the throat then epidemic there, leaving a widow, two married daughters, and one surviving son, the present Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker. He was elected a fellow of the Linnean Society in 1806, and of the Royal Society in 1812; he was one of the founders of the Wernerian Society at Edinburgh; was LL.D. of Glasgow, and from 1845 D.C.L. of Oxford; was corresponding member of the Institute of France, and companion of the Legion of Honour. In person he was tall, erect, good-looking, agile. Darwin, writing to Hooker's son, spoke of Sir W. J. Hooker's 'remarkably cordial, courteous, and frank bearing.'

An oil portrait of him by T. Phillips, R.A., is in the possession of his son, and another, by Gambardella, is at the Linnean Society. A marble bust by Woolner is in the Kew Museum, and a Wedgwood medallion, also by Woolner, is in a tablet in Kew Church. A copy of this tablet is in the South Kensington Museum. There is also a lithograph by Maguire in the Ipswich Museum series. He is commemorated by Sir James Smith in the name *Hookeria*, a genus of mosses.

Lady Hooker, who for fifty years had acted as her husband's secretary and amanuensis, died at Torquay on 26 Sept. 1872, in her seventy-fifth year.

Hooker's chief works are: 1. 'British Jungermanniæ,' 1816, 4to. 2. 'Plantæ Cryptogamicæ coll. Humboldt et Bonpland,' 1816, 8vo. 3. 'Muscologia Britannica,' with Dr. Thomas Taylor, 1818-27, 8vo. 4. 'Musci Exotici,' 2 vols. 8vo, 1818–20. 5. 'Flora Scotica,' 1821, 8vo, arranged both on the Linnæan and on the natural system. 6. The continuation, vols. iv. and v. of Curtis's 'Flora Londinensis,' 1821–8, fol. 7. 'Botanical Illustrations,' 1822, 4to. 8. 'Exotic Flora,' 3 vols., 1823–7. 9. 'Account of Sabine's Arctic Plants,' 1824, 4to. 10. 'Catalogue of Plants in the Glasgow Botanical Garden,' 1825, 8vo. 11. 'Botany of Parry's Third Voyage,' 1826, 8vo. 12. 'Icones Plantarum,' 10 vols. 8vo, 1827–54, with about one thousand plates, drawn by Walter Fitch. 13. 'The Botanical Magazine,' 38 vols., 1827–65, with 2,700 coloured plates also by Fitch, and descriptions. 14. 'Icones Filicum,' with R. K. Greville [q. v.], 2 vols., 1829–31. 15. 'Characters of Genera from the British Flora,' 1830, 8vo. 16. 'British Flora,' 2 vols., 1830–1, 8vo, with subsequent editions in 1831, 1835, 1838, and 1842, after which date he transferred the editorship to Dr. Arnott, who succeeded him at Glasgow. 17. 'Botanical Miscellany,' 3 vols., 1830–3, 8vo. 18. 'Supplement to English Botany,' 4 vols., 1831-49, 8vo, with plates by James de Carle Sowerby. 19. 'British Flora; Cryptogamia' (exclusive of fungi), 1833, 8vo. 20. 'Flora Boreali-Americana,' 2 vols. 4to, 1833–40. 21. 'The Journal of Botany, 4 vols. 1834–42, followed by 'The London Journal of Botany,' 7 vols., 1842–8, and 'The Journal of Botany and Kew Garden Miscellany,' 9 vols., 1849–57. 22. 'Companion to the Botanical Magazine,' 2 vols. 8vo, 1835–6. 23. 'Letter to Dawson Turner on the Death of the Duke of Bedford,' 1840, 4to. 24. 'Botany of Beechey's Voyage,' with Dr. Arnott, 1841, 4to. 25. 'Genera Filicum,' 8vo, 1842, with plates by Francis Bauer. 26. 'Notes on the Botany of the Voyage of the Erebus and Terror,' 1843, 8vo. 27. 'A Century of Orchideæ,' 1846, 4to. 28. 'Species Filicum,' 5 vols., 1846–64, 8vo. 29. 'Guide to Kew Gardens,' 1847–65, 16mo. 30. 'Niger Flora,' 1849, 8vo. 31. 'Admiralty Manual of Scientific Inquiry' (botanical portion), 1849, 8vo. 32. 'Victoria Regia,' 1851, fol. 33. 'A Century of Ferns,' 1854, 8vo. 34. 'Guide to the Museums of Economic Botany at Kew,' 1855, 8vo. 35. 'Filices Exoticæ,' 1857–9, 4to. 36. 'British Ferns,' 1861–2, 8vo. 37. 'A second Century of Ferns,' 1861, 8vo. 38. 'Garden Ferns,' 1861–2. 39. 'Synopsis Filicum,' with J. G. Baker, 1868, 8vo, of which a second edition appeared in 1874. In the Royal Society's Catalogue (iii. 422) eighty-three papers are enumerated, of which Hooker was author wholly or in part.

Hooker, William Dawson (1816–1840), eldest son of Sir William Jackson Hooker, was born in Glasgow on 4 April 1816, and educated there for the medical profession, graduating M.D. in 1839. After a trip to Scandinavia he printed in 1837 an octavo volume for private circulation, entitled 'Notes on Norway,' which was reprinted in 1839. In the same year he also brought out an 'Inaugural Dissertation on Cinchona' just before starting for the West Indies. He formed a considerable ornithological collection, but published nothing on the subject. He died at Kingston, Jamaica, on 1 Jan. 1840.

[Britten and Boulger's Biographical Index of Botanists, Journal of Botany, 1889, p. 116; Journal of Botany, 1865, pp. 326–8, with bibliography, Proc. Linn. Soc. 1865–6, vol. lxvi.; Proc. Royal Soc. xv. 1867, pp. xxv–xxx; Gardeners' Chronicle, 1865, pp. 793, 818; Darwin's Life and Letters of Charles Darwin, iii. 39; information from Sir J. D. Hooker.] G. S. B.

HOOKES, NICHOLAS (1628–1712), author of 'Amanda,' a Londoner by birth, was a king's scholar at Westminster School (WELCH, *Alumni Westmonast.* p. 132). He was elected to a scholarship at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1649, and took the degree of B.A. in 1653. Dryden was his contemporary at Westminster, and followed him to Cambridge in 1650. In 1653 Hookes published a series of poems entitled 'Amanda, a Sacrifice to an unknown Goddesse, or a Free-will offering of a Lovinge Heart to a Sweet-Heart,' dedicated to the Hon. Edward Montagu, son of Lord Montagu of Boughton. The poems were written, he tells us in his preface, in praise of an entirely imaginary person. In the same year he also published 'Miscellanea Poetica' (usually bound up with the 'Amanda'), among which may be noticed a poem addressed to the famous Dr. Busby and a dialogue in Latin elegiacs, in which 'Scholam Westmonasteriensem alloquuntur vicissim Cantabrigiæ et Oxoniæ genii.' Hookes died 7 Nov. 1712, and was buried in Lambeth Church on the south side of the north aisle. An elaborate inscription in Latin describes him as 'virum qui summam dubiis probitatem sincerâ in Deum pietate, spectatâ in utrumque Carolum fide, eximiâ in omnes charitate, moribus suavissimis et limatissimo ingenio, omnibus elegantioris literaturæ ornamentis exculto, mire adornavit.' The monument is stated to have been erected by 'Johannes Hookes, superstes nepos.' Hookes's wife, Elizabeth, who died 29 Nov. 1691, was, like his father, sister, and many children, buried in the same grave.

Hookes's poems have little merit, although some of his humorous pieces are curiously illustrative of manners, and from many passages it can be seen that the author was a close student of Shakespeare, whose phraseology he frequently borrows to the letter. Campbell, in his 'Specimens of the British Poets,' has given a short extract from Hookes, whom he erroneously calls Hook.

[Cole MSS. xlv. 267; Addit. MSS. 5846, British Museum; Manning's Surrey, iii. 512; Notes and Queries, 6th ser. vii. 36, 117, 129.] W. R. M.

HOOLE, CHARLES (1610–1667), educational writer, son of Charles Hoole of Wakefield, Yorkshire, was born there in 1610. He was educated at Wakefield free school, and at Lincoln College, Oxford, where he proceeded B.A. on 12 June 1634 and M.A. on 7 July 1636 (WOOD, *Fasti*, ed. Bliss, i. 465, 489). He took holy orders about 1632, and was, through the influence of his kinsman Dr. Robert Sanderson, appointed master of the free school of Rotherham in Yorkshire. He became rector of Great Ponton, Lincolnshire, in 1642, and was sequestrated by the parliament. He thereupon came to London. In the metropolis he made himself a name as a teacher. He taught at private schools, in a house near Maidenhead Court in Aldersgate Street, and in Tokenhouse Gardens in Lothbury, where, in Wood's quaint phrase, 'the generality of the youth were instructed to a miracle.' At the Restoration, Sanderson, bishop of Lincoln, made him his chaplain and gave him a prebendal stall in his cathedral. On 10 Dec. 1660 he became rector of Stock, Essex, which he held till his death there on 7 March 1666–7. He was buried in the chancel of his parish church.

Hoole wrote many popular educational works, some of which were published after his death. Their titles are: 1. 'An Easy Entrance to the Latin Tongue, wherein are contained the Grounds of Grammar, a Vocabularie of Common Words, English and Latine,' &c., 1649. 2. 'Terminationes et Exempla Declinationum et Conjugationum in usum Grammaticastrorum,' &c., 1650, frequently reprinted; revised edition by Sandon, 1828; another corrected edition, Dublin, 1857. 3. 'Propria quæ Maribus, Quæ Genus and As in præsenti. Englished and explayned,' 1650. 4. 'Lily's Latine Grammar fitted for the use of Schools,' 1653. 5. 'Vocabularium parvum Anglo-Latinum. . . . A little Vocabulary,' &c., 1657. 6. 'M. Corderius's School Colloquies, English and Latine. Divided into several clauses, wherein the propriety of both languages is kept,' 1657. 7. 'L. Culmann's Sentences for Children . . . translated into English,' 1658. 8. 'J. A. Commenii, Orbis Sensualium pictus . . . translated as "The Visible World,"' 1659. 9. 'Pueriles Confabulatiunculæ. Children's Talk. English and Latin,' 1659. 10. 'Catonis disticha de Moribus,' with 'Dicta septem sapientum Græciæ,' &c., 1659. 11. 'Centuria Epistolarum. Anglo-Latinarum, ex Tritissimis Classicis Authoribus . . . A Century of Epistles,' &c., 1660. 12. 'New Discovery of the Old Art of Teaching School,' 1660. 13. 'Examinatio Grammaticæ Latinæ in usum Scholarum adornatæ,' 1660. 14. An edition of the New Testament in Greek, 1664. 15. 'P. Terentii Comœdiæ Sex Anglo-Latinæ,' 1676. 16. 'The Common Accidence Examined

and Explained by Short Questions and Answers,' 1679. 17. 'Æsop's Fables. English and Latin,' 1700.

[Wood's Athenæ Oxon. ed. Bliss, iii. 758–9; Newcourt's Repertorium, ii. 563; Notes and Queries, 6th ser. vi. 89, 134; Brit. Mus. Cat.]

F. W–T.

HOOLE, ELIJAH (1798–1872), orientalist, son of Holland Hoole, a shoemaker, of Manchester, was born there in 1798, and entered the grammar school 6 April 1809, leaving in 1813 to help in his father's business. After studying privately, he became a probationer for the Wesleyan ministry in 1818, and was chosen a missionary by the Wesleyan methodist missionary committee in November 1819. He arrived in Madras in September 1820, having lost his library and outfit by shipwreck on the way, and after short stays there and at Negapatam he settled at Bangalore in April 1821. He was recalled to Madras in March 1822, and was elected a member of the committee for revising the Tamil version of the Bible. During his stay in Southern India, Hoole published a number of translations into Tamil, including portions of the Bible, a book of hymns (Madras, 1825), tracts on methodism, and a life of Wesley. In 1828 he was forced by ill-health to leave India, and shortly after his return to Europe was appointed a superintendent of schools in Ireland. He removed to London in 1834, and became assistant-secretary, and from 1836 till his death one of the general secretaries of the Wesleyan Missionary Society. He died on 17 June 1872. Hoole married, in 1835, Elizabeth, third daughter of Charles Chubb, the lock maker.

In addition to his Tamil translations, Hoole edited a number of missionary works, and wrote (1) an account of his experiences in Southern India, under the title, 'A Personal Narrative of a Mission to the South of India from 1820–8,' London, 1829; an enlarged edition, with the title, 'Madras, Mysore, and the South of India,' appeared in London in 1844. 2. 'The Year-book of Missions,' 1847. 3. 'Oglethorpe and the Wesleys. He also contributed articles to the 'Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society' and 'London Quarterly Review,' and edited two books on missions by W. Lawry, 1850 and 1851.

[Hoole's Personal Narrative; Wesleyan Missionary Notices, 1872; T. F. Smith's Manchester School Reg. (Chetham Soc.), vol. iii. pt. i. p. 45.]

E. J. R.

HOOLE, JOHN (1727–1803), translator, son of Samuel Hoole, a watchmaker and inventive mechanician, by Sarah, daughter of James Drury, clockmaker, was born in Moorfields, London, in December 1727. He was 'regularly' educated (as Johnson put it) in Grub Street, under an uncle known as the 'metaphysical tutor,' whom Johnson used to meet at a club with Psalmanazar (Boswell, ed. Hill, iv. 187). He afterwards learnt Latin, French, and a little Greek in a school at Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire, kept by James Bennet, editor of Ascham's English works. His nearsightedness disqualified him for his father's trade, and a place was obtained for him in the accomptant's office of the East India Company. He often attended Covent Garden Theatre, to which his father was machinist; but, at his father's desire, repressed an ambition to become an actor. He once, however, acted the ghost in 'Hamlet.' He then spent his leisure in studying Italian in order to read 'Ariosto,' having been fascinated when a boy (probably at Bennet's) by Sir John Harington's translation.

In 1757 he married Susannah Smith of Bishop Stortford, known as 'the handsome quaker,' and through her became acquainted with John Scott of Amwell [q. v.], whose life he wrote in 1785. He had to eke out a small income by extra working as a clerk and translating documents relating to the French operations in India during the seven years' war. On his promotion to the office of auditor of Indian accompts, he became more independent, and was, it is said, encouraged by the head of the office, a Mr. Oldmixon, also an Italian scholar, to write his tragedy 'Cyrus.' It was written in 'rural retirement' in a house at Wandsworth, which he found so pleasant that he remained there for some years, going to the India House by water. A fracture of the kneecap in 1770, the consequences of which were cured by two subsequent fractures, is almost the only personal incident recorded of him. A 'State of East Indian Affairs,' drawn up under his inspection, was printed in 1772.

On Oldmixon's death he became principal auditor at the India House, and resigned his post about the end of 1785. In April 1786 he retired with his wife and son, the Rev. Samuel Hoole, to the parsonage at Abinger, Surrey. He afterwards lived at Tenterden, Kent, with his aged mother and two sisters. He died when on a visit to Dorking 2 Aug. 1803. Hoole's writings [see below] brought him the acquaintance of literary persons, and in 1761 he was introduced by Hawkesworth to Johnson. In 1763 Johnson wrote a dedication to the queen of Hoole's 'Tasso,' in 1774 corrected Hoole's tragedy 'Cleonice,' and in 1781 applied to Warren Hastings to patronise Hoole's 'Ariosto.' Boswell records several meetings at the house of Hoole, who

got up a city club for Johnson about 1781, and was a member of the Essex Head Club in 1784 (Boswell, ed. Hill, iv. 86, 258). Hoole attended Johnson during his last illness, and kept a diary of his visits, printed in the 'European Magazine' for September 1799, and reprinted in Croker's 'Johnsoniana.' Hoole and his son were among the friends to whom Johnson left books in his last will.

Hoole's translations are taken by Macaulay ('Addison') as typical specimens of the smooth decasyllable couplets of Pope's imitators. Scott, Southey, and Lamb, who ironically calls Hoole 'the great boast and ornament of the India House' (*Letters*, by Ainger, i. 59), had anticipated Macaulay, and only Johnson's praise (see *Life of Waller*) and the sale of several editions convince us that they were ever read. His works are: 1. 'Monody on Death of Mrs. Woffington,' 1760 (reprinted in Pearch's 'Collection of Poems' and Bell's 'Fugitive Pieces'). 2. 'Tasso's Jerusalem delivered . . . from the Italian of Tasso,' 2 vols. 8vo, 1763; other editions in 1767, 1783, 1797, 1807, 1816, 1818, 1819, and in Chalmers's 'Poets,' vol. xxi. 3. 'Dramas of Metastasio,' 2 vols. 1767; and (with additional dramas) in 3 vols. 1800. 4. 'Orlando Furioso' (first ten books), 1773, 1 vol. 5. 'Orlando Furioso,' 5 vols. 1783; later editions in 1785, 1791, 1807, 1816, 1818, 1819, and in Chalmers's 'Poets,' vol. xxi. He also published 'The Orlando of Ariosto, reduced to twenty-four books, the Narrative connected, and the Story disposed in a regular series,' 1791. 6. 'Life of John Scott of Amwell,' 1785 (prefixed to Scott's 'Critical Essays'). 7. 'Tasso's Rinaldo,' 1792. He wrote three plays, all performed at Covent Garden, the two first with fair success, the last a failure: 1. 'Cyrus' (from Metastasio's 'Ciro Riconosciuto,' first acted on 3 Dec. 1768), 1768; 3rd edit. 1772. 2. 'Timanthes' (from Metastasio's 'Demofonte;' first acted 24 Feb. 1770), 1770; 3rd edit. 1771. 3. 'Cleonice' (first acted on 2 March 1775), 1775. 'Cleonice' and 'Cyrus' are in Bell's 'British Theatre,' vol. xxiv.; and 'Timanthes' in the same collection, vol. xxxiv.

[Nichols's Anecdotes, ii. 404–7; Anecdotes . . . by John Hoole's surviving brother, Samuel Hoole, 1804; Biog. Dram.; Gent. Mag. vol. lxxiii.; European Mag. March 1792 (with portrait); Genest's Hist. of the Stage, iv. 238, 284, 463; Boswell's Johnson.] L. S.

HOOPER, EDMUND (1553?–1621), organist and composer, was born about 1553 at Halberton near Tiverton, Devon, and was brought up at Bradninch in the same county, until he was sent by Sir James Dyer to school at Greenwich. Hooper joined the choir of Westminster Abbey probably in 1581; was appointed master of the children on 3 Dec. 1588; became shortly afterwards organist, in succession to Neeve, and was in 1606 the first regularly appointed organist of the abbey (Rimbault). His duties included repair of the organs and transcription of choir music. He was admitted a gentleman of the Chapel Royal on 1 March 1603. He died on 14 July 1621, and was buried on the 16th in the abbey cloisters, near his first wife. He was survived by his second wife, Margaret, and twelve sons and daughters. His eldest son, James (*d.* 1651), was a 'singing man' at Westminster; his grandson, William (1611–1663), petticannon, was probably the Hooper who took Pepys into the choir, where he 'sang with them their service' (29 Dec. 1661).

Hooper composed much church music of merit. There are printed in Barnard's 'First Book of Selected Church Music,' London, 1641, his full anthems, 'Teach me Thy way' (*a* 4), 'O Thou God Almighty' (*a* 5), and 'Behold it is Christ' (*a* 5). In Leighton's 'Teares or Lamentacions,' London, 1614, are published Hooper's 'Alas! that I offended ever' (*a* 4), and 'Wellspring of Bounty' (*a* 5). Hooper contributed several harmonised psalm-tunes to Este's 'Whole Booke of Psalms,' 1592.

Manuscript copies of Hooper's 'Evening Services' (long, in D, and short, in C or A minor) are in the libraries of Ely Cathedral and Peterhouse, Cambridge. A collection of manuscript music (thought by Husk to have belonged to Barnard, and now in the library of the Royal College of Music) contains Hooper's preces, psalms, and responses, and six unpublished verse anthems: 'Hearken, ye nations,' 'O God of Gods,' 'O how glorious!' 'O Lord, in Thee is all,' 'O Lord, turn not away,' 'Sing unto the Lord.'

[Rimbault's Old Cheque Book of the Chapel Royal, passim; Chester's Westminster Abbey Registers, pp. 118, 145, 158; Pepys's Diary, i. 307; P.C.C. Registers, Dale, fol. 67; Husk's Cat. of the Sacred Harmonic Society, pp. 188–190; Grove's Dict. of Music, i. 746; authorities cited.] L. M. M.

HOOPER, GEORGE (1640–1727), bishop of Bath and Wells, was born at Grimley in Worcestershire, 18 Nov. 1640. His father, also George Hooper, appears to have been a gentleman of independent means; his mother, Joan Hooper, was daughter of Edmund Giles, gent., of White Ladies Aston, Worcestershire. From Grimley his parents removed to Westminster. He was elected a scholar of St. Paul's School while John Langley was high-master (1640–1657) (Gardiner, *St. Paul's School Reg.*, p. 47), but was soon removed to

Westminster under Busby, and obtained a king's scholarship there. Busby said of him while at Westminster, 'This boy is the least favoured in feature of any in the school, but he will become more extraordinary than any of them;' and at a subsequent period, but before there was any thought of his being raised to the bench, 'He was the best scholar, the finest gentleman, and will make the completest bishop that ever was educated at Westminster School.' Hooper was elected to a Westminster studentship at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1657; he graduated B.A. 16 Jan. 1660, M.A. 1 Dec. 1663, B.D. 9 July 1673, and D.D. 3 July 1677. He remained at Oxford as college tutor until 1672, and made the acquaintance of Thomas Ken [q. v.] He had an insatiable thirst for knowledge of all sorts; he was a good classical scholar, a mathematician of quite the first rank in his day, and a proficient in philosophy and in Greek and Latin antiquities. Under Dr. (Edward) Pocock [q. v.] he became not only a good Hebrew and Syriac scholar, but also 'a compleat master of the Arabic tongue, the knowledge of which he made great use of to expound several obscure passages of the Old Testament' (Prowse). In 1672 Bishop Morley persuaded Hooper to come and reside with him as his chaplain at Winchester. Ken was the bishop's chaplain at the same time. In the same year Morley presented Hooper to the living of Havant, where he seems to have gone into residence at once, and contracted an ague from the dampness of the place. Ken, then incumbent of East Woodhay in Hampshire, at once resigned that living to make way for his friend. Hooper was instituted at Woodhay in 1672. Isaac Milles, the model parish priest of the neighbouring village of High Clere, frequently mentioned Hooper as 'the one of all clergymen whom he had ever known in whom the three characters of perfect gentleman, thorough scholar, and venerable divine met in the most complete accordance.'

Archbishop Sheldon heard of Hooper's fame, and after much importunity induced Morley to permit Hooper to remove to Lambeth to become his own chaplain in 1673. In 1675 he was collated by Sheldon to the rectory of Lambeth, and soon afterwards to the precentorship of Exeter. Morley sent for Hooper to attend him in his last sickness in 1684. On the marriage of the Princess Mary with the Prince of Orange, Hooper went with her (1677) to Holland as her almoner at the Hague. Here he had a difficult post to fill. The prince inclined to a religion of the Dutch presbyterian type, and strove to impress his views upon the princess. Her former chaplain, Dr. William Lloyd, had allowed her to leave the services of the church of England for those of the Dutch. Hooper, to the annoyance of the prince, persuaded her to read Hooker and Eusebius instead of the dissenting books which had been put into her hands. Hooper also ventured to argue with the prince himself on church matters in a way which led William to say to him, 'Well, Dr. Hooper, you will never be a bishop.' His daughter Mrs. Prowse, however, says that 'in this station he was directed to regulate the Performance of Divine Chappel in Her Highness's Chappel, according to the usage of the Church of England, which he did in so prudent and decent a manner as to give no offence.' After about a year at the Hague, he obtained, with some difficulty, leave to go home to marry, in 1678, a lady, Abigail Guildford, to whom he had been engaged before he left England. According to his promise, he afterwards returned to the Hague for eight months, when he was succeeded by his old friend Ken. In 1680 he was made chaplain to Charles II, and in the same year the regius professorship of divinity at Oxford, vacant by the death of Dr. Allestree, was offered to but declined by him. In 1685 he was desired by James II to attend the Duke of Monmouth the evening before his execution, and on the following morning was on the scaffold in conjunction with the Bishops of Ely and Bath and Wells and Dr. Tenison. At the revolution he was one of the few decidedly high churchmen who took the oaths, and he all but persuaded his friend Ken (as the latter himself owns) to do the same. In 1691, on the promotion of Dean Sharp to the archbishopric of York, Queen Mary offered him the deanery of Canterbury, taking advantage of the king's absence in Holland to promote her favourite. William, on his return, expressed displeasure at her conduct. In 1698 the Princess Anne and her husband Prince George of Denmark were anxious that Hooper should be appointed tutor to the young Duke of Gloucester, but the king succeeded in substituting Burnet. In 1701 Hooper was elected prolocutor to the lower house of the convocation of Canterbury. His extensive knowledge of law and history and his courteous demeanour qualified him for this post; and at a time when the relations between the upper and lower houses were strained it was important to have a strong man at the helm. Hooper was an able defender of the privileges of the lower house. Ken wrote that he 'had more hopes now that Hooper was taking the lead in church affairs.' About the same time Hooper declined an offer of the primacy of Ireland made by the Earl of Rochester, lord-lieutenant. Towards the close of 1702 he accepted the bishopric of St.

Asaph. In 1703 the see of Bath and Wells fell vacant through the death of Dr. Kidder. Queen Anne pressed it upon Hooper, but he felt that his friend Ken was the canonical bishop of Bath and Wells, and at his entreaty the queen offered to reinstate Ken. 'But Ken was unwilling to return, and 'never ceased,' writes Mrs. Prowse, 'importuning and adjuring' Hooper to fill the vacancy. Hooper assented and Ken ceased henceforth to sign himself 'T. Bath and Wells.' He dedicated his 'Hymnarium' to Hooper in lines comparing himself to the obscure Valerius and his successor to the great St. Augustine.

In order to make some provision for his friend, Hooker begged the queen to allow him to retain the precentorship of Exeter *in commendam* with a dispensation for non-residence, for the sole benefit of Ken. The queen consented, but the Bishop of Exeter (Sir John Trelawney) objected to the arrangement, and the matter was settled by the queen ordering a pension of 200*l.* a year (the value of the precentorship) to be paid to Ken for life.

Hooper held the see of Bath and Wells for nearly a quarter of a century, and was a most successful and popular prelate. He took particular care of the poor clergy, who, owing to the smallness of many of the livings, were numerous. His extensive knowledge of the laws relating to the church made him a valuable adviser to his clergy. He won the hearts of the gentry 'by his steady, wise, and courteous conduct,' and was liberal to the poor. He was most happy in his post, and 'no offer could make him think of a translation from it. He often refused a seat in the privy council, and could not be persuaded to accept the bishopric of London on the death of Bishop Compton, nor the archbishopric of York on the death of Archbishop Sharp' (*ib.*) He was a frequent preacher before royalty, and never condescended to flattery. In the famous 'church in danger' debate in the House of Lords in 1705 he maintained that the danger was not, as some supposed, imaginary, though he was too well informed and temperate to exaggerate it. In 1706 he spoke against the union between England and Scotland; and on the same occasion he strongly, but in vain, advocated the cause of the Scottish episcopal church. In 1709–10 he defended Sacheverell, and entered his protest against the vote in favour of his impeachment. He died at the age of eighty-seven, on 6 Sept. 1727, at Barkley, near Frome, a secluded spot in his diocese to which he was wont to retire at intervals to recruit his strength. He survived his wife one year; and out of a family of nine children only one was living at the time of his death, the wife of John Prowse of Axbridge, who was author of an unpublished life of her father. Hooper was buried in Wells Cathedral, and a marble monument was erected to his memory.

Burnet, who had personal differences with Hooper in convocation, describes him in 1701 in his 'History of His Own Time' as 'a man of learning and good conduct hitherto. But' (Burnet continues) 'he was reserved, crafty, and ambitious; his deanery had not softened him, for he thought he deserved to be raised higher' (bk. vi.) Other detractors of Hooper were those extreme Jacobites and nonjurors who were angry with Ken for resigning his canonical claims to his bishopric in favour of his friend. Bishop Atterbury probably on this account calls him ambitious; Whiston, on the contrary, in spite of Hooper's having rejected him from holy communion, expresses, with characteristic generosity, a high opinion of his character. Hooper's personal character seems, indeed, to have been almost as lovable as Ken's, while the range and depth of his knowledge was far greater.

Hooper's chief writings, which, with the exception of his sermons, were all published anonymously, include: 1. 'The Church of England free from the imputation of Popery.' This was a discourse written and published at the request of Dr. Compton, bishop of London, about 1682. Another edition was printed in 'The London Cases' in 1694. It was also reprinted by the author at his own expense in 1716, and given to his clergy at his triennial visitation the year following. 2. 'A Fair and Methodical Discussion of the First and great Controversy between the Church of England and the Church of Rome concerning the Infallible Guide,' 1689. 3. 'A Discourse concerning Lent, in 2 Parts,' 1695. This is a long and very learned inquiry into the meaning and origin of the Lenten fast. 4. 'A Calculation of the Credibility of Human Testimony,' first printed in the 'Philosophical Transactions,' October 1699; this is the only printed work in which Hooper's mathematical attainments are conspicuous. 5. 'The Narrative Vindicated,' i. e. the 'Narrative of the Proceedings of the Lower House of Convocation,' 1700–1, by Dr. Aldrich. This was answered by Dr. White Kennett. 6. 'De Valentinianorum Hæresi, quibus illius origo ex Ægyptiacâ Theologiâ deducitur,' 1711. This was dedicated to John Ernest Grabe [q. v.] It is written in excellent Latin. After Hooper's death there was added to this in the edition of 1757 'Emendationes et Observationes ad Tertulliani adversus Valentinianos Tractatum.' Both were intended to accompany a new edition of Tertullian 'Adversus Valentinianos' which Hooper was preparing for the press. Hearing,

however, that a new edition of Tertullian's works was being prepared abroad, he sent his 'notes' (which were very highly thought of) to the editors, and they were lost. 7. 'Eight Sermons preached on several occasions from 1681 to 1713.' These are admirably written, with studied plainness, but able, earnest, and scholarly. 8. 'An Inquiry into the State of the Antient Weights and Measures, the Attick, the Roman, and the Jewish,' 1721. 9. 'De Benedictione Patriarchæ Jacobi, Gen. xlix. conjecturæ,' 1728. This was published, by Hooper's own directions on his deathbed, at Oxford, by Thomas Hunt (1696–1774) [q. v.], who prepared in 1757 an excellent edition in 2 vols. of most, not all, of Hooper's works. Another edition of the same was republished at Oxford in 1855.

[Prowse's MS. Life of Bishop Hooper; the Works of the Right Rev. George Hooper, Bishop of Bath and Wells, new edition, in 2 vols., Oxford, 1855 (reprint of Hunt's edition of 1757); Life of Bishop Ken, by Dr. Plumptre, dean of Wells, 1888; Burnet's History of His Own Time; Hearne's Collections, ed. Doble, Oxf. Hist. Soc. i. 217, ii. 362, iii. 27, 174, 177; Whiston's Memoirs; Life of Isaac Milles; Strickland's Lives of the Seven Bishops.] J. H. O.

HOOPER, JOHN (*d.* 1555), bishop of Gloucester and Worcester, was born towards the end of the fifteenth century in Somerset, where his father was a man of wealth. The exact date and place are not known. He himself usually spelt his name Hoper, others wrote it Houper. He graduated B.A. at Oxford early in 1519, but his college is unknown (*Oxf. Univ. Reg.* Oxf. Hist. Soc. i. 108). An older kinsman of the same names was elected fellow of Merton College, Oxford, in 1510, and was afterwards (1514) principal of St. Alban Hall (cf. *Memorials of Merton*, Oxf. Hist. Soc. p. 248). Hooper, the future bishop, is said, very doubtfully, to have also studied at Merton College, but the statement is possibly due to a confusion between the two John Hoopers. The 'Chronicle of the Grey Friars of London' (ed. Nichols, Camd. Soc. p. 63), says of him 'That sometyme [he] was a whyte monnke,' which points to his having been a Cistercian. He is said, after leaving the university, to have entered the Cistercian monastery at Gloucester, where he probably received holy orders. On the dissolution of the monasteries he went to reside in London, and, according to Foxe, lived 'too much of a court life in the palace of the king.' He soon became impressed by the writings of Zuinglius and Bullinger, and went back to Oxford with the intention of forwarding reforming views. He attracted the attention of Dr. Richard Smith (1500–1563) [q. v.], regius professor of divinity, who made preparations to seize and try him under the Six Articles Law; but Hooper fled in time from Oxford, and became steward in the household of Sir Thomas Arundell [q.v.] His patron, finding that his opinions savoured of heresy, sent him to Gardiner, bishop of Winchester, to be convinced of his errors. But, after a disputation with the bishop, Hooper returned with his views unchanged, and it became necessary for him to fly from England to escape a prosecution for heresy. He went to Paris in 1539, but soon returned to England. Finding danger still threatening, he assumed the disguise of a captain of a ship and again went abroad, passing to Ireland, and thence by way of France to Switzerland. At Strasburg he had met with a lady of Antwerp, Anna de Tserelas, whom he married at Basle towards the end of 1546. In March 1547 Hooper went to Zurich, where he resided two years. He became very intimate with Bullinger, and corresponded also with Bucer and John Laski, or a Lasco [q. v.], whose opinions he eagerly adopted.

In May 1549, when the reformation was well established in England, Hooper returned and became chaplain to Protector Somerset. He now appeared as the leader of the advanced section of the reformers. He lectured twice a day in some of the London churches, and drew enormous auditories. His demeanour was excessively severe and repellent, and he was not personally popular. He engaged in controversy about divorce, maintaining its lawfulness, both for the woman and the man, in case of adultery. He was also engaged in a controversy with Traheron on predestination, and took a prominent part in denouncing Bonner. His views on the Eucharist recommended him to the young king, and he was chosen to preach the Lent lectures before him in 1550. He selected for his subject the prophet Jonas, and made many bitter attacks on the ordinal then lately set forth, on the oath by the saints, and the vestments. By his combativeness he much angered Cranmer, who caused him to be brought before the council, where he was severely rated. The king, however, was faithful to him, and the Lord-protector Warwick offered him the see of Gloucester, then vacant. The letters-patent nominating him to the see are dated 3 July 1550 (Rymer, *Fœdera*, xv. 240). Hooper refused the see, on the ground of his fixed objection to the wording of the oath of supremacy; thereupon the king, on 20 July, erased with his own hand the specification of saints and angels. Hooper still hesitated on account of the vestments, which he considered idolatrous, upon which the king, on 5 Aug., issued a dispensation to Archbishop Cranmer, which was signed

by six of the council, empowering Cranmer to consecrate him without the vestments. But this the archbishop refused to do. He, however, requested Ridley, bishop of London, to discuss with Hooper the question of wearing the episcopal dress. The discussion took place, and appears to have been angry and bitter. Hooper called the vestments impious. Martyr and Bucer were then asked by Hooper for their opinions, and both agreed that the vestments might lawfully be worn. Laski and Micronius, however, encouraged him in his resistance. Hooper was again called before the council, and, refusing to yield, was ordered to keep his house, and not to publish anything. This order he openly disobeyed, going about everywhere, and straightway publishing his 'Confession of Faith.' The council, sorely perplexed, ordered him into the Archbishop of Canterbury's custody (13 Jan. 1550–1). Cranmer soon reported that he could do nothing with him, and Hooper was committed to the Fleet (27 Jan.) Thereupon he signified to the council, and afterwards to Cranmer, his willingness to wear the episcopal dress. Accordingly, he was consecrated (8 March 1551) with the usual ceremonies. Bullinger, writing to Utenhovius 8 Nov. 1551, says that he heard the news of Hooper's submission 'non sine dolore.'

Hooper at once went to his diocese of Gloucester, and displayed the utmost zeal in his work. He is said to have preached three or four times a day. He drew up a paper of fifty articles for the instruction of his clergy, and issued a large list of injunctions and interrogatories; but finding the replies not very satisfactory, he began a personal examination of his clergy as to their knowledge of the Ten Commandments, the Apostles' Creed, and the Lord's Prayer, in which simple subjects he is said to have found them very insufficiently informed. His nonconformist leanings appeared in the organisation of his diocese. He followed John Laski [q. v.] or the Zurich usage in appointing 'superintendents' instead of rural deans and archdeacons. Early in 1552 the see of Worcester was given to him to hold *in commendam* with the see of Gloucester. Later, Gloucester was made an archdeaconry merely, and Hooper was termed bishop of Worcester. He seems to have been forced to consent to the alienation of the revenues of Gloucester to the crown. Hooper endeavoured to carry out the same strict discipline at Worcester as he had inaugurated at Gloucester, but he appears to have met with greater resistance, his articles being denounced as illegal by two of the canons, with whom he held a disputation. When, in 1552, the commission for the confiscation of church goods was at work, Hooper, at Worcester, removed, as far as possible, all the plate and church furniture. He wrote to Cecil in October to correct any false rumours which his action might have given rise to. While Hooper was occupied at Worcester, the old practices which he had condemned were resumed at Gloucester, but he returned to his work there with unabated energy. He gained much reputation by his severe censure of the irregularities of Sir Anthony Kingston, who was so enraged at being censured that he responded with abuse, and even with blows. The day before Hooper's execution Kingston visited him, thanked him for reforming his morals, and urged him to recant and save his life. The bishop's liberality to the poor was unbounded, and in spite of his severity he appears to have been beloved at Gloucester. From 1551 he was a member of the commission of thirty-two which had to report upon the ecclesiastical laws.

Hooper was opposed to the attempt to set aside Mary in favour of Lady Jane Grey, which Cranmer and some other of the reforming bishops favoured, but he was nevertheless one of the first persons against whom proceedings were taken in her reign. The laws for the punishment of heresy not having been yet re-enacted, Hooper was sent to the Fleet on an apparently unfounded charge of owing a debt to the queen. His imprisonment was excessively rigorous. He complains that he was used 'worse and more vilely than the veriest slave.' On 15 March 1553–4 a commission was issued by Queen Mary to deprive him of his bishopric (Rymer, *Fœdera*, xv. 370). On 22 Jan. 1554–5 he was brought before the commissioners sitting in the church of St. Mary Overie at Southwark and accused of heresy. The principal charge against him was grounded on his teaching on the Eucharist. He refused to recant, was excommunicated and degraded, and handed over to the sheriffs of London, who put him in Newgate (Wriothesley, *Chron.* ed. Nichols, Camd. Soc. ii. 126). It was determined to send him to Gloucester for execution, and as his popularity there was well known, strict orders were given to prevent him speaking to the people at the stake. Full details of his last hours are given by Foxe. His sufferings were extreme, but his constancy remained unshaken. He was burned on 9 Feb. 1554–5. The lower end of the stake to which he was bound has recently been discovered.

By his actions and writings Hooper very effectively contributed to the popularising of extreme puritanic views of religion in England. Of his numerous works, both in Latin and English, the following have been printed:

1. 'Answer to the Bishop of Winchester's Book entitled "A Detection of the Devil's Sophistry,"' Zurich, 1547, 4to. 2. 'A Declaration of Christ and His Office,' dedicated to Edward, duke of Somerset, 8 Dec. 1547, Zurich, 1547; recus. cum correctionibus per Christoph. Rosdell, 12mo, London, 1582. 3. 'A Declaration of the Ten Holy Commandments of Almighty God,' 1548, 8vo; 1550, 8vo; 1588, 12mo. 4. 'Lesson of the Incarnation of Christ,' London (E. Whitchurch), 1549, 8vo. 5. 'A Funerall Oratyon,' preached 14 Jan. on chapter xiv. of Revelation, London (E. Whitechurch), 1549; another edition in same year by T. Purfote. 6. 'An Oversight and Deliberacion upon the Holy Prophete Jonas' [London], J. Daye and W. Seres, 1550; sermons on Jonas before the king and council in Lent; two other editions in the same year by J. Daye and J. Tisdale; another issue appeared in 1559. 7. 'Annotations on XIII Chapter of Epistle to Romans,' Worcester, 1551; London, 1583, 12mo. 8. 'A Godly Confession and Protestation of the Christian Faith,' London (John Day) [1551?], 4to. 9. 'Homily to be read in the time of Pestilence, and a most present Remedy for the same,' Worcester (J. Oswen), 1553, 4to. 10. 'Certain Sentences written in Prison,' London, 1559, 4to. 11. Speech at his death, 'An Apology against the Untrue and Slanderous Report that he should be a Maintainer and Encourager of such that Cursed Queen Mary, newely set forth.' London (J. Tisdale and T. Hacket), 1562, 8vo; also appended to No. 12. 12. 'Exposition on Psalm 23,' London, 1562. 13. 'Comfortable Expositions on the 23, 62, 73, 77 Psalms,' London, 1580, 4to. 14. 'Twelve Lectures on the Creed,' London, 1581, 8vo. 15. 'Confession of the Christian Faith, containing 100 Articles according to the order of the Creed of the Apostles,' London, 1583 and 1584, 8vo.

Some of Hooper's letters were printed by Coverdale in 'Certain most Godly Letters of such true Saintes,' 1564. These, and others written in prison, appear in Foxe's 'Actes' and Strype's 'Cranmer.' Many of Hooper's letters are in the collection of original letters published by the Parker Society, 1846-7. Hooper's 'Answers to certain Queries concerning the Abuses of the Mass' is printed in Burnet's 'Reformation Records,' No. 25, 2nd ser. A portion of the manuscript of Hooper's book to the council against the use of the disputed vestments, written in October 1550, to which Ridley replied, was in existence in 1763 (cf. Glocester Ridley, *Life of Ridley*, p. 315).

Hooper's 'Articuli 50, Injunctiones 31, et Examinationes in Visitatione Diœcesis Glocestriæ,' appear in Strype's 'Life of Cranmer,' p. 216.

The following tracts are attributed to Hooper by Bale: 'Variæ Conciones,' lib. i.; 'Ad Vigornenses et Glocestrenses,' lib. i.; 'De Perseverantiâ Christianorum,' lib. i.; 'An Fides celari possit,' lib. i.: 'Vitandos esse Pseudoprophetas,' lib. i.; 'Contra Abominationem Missæ,' lib. i.; 'Adversus Concionem Jacobi Brokes,' lib. i.; 'Contra Mendacia Thomæ Martin,' lib. i.; 'In Psalmum "Levavi oculos meos,"' lib. i.; 'Super Orationem Dominicam,' lib. i.; 'Fidelis Uxoris Officia,' lib. i.; 'De triplici Hominis Statu,' lib. i.; 'Contra Buceri Calumniatorem,' lib. i.; 'De Re Eucharisticâ,' lib. i.; 'De verâ et falsâ Doctrinâ,' lib. i.; 'Contra Obtrectatorem Divini Verbi,' lib. i.; 'Ad Londinensis Antichristi Articulos,' lib. i.; 'Contra Primatum Romani Episcopi,' lib. i.; 'Exhortationes ad Christianos'—[Scripsit ex carcere]; 'Epistolam ad Episcopos, Decanos, Archidiaconos et ceteros Clerici Ordinis,' Foxe, p. 2135; 'De Pseudo-doctrinâ fugiendâ,' lib. i.; 'Ad Parliamentum contra Neotericos,' lib. i.; 'Pro Doctrinâ Cœnæ Dominicæ,' lib. i.; 'Contra Corporalem Præsentiam,' lib. i.; 'Ad Cardinalem Polum *Epist.*;' 'Ad Acestrensem Episcopum *Epist.*; 'Ad Calvinum *Epist.*,' Epist. ii., Foxe, p. 1482; 'Transtulit in Anglican. ling.,' 'Tertulliani ad uxorem,' 'De Electione Mariti et uxoris.'

Selections from Hooper's works have been published in 'Fathers of the English Church,' vol. v., London, 1810, and by the Parker Society, in two volumes: vol. i. edited by the Rev. C. Carr, Cambridge, 1843; vol. ii. by the Rev. R. C. Nevinson, Cambridge, 1852. Another collected edition appeared at Oxford in 1855, in two volumes.

[Authorities quoted; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 222; Dixon's Hist. of the Church of England, vols. iii. and iv. passim; Literary Remains of Edward VI, ed. Nichols (Roxburghe Club), vol. ii.; Froude's Hist. of Eng., vols. iii. and iv.; Ecclesiæ Londino-Batavæ Archivum (ed. Hessels), ii. 33, &c.; Wordsworth's Eccl. Biography, vol. iii., London, 1839; later writings of Bishop Hooper, with biographical sketch, ed. Nevinson, Cambr., 1852; Orig. Letters, 1537–1558, Cambr., 1847; Strype's Ecclesiastical Memorials, 3 vols. folio, London, 1721; Archæologia, vol. xviii.] G. G. P.

HOOPER, ROBERT (1773–1835), medical writer, son of John Hooper of Marylebone, was born in London in 1773, and after a course of medical study in London was appointed apothecary to the Marylebone workhouse infirmary. He entered at Pembroke College, Oxford, on 24 Oct. 1796, graduated

B.A. in 1803, M.A. and M.B. in 1804. Some difficulty (instigated, it is said, by members of the College of Physicians) prevented his proceeding to M.D. at Oxford, but he was created M.D. of St. Andrews on 16 Dec. 1805, and admitted licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians on 23 Dec. 1805. Settling in Savile Row, he lectured there on the practice of medicine for many years to large classes. He made a special study of pathology, and formed a large collection of illustrative specimens. While carrying on an extensive practice, he was a most industrious writer, and his books had a large sale. Revised editions of several of them continue in sale. He retired from practice in 1829, having made a fortune, and lived at Stanmore. He died in Bentinck Street, Manchester Square, on 6 May 1835, in his sixty-third year.

Hooper wrote: 1. 'Observations on the Structure and Economy of Plants; to which is added the Analogy between the Animal and Vegetable Kingdoms,' Oxford, 1797, 8vo. 2. 'The Hygrology; or Chemico-Physiological Doctrine of the Fluids of the Human Body. From the Latin of J. J. Plenck,' London, 1797, 8vo. 3. 'A Compendious Medical Dictionary, containing an Explanation of the Terms in Anatomy, Physiology, Surgery,' &c., London, 1798, 12mo; 6th edit., 1831; numerous American editions were issued. The edition of 1811 was issued as a new edition of John Quincy's 'Lexicon Medicum,' a work of long-standing repute which had gone through thirteen editions, and had been largely copied by Hooper. Subsequent editions bore the title 'Lexicon Medicum, or Medical Dictionary,' without reference to Quincy. 4. 'The Anatomist's Vade Mecum, containing the Anatomy, Physiology, and Morbid Appearances of the Human Body,' London, 1798, 12mo; 4th edit., 1802; American editions, Boston, 1801, 1803. 5. 'Anatomical Plates of the Bones and Muscles, reduced from Albinus, for the use of Students and Artists,' London, 1802, 12mo; 3rd edit., 1807. 6. 'Observations on the Epidemical Diseases now prevailing in London,' London, 1803. 7. 'The London Dissector,' London, 1804, 8vo. 8. 'Examinations in Anatomy, Physiology, and Pharmacy,' London, 1807, 12mo; 4th edit., 1820. 9. 'The Physician's Vade Mecum, containing the Symptoms, Causes, Prognosis, and Treatment of Diseases,' London, 1809, 12mo; enlarged edition, 1833; many American editions. 10. 'Anatomical Plates of the Thoracic and Abdominal Viscera,' 3rd edit., 1809. 11. 'The Morbid Anatomy of the Human Brain, being Illustrations of the most frequent and important Organic Diseases to which that viscus is subject,' London, 1826, 4to. 12. 'The Morbid Anatomy of the Human Uterus and its Appendages, with Illustrations of the most frequent and important Organic Diseases to which those Viscera are subject,' London, 1832, 4to.

[Munk's Coll. of Phys. iii. 29; Lancet, 11 July 1835, pp. 493–4.] G. T. B.

HOOPER, WILLIAM HULME (1827–1854), lieutenant in the navy, after having passed his examination at Portsmouth was in November 1847 appointed mate of the Plover, under the command of Commander Thomas E. L. Moore, one of the earliest vessels sent out to search for and relieve Sir John Franklin [q. v.] The Plover's orders were to pass through Bering Strait and examine the coast eastward. She sailed from Plymouth on 30 Jan. 1848, and from Honolulu on 25 Aug. On 15 Oct. she was off Chutsky Nos, and the next day went into Port Providence, where she wintered. Hooper led a party along the coast as far as Cape Atcheen, and through the winter was much among the natives, whom he calls Tuski, and whose language he learned. The next summer the Plover moved over to Kotzebue Sound, and near Icy Cape, on 25 July, her two boats, under the command of Lieutenants Pullen and Hooper (who, though he did not know it, had been promoted to be lieutenant on 12 May), left the ship for a voyage along the coast. This they examined as far as the mouth of Mackenzie River, and going up it, Hooper wintered (1849–50) on the shores of Bear Lake, close to Fort Franklin, Pullen going a little further up the river and wintering at Fort Simpson. In the summer of 1850 they descended the river and examined the coast as far as Cape Bathurst, whence they returned to Fort Simpson, and there they both wintered (1850–1). Leaving their boats they afterwards travelled overland to New York, and reached England in October. Hooper's health had given way under the hardships of three arctic winters, and he became a confirmed invalid, relieving the tedium of his illness by writing the account of the expedition in which he had shared. This, under the title of 'Ten Months among the Tents of the Tuski, with Incidents of an Arctic Boat Expedition in search of Sir John Franklin,' was published in 8vo in 1853. It is an interesting, well-written book. Hooper died in London on 19 May 1854.

[The only account of Hooper's service is in his own book mentioned above. There are short obituary notices in Gent. Mag., 1854, vol. cxliii. pt. ii. p. 91 (reprinted in Annual Register, xcvi. 304) and in Journal of the Royal Geogr. Soc., vol. xxiv. p. lxxxiv.] J. K. L.

HOOTEN, ELIZABETH (*d.* 1672), quakeress, appears to have been middle-aged in 1647, when George Fox first met her in Nottinghamshire. Fox describes her as a 'very tender woman' (*Journal*, ed. 1765, p. 6), and she is usually considered to have been the first person to accept the peculiar doctrines of quakerism. It was not until 1650, although she probably preached earlier, that she formally received 'the gift of the ministry,' and she has the honour of being the first woman who was recorded as a quaker minister. She soon commenced to make ministerial journeys. In 1651 she was imprisoned at Derby on complaint of having reproved a priest, and in the following year was imprisoned in York Castle for exhorting a congregation at Rotherham at the close of the service. In 1654 she suffered five months' imprisonment at Lincoln for disturbing a congregation. At Selston, Nottinghamshire, she was violently assaulted in 1660 by Jackson, minister of the village, because she was a quaker, although she does not appear even to have spoken to him. In 1661, when more than sixty, she went to America on a missionary journey, arriving at Boston in 1662. On account of the laws against the quakers she had considerable difficulty in obtaining food or shelter, and for visiting some quakers in prison was taken before the governor, John Endecott [q. v.], who, after insulting her, sent her to prison. She was subsequently carried two days' journey into the forest and there left to starve. She managed to find her way to Rhode Island, obtained a passage to Barbadoes, returned to Boston, and after a brief stay came back to England. Having procured a license from Charles II to settle in any of the American colonies, Elizabeth Hooten returned to Boston, where she attempted to settle, but found that the king's license was set at nought by the rulers of the town. She then went to Cambridge, where, because she would not deny her creed, she was thrown into a dungeon and kept without food or drink for forty-eight hours (a person who relieved her being fined 5*l.* for the offence). She was afterwards ordered by the court to be whipped through three towns, which was done in the depth of winter and with great severity. She was then again carried into the depth of the forest and left; she was enabled to find her way to a town, where she was befriended, and then, after visiting Rhode Island, she returned to Cambridge, where she was again subjected to barbarous usage. She returned to England and resumed her work as an itinerant preacher, but in 1665 she was committed to Lincoln gaol for three months on a charge of disturbing a congregation. Notwithstanding her age, she accompanied George Fox and a number of other Friends to the West Indies in 1670, and died very suddenly about the middle of January 1671–2 in Jamaica.

Elizabeth Hooten published (with Thomas Taylor) an address 'To the King and both Houses of Parliament,' 1670, 4to. Several of her letters are preserved among the Swarthmore MSS.

[Fox's Journal, ed. 1765, pp. 6, 426, 438; Gough's Hist. of the People called Quakers, 1799, i. 200–1, ii. 115; Bowden's Hist. of Society of Friends in America, vol. i. pt. iii. pp. 257–62, 282, pt. iv. p. 347; Besse's Sufferings of the Friends, ii. 231; Bishop's New England Judged, pp. 371 et seq.; Crœse's Hist. of the Quakers, p. 37; Sewel's Hist. of the Rise, &c., ed. 1800, i. 23, 61, 569; Smith's Cat. of Friends' Books, i. 973; Swarthmore MSS.] A. C. B.

HOOTON, CHARLES (1813?–1847), novelist, born about 1813, edited for some time a newspaper in Leeds, but came to London about 1837, and published in 'Bentley's Miscellany' a novel called 'Colin Clink' (republished, with illustrations by John Leech, 3 vols. 1841). After producing two worthless skits, termed respectively 'The True Sun' and 'The Woolsack,' the one attacking political economy and the other the court of chancery, he left for Texas, where for nine months he led an almost savage life. He afterwards attempted newspaper work in New Orleans, New York, and Montreal, and then returned to England broken in mind and body. He wrote a series of ballads for the 'New Monthly Magazine,' illustrations of American life and literature, and a novel called 'Launcelot Wedge,' which was running in 'Ainsworth's Magazine' at the time of his death (republished, 3 vols. 1849). He died from an overdose of morphia at his residence in Nottingham on 16 Feb. 1847. Hooton wrote, besides the works already mentioned: 1. 'Adventures of B. Thirland,' 1836. 2. 'St. Louis' Isle, or Texiana, with Additional Observations made in the United States and in Canada,' 1847. 3. 'Woodhouselee, or the Astrologer,' 3 vols. 1848.

[New Monthly Mag. March 1847, pp. 397–8; Gent. Mag. 1847, pt. i. pp. 442–3.] F. W–T.

HOPE, SIR ALEXANDER (1769–1837), of Craighall, N.B., general, born on 9 Dec. 1769, was second son of John Hope, second earl of Hopetoun, by his third wife, the Lady Elizabeth, second daughter of Alexander Leslie, fifth earl of Leven and Melville. He was educated at home, and with his elder half-brother John, afterwards the fourth earl

[see HOPE, JOHN, fourth EARL OF HOPETOUN], travelled on the continent in charge of their tutor, Dr. John Gillies (1747–1836) [q.v.] In 1786 he was appointed ensign in the 63rd foot, became lieutenant in the 64th foot two years later, and in 1791 raised an independent company, which was drafted. On 20 July in the same year Hope was appointed a lieutenant and captain 1st foot-guards. He was one of the officers selected for the light companies when light infantry companies were first added to the regiment in 1793. He served in Flanders in 1794 as brigade-major of the guards, under Major-general Gerard Lake [q. v.], and afterwards as aide-de-camp to Major-general Sir Ralph Abercromby [q. v.] In the same year he became major in the 81st foot, and lieutenant-colonel in the 2nd battalion of the 90th foot, whence he exchanged in December to the 14th foot. He was still with the retreating army in Holland, and having joined the 14th, commanded it in the attack from Buren on Gueldermasen on 8 Jan. 1795. He was dangerously wounded there, a ball, deep lodged in the shoulder, destroying the arm and causing permanent lameness, and he received a pension. He was appointed lieutenant-governor of Tynemouth and Cliff Fort in 1797, and lieutenant-governor of Edinburgh Castle in 1798. He was brigade-major and assistant adjutant-general of the eastern district in 1798–9. He became a brigadier-general in 1807, and major-general in 1808. When General Le Marchant went out to the Peninsula in 1812, Hope, who was then deputy quartermaster-general at the horse guards, under Sir Robert Brownrigg [q. v.], was appointed governor of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, in Le Marchant's place. In January 1813 he was despatched on a special mission to Sweden, to report on the military force available for co-operation in Germany (FORSYTH, *Napoleon at St. Helena*, i. 104). His letters to Hudson Lowe, who was sent to the north of Europe at the same time, are in Brit. Mus. Add. MSS. 20111, f. 15, and 20191, ff. 210, 217. In 1819 Hope exchanged back from the Royal Military College to the lieutenant-governorship of Edinburgh Castle. He became lieutenant-governor of Chelsea Hospital in 1826, and after being colonel in succession of the 5th West India and 74th regiments, became colonel of the 14th foot in 1835.

Hope, who was a staunch supporter of Pitt, sat in parliament for Dumfries in 1796, and for Linlithgowshire from 1802 to 1834. He died a full general and G.C.B. on 19 May 1837. He married, on 23 Oct. 1805, Georgina Alicia, daughter of George Brown of Ellistown, by whom he had five sons and a daughter. On 30 June 1824 the university of Oxford conferred on him the honorary degree of D.C.L. on the same day that his eldest son, John Thomas Hope, of Christ Church (who died lieutenant-colonel of the Fifeshire militia in 1835), recited his Newdigate prize poem on the 'Arch of Titus.' James Robert Hope-Scott of Abbotsford [q. v.] was his third son.

It has been stated that Hope held rank in the Austrian army (ORNSBY, *Life of J. R. Hope-Scott*, 1884, i. 6–8, 59–60). No register of the personnel of the Austrian army (Army List) was kept at the Austrian war office before 1820; but the archives of the financial department contain no mention of any officer of the name as serving between 1773 and 1840. A portrait of Hope by Sir Thomas Lawrence is in the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

[Foster's Peerage under 'Hopetoun;' Hamilton's Grenadier Guards, ii. 275, 295; Cannon's Hist. Records 14th Foot; Gent. Mag. new ser. viii. 423. The biographical details given by Philippart, Royal Military Calendar, 1820, and by Cannon are incorrect, as well as meagre.]

H. M. C.

HOPE (afterwards **BERESFORD-HOPE**), ALEXANDER JAMES BERESFORD (1820–1887), politician and author, youngest son of Thomas Hope (1770?–1831) [q. v.], writer and patron of art, was born on 25 Jan. 1820. On inheriting the English estates of his step-father, Field-marshal Viscount Beresford [see BERESFORD, WILLIAM CARR], he took the additional surname of Beresford before that of Hope (30 May 1854). Hope was educated at Harrow, where he obtained a scholarship and prizes. At Trinity College, Cambridge, he gained the English and Latin declamation prizes in 1841, and obtained the B.A. university prize for Latin verse in 1841. He proceeded M.A. in 1844, and D.C.L. on 5 July 1848. He entered parliament on 29 June 1841, as conservative member for Maidstone, having defeated at the poll Alderman David Salomons [q. v.] For Maidstone he sat until the dissolution, 1 July 1852, when he was out of parliament for some years; but he was re-elected by his old constituency in 1857. He contested unsuccessfully the seat for the university of Cambridge in 1859, and that for Stoke-upon-Trent in September 1862. On 12 July 1865 he was returned for Stoke. On 24 Feb. 1868 he was elected M.P. for the university of Cambridge, and represented the university till his death. He commenced his parliamentary career as an independent conservative, and retained that character to the last. His party could not always depend on his vote, but in all matters

relating to the church he was the unswerving defender of its rights in its relation to the state. In the session of 1859 he gave his 'undying, undeviating, and unmitigated opposition' to the marriage with a deceased wife's sister bill, a proposal which he opposed in many subsequent sessions. In the same year he made an important speech against Sir John Trelawny's bill for the abolition of church rates, a measure which he regarded as destructive of church property. At the time of the American civil war (1861) he gave three lectures upon its leading issues, which he afterwards printed. He was an uncompromising opponent of the conservative Reform Bill of 1867. When the bill was in committee (12 April 1867) he taunted Disraeli with outbidding liberals in a liberal market, denounced the bill as a two-faced measure, and nicknamed Disraeli 'the Asian mystery.' Disraeli in reply sarcastically alluded to his opponent's 'Batavian graces,' a reference to Hope's Dutch descent and awkward delivery (Kebbel, *Speeches of Earl of Beaconsfield*, 1882, i. 600). Hope took a prominent part in the debate on Mr. Gladstone's Irish Church Bill in 1869, and in the session of 1873 moved the rejection of Mr. Osborne Morgan's Burials Bill. During the last ten years of his life he took little part in the debates in parliament. He was created a privy councillor in April 1880. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the university of Cambridge in 1864, that of LL.D. by the universities of Washington and Tennessee on 22 April 1879, and that of LL.D. of Dublin University in 1881.

Hope's devotion to the church of England was the leading feature of his life. Possessed of great wealth, he purchased in 1844 the ancient buildings of St. Augustine's Abbey, Canterbury, as a college for missionary clergy. In 1843 he published a volume of poems, and in the following year he translated the Hymns of the Church for popular use. Accepting the idea of the catholic church, he set himself to work out how the outward aspect of English public worship might be made most reasonably and intelligently to correspond to the ideals and to the best traditions of the ancient and historic church. He built at his own expense All Saints' Church, Margaret Street, London. He also rebuilt and endowed the parish church of Sheen, Staffordshire, in 1852, and kept up the daily service at his own cost.

In 1851, at the time of 'the papal aggression,' Hope, under the signature of D. C. L., wrote a series of letters to the 'Morning Chronicle' in vindication of religious liberty. In consequence he became closely connected with that paper and its editor, John Douglas Cook [q. v.] On the 'Chronicle' passing to new proprietors, Hope, in partnership with Cook, in 1855 commenced 'The Saturday Review of Politics, Literature, Science, and Art.' This paper, the first number of which appeared on 3 Nov., was an advocate of independent principles in politics, chiefly noticeable for original and smartly-written leading articles, reviews, and criticisms on the topics of the day. It was successful from the first, and its success was chiefly due to the first editor, John Douglas Cook [q. v.]

At an early age Hope evinced deep interest in archæology and ecclesiastical history. Artistic and architectural subjects also occupied much of his attention. He was a firm advocate of Gothic principles in art, and frequently lectured on artistic subjects. He was president of the Royal Institute of British Architects, 1865–7, became a trustee of the British Museum on 19 March 1879, was president of the Ecclesiological Society and of the Architectural Museum, a trustee of the National Portrait Gallery, and a fellow of numerous learned societies. Late in life he wrote a successful novel, 'Strictly Tied Up.'

Beresford-Hope died at his seat, Bedgebury Park, Cranbrook, Kent, on 20 Oct. 1887, and was buried at Kilndown, Kent, on 26 Oct. He married, on 7 July 1842, Lady Mildred Arabella Charlotte Henrietta Cecil, eldest daughter of James, second marquis of Salisbury, by Frances Mary, daughter and heiress of Bamber Gascoyne, esq., and sister of Robert, third marquis of Salisbury, prime minister. She was born on 24 Oct. 1822, was well known for many years as a leader of London society, and died at Nice on 18 March 1881. By her Hope had three sons and seven daughters.

Beresford Hope was the author of: 1. 'Oratio Latina, aureo numismate R. Peel recitata Scholæ Harrowviensis,' 1837. 2. 'Poems,' 1843. 3. 'Essays,' 1844. 4. 'Hymns of the Church, literally translated,' 1844. 5. 'The New Government Scheme of Academical Education for Ireland,' 1845. 6. 'The Reports on the Laws relative to Marriage with Deceased Wife's Sister,' 1849; fourth edition, 1850. 7. 'The Celebrated Greek and Roman Writers,' 1856. 8. 'Public Offices and Metropolitan Improvements,' 1857; third edition, 1857. 9. 'The Common Sense of Art,' 1858. 10. 'The Church Cause and the Church Party,' 1860. 11. 'The Hop Grower's Policy,' 1860. 12. 'The English Cathedral of the Nineteenth Century,' 1861. 13. 'A Popular View of the American Civil War,' 1861; third edition, 1861. 14. 'The Results of the American Disrup-

tion,' 1862; third edition, 1862. 15. 'Two Years of Church Progress,' 1862. 16. 'The American Disruption,' sixth edition, 1862. 17. 'England, the North and the South,' 1862; fourth edition, 1862. 18. 'The American Church in the Disruption,' 1863. 19. 'The Condition and Prospects of Architectural Art,' 1863. 20. 'The Social and Political Bearings of the American Disruption,' 1863; third edition, 1863. 21. 'The Social Influence of the Prayer-book,' 1863. 22. 'The World's Debt to Art,' 1863. 23. The Art Workman's Position,' 1864. 24. 'Church Politics and Church Prospects,' 1865. 25. 'The Irish Church and its Formularies,' 1870. 26. 'Hints towards Peace in Ceremonial Matters,' 1874. 27. 'The Place and Influence in the Church Movement of Church Congresses,' 1874. 28. 'Worship in the Church of England,' 1874; second edition, 1875. 29. 'Strictly Tied Up,' a novel, 1880; third edition, 1881; reprinted 1886. 30. 'The Brandreths,' 1882, 3 vols., a novel. 31. 'Worship and Order,' 1883.

[Saturday Rev. 29 Oct. 1887, p. 585; Times, 21, 22, 24, 27, 28 Oct. 1887; Guardian, October 1887, pp. 1612, 1635, 1676–7; Illustrated London News, 16 May 1857, pp. 477, 479, with portrait; Pall Mall Gazette, 26 Oct. 1887, p. 8, with portrait, 24 Dec. p. 10; Anderson's Scenes in the House of Commons, 1884, pp. 34–8; C. Brown's Life of Beaconsfield, 1882, i. 194, with portrait; Waagen's Galleries of Art, 1857, pp. 189–92; Neale's Extreme Men—A Letter to A. J. B. B. Hope, 1865.] G. C. B.

HOPE, Mrs. ANNE (1809–1887), authoress, was born in 1809 at Calcutta, where her father, John Williamson Fulton, esq. (1769–1830), was at the time a prosperous merchant. Her mother was Anne, daughter of Robert Robertson, esq., and widow of Captain John Hunt of the Bengal army. Anne was the second of four daughters. At an early age she was sent from India to Lisburn, co. Antrim, where her father's family resided, and on her parents' return home, settled with them in Upper Harley Street, London. She was well educated, accomplished, and serious-minded; and appreciated the society of her father's friends, O'Connell, Lawless, and other Irish parliamentary leaders. In 1831 she married James Hope, M.D. [q. v.], and assisted him in some of his publications. After his death in 1841 she prepared a memoir of him, which Dr. Klein Grant edited (1844); it passed through four editions. Mrs. Hope zealously devoted herself to the education of her only son, Theodore (now Sir Theodore Cracraft Hope, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.), who joined the Bombay civil service in 1853. A series of letters on self-education which she addressed to him was published in 1842 and reissued in 1846. Her health compelled her to spend much time in Madeira between 1842 and 1850. There she studied church history, reading books in many languages, and she completed in 1850, but did not publish, a work on the church in the first three centuries. Her researches changed her religious views, and in November 1850 she became a Roman catholic. She made the acquaintance of W. G. Ward and John Dobree Dalgairns [q. v.], and lived for a time at Edgbaston, so as to be near the latter and Dr. (afterwards Cardinal) Newman at the Birmingham Oratory. Pursuing her studies in a spirit of devotion to her adopted church, she published in 1855 'The Acts of the Early Martyrs,' a popular volume drawn from Fr. P. de Ribadeneira's 'Flores Sanctorum,' and intended for the use of the schools connected with the Birmingham Oratory. It passed through five editions. In 1859 appeared her life of St. Philip Neri, which soon reached a third edition. Mrs. Hope afterwards settled at Torquay, and, although permanently crippled by a spinal complaint, completed a life of St. Thomas à Becket in 1868, and a learned work on the 'Conversion of the Teutonic Race,' 1872 (2 vols.) To both works Dalgairns, Mrs. Hope's chief literary adviser, contributed a preface. Mrs. Hope wrote many articles in the 'Dublin Review' between 1872 and 1879, and was entrusted with the important task of replying in the 'Review' to Mr. J. A. Froude's attack on St. Thomas à Becket in 1876. Her last work, 'Franciscan Martyrs in England,' appeared in 1878. Mrs. Hope died at St. Mary-church, Torquay, on 2 Feb. 1887.

[Private information; Gillow's Dict. of English Catholics, iii. 375; Burke's Landed Gentry, s.v. 'Fulton.']

HOPE, CHARLES, of Hopetoun, first Earl of Hopetoun (1681–1742), only son of John Hope of Hopetoun, by his wife Lady Margaret Hamilton, eldest daughter of John, fourth earl of Haddington, was born in 1681. As soon as he came of age he was (in 1702) elected a member in the Scots parliament for the county of Linlithgow. The following year he was elected a privy councillor, and created on 5 April a peer of Scotland by the titles of Earl of Hopetoun, Viscount Aithrie, and Lord Hope. He was a zealous supporter of the union. In 1715 he was constituted lord-lieutenant of the county of Linlithgow, and in 1723 was appointed lord high commissioner to the general assembly of the church of Scotland. He was chosen a representative Scottish peer in 1722, and at

subsequent elections till his death. In 1738 he was invested with the order of the Thistle. He built as his chief residence Hopetoun House, Linlithgowshire, and died there on 26 Feb. 1742. By his wife Lady Henrietta Johnstone, only daughter of the first Marquis of Annandale, he had four sons and nine daughters, and he was succeeded by his second son, John.

[Douglas's Scottish Peerage, ed. Wood, i. 744–748; Foster's Members of Parl. (Scotland).]

T. F. H.

HOPE, CHARLES, Lord Granton (1763–1851), lord president of the court of session, born on 29 June 1763, was the eldest son of John Hope (1739–1785) [q. v.], M.P. for Linlithgowshire (a grandson of Charles Hope, 1st earl of Hopetoun [q. v.]), by his wife Mary, only daughter of Eliab Breton of Forty Hill, Enfield (a granddaughter of Sir William Wolstenholme, bart.) He was educated at Enfield grammar school, and afterwards at the high school of Edinburgh, where in 1777 he became the Latin dux. After studying law at Edinburgh University he was admitted an advocate on 11 Dec. 1784, and on 25 March 1786 was appointed a depute advocate. Though not conspicuous as a lawyer he was an accomplished public speaker, and in this capacity made himself useful at the tory political meetings. On 5 June 1792 he became sheriff of Orkney, and in June 1801 was appointed lord advocate in the Addington administration in the room of Robert Dundas of Arniston [see under Dundas, Robert, of Arniston, the younger]. Shortly afterwards he was presented with the freedom of the city of Edinburgh, together with a piece of plate, for his assistance to the magistrates in obtaining a poor's bill for the city. At the general election in July 1802 he was returned to the House of Commons for Dumfries district, but resigned his seat upon Henry Dundas's elevation to the upper house, and was returned unopposed for the city of Edinburgh (January 1803). While lord advocate, Hope conducted through the House of Commons the Scotch Parochial Schoolmasters' Act (43 Geo. III, c. 54), by which heritors were compelled to erect houses with two rooms for the schoolmasters. The only speech of his reported in the 'Parliamentary Debates' was one delivered in his own defence in the debate on Whitbread's motion for the production of papers relating to Hope's censure of a Banffshire farmer named Morison, who had discharged his servant for attending drills of a volunteer regiment. Hope made an ingenious defence, and gave a lively description of the multitudinous duties of his office; but though the case against him was strong, the motion, after a great party debate in which both Pitt and Fox took part, was defeated by 159 to 82. On 20 Nov. 1804 Hope was appointed an ordinary lord of session and lord justice clerk in the place of Sir David Rae, lord Eskgrove, and assuming the title of Lord Granton took his seat on the bench on 6 Dec. 1804. On 12 Nov. 1811 he succeeded Robert Blair of Avontoun [q. v.] as lord president of the court of session, being succeeded as lord justice clerk by David Boyle [q. v.] In 1820 he presided at the special commission for the trial of high treason at Glasgow (*Reports of State Trials*, 1888, new ser. i. 609), and on 17 Aug. 1822 was admitted to the privy council at Holyrood House. On 29 July 1823 Hope was appointed, together with his eldest son John, on the commission of inquiry into the forms of process and the course of appeals in Scotland (*Parl. Papers*, 1824, vol. x.) Upon the death of James Graham, third duke of Montrose, in December 1836, Hope became lord justice general, by virtue of 11 Geo. IV and 1 Wm. IV, cap. 69, sec. 18, by which it was enacted that 'after the termination of the present existing interest' that office should 'devolve upon and remain united with the office of lord president of the court of session.' Hope retired from the bench in the autumn of 1841, and was succeeded as lord president by David Boyle. He died in Moray Place, Edinburgh, on 30 Oct. 1851, in his eighty-ninth year, and was buried in the mausoleum at Hopetoun House on 4 Nov.

Hope was a man of imposing presence, with a magnificent voice, which, according to Lord Cockburn, 'was surpassed by that of the great Mrs. Siddons alone' (*Memorials*, p. 160), and a wonderful gift of declamation. Though a violent political partisan, and greatly wanting in tact and judgment, 'his integrity, candour, kindness, and gentlemanlike manners and feelings gained him almost unanimous esteem' (Lord Cockburn, *Journal*, i. 308–9). His charges to juries were singularly persuasive and impressive. Lockhart gives a graphic account of Hope's majestic bearing on the bench in 'Peter's Letters to his Kinsfolk' (1819, ii. 102–8), while recording what he describes 'as without exception the finest piece of judicial eloquence, delivered in the finest possible way by the Lord-president Hope.' When the volunteer movement began, owing to the French war, Hope enlisted as a private in the first regiment of royal Edinburgh volunteers. He was afterwards appointed lieutenant-colonel of the corps, and performed the duties of that office with enthusiasm for several years, until the regiment

was disbanded for the second time in 1814. In December 1819, when the 'old blues' were once more summoned together, he made them 'one of the most eloquent addresses that ever was heard' (Lockhart, *Life of Scott*, 1845, p. 415), and daily inspected the volunteers on duty at Edinburgh Castle while the regular troops were despatched to the western counties. Hope's famous regimental orders of 18 Oct. 1803, containing most curious and minute details, are given at length in Cockburn's 'Memorials' (pp. 187–94).

Hope married, on 8 Aug. 1793, his cousin, Lady Charlotte Hope, second daughter of John, second earl of Hopetoun, by his third wife, Lady Elizabeth Leslie, second daughter of Alexander, fifth earl of Leven and Melville, by whom he had four sons, of whom the eldest, John (1794–1858), is separately noticed, and eight daughters. His wife died at Edinburgh on 22 Jan. 1834, aged 62. His portrait in the robes of lord justice general, painted by Sir John Watson Gordon for the Society of the Writers to the Signet, hangs on the staircase of their library at Edinburgh. Two portraits of Hope and one of his wife were exhibited at the loan collection of the works of Sir Henry Raeburn at Edinburgh in 1876 (*Catalogue*, Nos. 22, 154, 261). Three portraits will be found in the second volume of Kay's 'Original Portraits' (Nos. 253, 254, 300). There is also a mezzotint engraving by Dawe after one of Raeburn's portraits.

Hope was the author of two pamphlets: 1. 'Charge delivered to the Grand Jury of the County of Stirling on 23 June 1820,' Edinburgh [1820], 4to. 2. 'Notes by the Lord President on the Subject of hearing Counsel in the Inner House,' Edinburgh, 1826, 8vo.

[Lord Cockburn's Memorials of his Time; Lord Cockburn's Journals; Omond's Lord Advocates of Scotland, ii. 205–23; Kay's Original Portraits, ii. 246–55; Brunton and Haig's Senators of the College of Justice, p. 545; Anderson's Scottish Nation, ii. 495–6; Douglas's Peerage of Scotland (ed. Wood), i. 745–6, 750; Burke's Peerage, 1888, p. 729; Gent. Mag. 1851, pt. ii. 649; Ann. Reg. 1851, App. to Chron. pp. 344–5; Official Return of Members of Parliament, pt. ii. p. 225; Haydn's Book of Dignities, 1851; Cat. of Advocates' Libr.; Brit. Mus. Cat.] G. F. R. B.

HOPE, FREDERICK WILLIAM (1797–1862), entomologist and collector, son of John Thomas Hope and Ellen, only child of Sir Thomas Edwardes, bart., was born in London on 3 Jan. 1797. He graduated B.A. at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1820, M.A. in 1823, and took holy orders, becoming for a time curate of Frodesley in Shropshire. He devoted himself to the study of entomology, and, having large means, accumulated a great collection of insects, which he gave to the university of Oxford in 1849. At the same time he founded a professorship of zoology, and nominated Mr. J. O. Westwood to that office, as well as to the curatorship of his collection. For many years he added to the Oxford collections both entomological and general zoological specimens. He also collected engraved portraits of naturalists, and extended his collection of prints till he had amassed 140,000 portraits, 70,000 topographical engravings, and more than 20,000 engravings in natural history. These were all given to Oxford University. He was early elected a fellow of the Royal and Linnean Societies, and took an active part in founding the Zoological and Entomological Societies. He was president of the Entomological Society in 1835 and in 1846. His correspondence with naturalists was extensive, and he rendered valuable assistance to the works of Gravenhorst, Schonherr, Gory, Kirby, Yarrell, and others. Of somewhat weak constitution, he was compelled to reside during a great part of each year from 1849 onwards on the Mediterranean, where he paid much attention to fishes and crustacea. In 1855 the university of Oxford conferred on him the honorary degree of D.C.L. He died in London 15 April 1862, aged 65. His widow, in pursuance of his intentions, gave an additional endowment to the professorship which he had founded, and a stipend for a keeper of his collection of engraved portraits.

In addition to about sixty separate papers on entomological subjects, chiefly in the Entomological Society's 'Transactions,' Hope wrote the 'Coleopterist's Manual,' in 3 pts., London, 1837–40.

[Gent. Mag. 1862, i. 785–8; obituary notice (by T. J. Pettigrew) prefixed to Thesaurus Entomologicus Oxon., illustrating Hope's collection, by J. O. Westwood, Oxf. 1874.] G. T. B.

HOPE, GEORGE (1811–1876), agriculturist, second son of Robert Hope, tenant farmer, East Lothian, was born at Fenton in that county, 2 Jan. 1811. He was educated at Dirleton parish school, spent four years in a 'writer's' office at Haddington, and then began to assist his father in farming. He spent all but the last three years of his life as a farmer in his native county, and did much by his skill as a practical agriculturist to improve the agricultural position of East Lothian. Hope's holding, Fenton Barns, was known in agricultural circles in America and on the continent as a model of what a farm should be. In 1875 Hope's landlord refused

to renew his lease, and he left Fenton Barns, which had been occupied by his family for three generations, for Broadlands, a small estate which he had purchased in Berwickshire.

Hope was an ardent unitarian and a great supporter of that body in Scotland. He was much opposed to the corn laws, gaining a prize of 30*l.* offered by the Anti-Cornlaw League for an essay on the subject (published with two others in 1842), was a personal friend of Cobden and Bright, and did much to help the abolition movement in Scotland. He was also opposed to the law of hypothec and the game laws. He stood twice for parliament, in 1865 for Haddingtonshire, and in 1875 for East Aberdeenshire. In both cases he was defeated by decided majorities, a fact partly attributed to the strong local influence of his opponent in the first case, and to his heterodox religious opinions (which he did not attempt to hide) in the second. He died at Broadlands, 1 Dec. 1876, and was buried at Dirleton, near Fenton Barns. Hope was married and had a family. Besides the essay mentioned he contributed 'Hindrances to Agriculture from a Tenant Farmer's point of view' to 'Recess Studies,' edited by Sir A. Grant (Edinburgh, 1870).

[Memoir by Hope's daughter, Edinburgh, 1881; personal knowledge.] F. W–r.

HOPE, Sir HENRY (1787–1863), admiral, eldest son of Captain Charles Hope of the navy, who died commissioner at Chatham in 1808, cousin of Sir William Johnstone Hope [q. v.], and great grandson of Charles, first earl of Hopetoun [q. v.], was born in 1787, and entered the navy in 1800, on board the Kent, commanded by his cousin, W. J. Hope. After serving in her on the coast of Egypt, he was moved into the Swiftsure with Captain Hallowell [see Carew, Sir Benjamin Hallowell], and was made prisoner when she was captured on 24 June 1801. He afterwards served in the Leda on the Mediterranean and home stations, and in 1804 in the Atlas again with his cousin, W. J. Hope. On 3 May 1804 he was promoted to be lieutenant of the Adamant; in 1805, in the Narcissus, was present at the reduction of the Cape of Good Hope; and on 22 Jan. 1806 was made commander and appointed to the Espoir sloop in the Mediterranean. On 24 May 1808 he was posted to the Glatton, and afterwards commanded the Leonidas, Topaze, and Salsette frigates, all in the Mediterranean, cruising successfully against the French privateers. During the latter half of 1811, in the Salsette, he was senior officer in the Archipelago, and at the request of Stratford Canning, the ambassador at Constantinople, drove on shore at Nauplia a French privateer which had taken refuge under the guns of the Turkish batteries, 29 Nov. 1811 (Lane-Poole, *Life of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe*, i. 100; *Log of the Salsette*).

In May 1813 Hope was appointed to the Endymion, one of the few English frigates carrying 24-pounders, and which it was thought might contend on somewhat equal terms with the large 44-gun frigates of the United States. After eighteen months on the North American station, on the morning of 15 Jan. 1815 she was, in company with a small squadron under Captain John Hayes [q. v.], off Sandy Hook, when they sighted the American frigate President. The accident of position and her superior sailing enabled the Endymion to bring her to action, while the other English ships were some distance astern. It was already dusk, and it seemed possible enough that the President might escape in the dark. The Endymion, however, stuck closely to the flying enemy, and though her own rigging was so cut that about nine o'clock she was obliged to drop astern to repair damages, the President had also received such damage that, on the Pomone and Tenedos coming up an hour later, she at once struck her colours. To say, as is often said, that the Endymion took the President single-handed is an absurd exaggeration, for though her consorts had a very small share in the action, their close proximity, especially that of the Majestic, a cut-down 74-gun ship, terribly hampered the President's manœuvres, and by compelling her to defend herself in a running fight, enabled the Endymion to take up a deadly position on her quarter. Otherwise the result might have been different; for the Endymion was the smaller ship, less heavily armed, with a weaker crew; and, gallant officer and fine seaman as Hope was, Commodore Decatur, who commanded the President, had also a high reputation in the United States navy. In popular opinion the whole credit of the engagement was given to Hope. The admiralty gave him the gold medal, and the war medal to the Endymion alone. The merchants of Bermuda presented Hope with a complimentary letter and a silver cup, and the officers with a second cup, 'to be considered as attached to that or any future ship which might bear the gallant name of Endymion.' The cup ultimately lapsed to Greenwich Hospital, and now belongs to the officers' mess of the Royal Naval College. In June 1815 Hope was nominated a C.B., but he had no further service. In 1831 he was appointed naval

aide-de-camp to the king, became rear-admiral in 1846, vice-admiral 2 April 1853, K.C.B. 5 July 1855, and admiral 20 Jan. 1858. He died on 23 Sept. 1863.

Hope married, in 1828, his first cousin, Jane Sophia, daughter of his mother's brother, Admiral Sir Herbert Sawyer, K.C.B. She died without issue in August 1829. Hope left a large part of his property—30,000*l.* was named—to religious or charitable societies.

[Marshall's Roy. Nav. Biog. v. (suppl. pt. i.) 314; O'Byrne's Dict. Nav. Biog.; Gent. Mag. 1863, pt. ii. p. 777; official documents in the Public Record Office, especially the logs of the Endymion, Pomone, and Tenedos (15 Jan. 1815). The account of the capture of the President in James's Naval History (edit. 1860), vi. 238, is grotesquely one-sided; that given in Roosevelt's Naval War of 1812, p. 401, is more satisfactory, though many of the disputed points may be thought overstated in the opposite direction; see also Foster's Peerage, s.n. 'Hopetoun.']

J. K. L.

HOPE, Sir JAMES (1614–1661), of Hopetoun, lawyer and lead-worker, sixth son of Sir Thomas Hope [q. v.] of Craighall, Fifeshire, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of John Binning or Bennet of Wallyford, Haddingtonshire, was born on 12 July 1614. From February 1636 to October 1637 he studied law in France (*Diary of Sir Thomas Hope*, pp. 38, 68). After his first marriage in 1638 he devoted himself to the working of the lead mines of the estate. In 1642 he was appointed general of the cunzie-house, an office to which there then attached both a civil and a criminal jurisdiction. On the death of his brother, Sir Thomas Hope of Kerse [q. v.], a lord of session, on 23 Aug. 1643, his friends made a fruitless endeavour to get him named his successor. After, however, the enactment of the Act of Classes, disqualifying for office all persons directly or indirectly accessory to the 'Engagement' with England, he was, on 1 June 1649, chosen an ordinary lord of session. In this year and also in 1650 he sat in parliament as commissioner for the county of Stirling. He was also one of the committee of estates, and a commissioner both of public accounts and for the revision of the laws. He was one of those sent to receive any statement Montrose might be disposed to make on his arrival as a prisoner in Edinburgh (Balfour, *Annals*, iv. 14). On 20 May 1650 he was appointed president of the committee for the examining of prisoners taken during the civil war (*ib.* p. 22). When the Scottish people, after the execution of Charles I, were bent on restoring the monarchy, Hope suggested a compromise. He voted at Perth on 20 June 1650 against levying an army to resist the advance of Cromwell, and was in consequence denounced by the Marquis of Argyll as 'not only a main enemy to king and kingdom, but a main plotter and contriver, assister and abetter of all the mischief that has befallen the kingdom ever since' (*ib.* p. 173). On 7 Jan. of the following year he was refused a passport to go out of the country (*ib.* p. 235). For inciting his brother, Sir Alexander Hope, to suggest to Charles II the advisability of surrendering England, Ireland, and even a part of Scotland to Cromwell to save the rest, he was shortly afterwards sent to prison, but on 20 Jan. was ordered to confine himself within his country estate. The triumph of Cromwell delivered him, however, from his disabilities, and in 1652 he was appointed one of the commissioners for the administration of justice in Scotland. On 14 June 1653 he became a member of the council of state of England (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. Ser. 1653–4, p. 25), and he frequently served on important committees. In 1654 he was made a commissioner for the sale of forfeited estates, but in July of the same year he was omitted in the new commission of justice, on the ground that his conduct at the dissolution of the Little parliament had been unsatisfactory to Cromwell. His exclusion from the commission was, according to Robert Nicoll, unpopular, for 'he was a good and upright judge' (Nicoll, *Diary*, p. 132). He was, however, reappointed in March 1660 (*ib.* p. 278). On a visit to Holland in the following year, in connection with his lead business, he caught a disease known as Flanders fever, of which he died, two days after landing in Scotland, at his brother's house of Granton, Linlithgowshire, on 23 Nov. 1661. He is described by Nicoll as 'a man full of virtue, who kept many poor and indigent people at labour in the lead mines and Leith, and virtuous exercises, and by his means had a liveliehood' (*ib.* p. 352). He was buried in the church of Cramond, Linlithgowshire, where a monument was erected to his memory with the following inscription: 'Sperando superavi. Vera effigies Dni. Jac. Hoppæi Hoptoniæ militis celeberrimi ætat. suæ 47, A.D. 1661.' By his first wife (Anna, daughter and heiress of Robert Foulis of Leadhills, Lanarkshire) he had seven sons and four daughters. His second wife was Lady Mary, eldest daughter and one of the coheiresses of William Keith, seventh earl Marischal, by whom he had two sons and a daughter. His widow afterwards married Sir Archibald Murray of Blackbarony, bart. Hope was succeeded by his seventh child and only sur-

viving son, John, who lost his life by the wreck of the Gloucester frigate in 1682.

[Diary of Sir Thomas Hope (Bannatyne Club); Nicoll's Diary (Bannatyne Club); Balfour's Annals of Scotland; Cal. State Papers, Dom. Ser., during the Protectorate; Douglas's Scottish Peerage, ed. Wood, i. 743; Brunton and Haig's Senators of the College of Justice, pp. 337–338.] T. F. H.

HOPE, JAMES, afterwards JAMES HOPE JOHNSTONE, third EARL OF HOPETOUN (1741–1816), born in 1741, was second son and fourth child of John, second earl, by his first wife, Anne Ogilvy (*d.* 1759), second daughter of James, fifth earl of Findlater and Seafield. He became ensign in the 3rd regiment of foot-guards 9 May 1758, served with his regiment at Minden, and quitted the army in 1764 in order to travel with his elder brother, Lord Hope, who was in declining health. In 1781 he succeeded to the earldom on the death of his father, in 1784 was chosen a representative peer of Scotland, and in 1790 took part in a disputed election for representative peers, he claiming unsuccessfully that he and the Earl of Selkirk had been lawfully chosen (see *The Petition of Douglas, Earl of Selkirk, and James, Earl of Hopetoun*). In 1794 he was again elected. Meanwhile, in 1792, he had succeeded, on the death of his grand-uncle (of the half-blood), the lunatic George Johnstone, third marquis of Annandale, to the earldoms of Annandale and Hartfell, in addition to very large estates in Scotland. But he never assumed the titles, merely adding Johnstone to his family name. In 1793 he raised and commanded the corps of Hopetoun fencibles, and in recognition of this service he was, on 3 Feb. 1809, created Baron Hopetoun in the peerage of the United Kingdom. For many years he was lord-lieutenant of Linlithgowshire and hereditary keeper of the castle of Lochmaben. Hope died at Hopetoun House, Linlithgowshire, on 29 May 1816, and, in default of male issue of his own, was succeeded in the barony as well as the earldom by his half-brother, Sir John Hope of Rankeillour [q. v.], then Lord Niddry, the barony having been limited to the heirs male of the second Earl of Hopetoun. Hope married, 25 Aug. 1766, Elizabeth Carnegie (*d.* 1793), daughter of George, sixth earl of Northesk, by whom he had six daughters, of whom Anne Johnstone (*d.* 1818) married in 1792 Admiral Sir William Johnstone Hope [q. v.]; Georgiana (*d.* 1797), married in 1793 the Hon. Andrew Cochrane; and Jemima, married in 1803 Rear-admiral Sir George Johnstone Hope.

[Douglas's Peerage of Scotland, ed. Wood, i. 750; Burke's Peerage; Courthope's Historic Peerage; Playfair's Brit. Fam. Antiq. iii. 461; Gent. Mag. 1816, i. 569; Book of Dignities; Anderson's Scottish Nation, ii. 494.] W. A. J. A.

HOPE, JAMES (1801–1841), physician, was born at Stockport in Cheshire 23 Feb. 1801. His father, Thomas, belonged to a branch of the Scottish Hopes, long settled in Lancashire. Having realised a handsome fortune as a merchant and manufacturer, he retired from business and settled at Prestbury Hall, near Macclesfield in Cheshire. After four years (1815–18) at the Macclesfield grammar school, James resided for about eighteen months at Oxford, where his elder brother was then an undergraduate, but never became a member of the university. In October 1820 he went as a medical student to Edinburgh, where he highly distinguished himself, and passed five years. The subject of his inaugural medical dissertation (August 1825) was aneurism of the aorta, and he then began to collect drawings (executed by himself) of pathological specimens coming under his notice. He was one of the presidents of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh, he held the offices of house-physician and house-surgeon at the Royal Infirmary, and he and his intimate friend Dr. George Julius passed the two best examinations of the year. On leaving Edinburgh in December 1825 he became a student at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, and in the spring of 1826 obtained the diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons. Though he restricted himself rigidly in after life to the practice of medicine, his knowledge of surgery gave him a confidence which he could never otherwise have enjoyed. In the summer of the same year he left England for the continent, and stayed a year at Paris as one of the clinical clerks of M. Chomel at La Charité. He then visited Switzerland, Italy, Germany, and the Netherlands, and reached England in June 1828. In September he passed the College of Physicians as a licentiate. With a fixed determination to become one of the chief London physicians, he established himself in December 1828 in Lower Seymour Street, Portman Square, and entered himself as a pupil at St. George's Hospital in order to attend the physicians in their visits to the wards. There he was one of the early champions of auscultation. He had had opportunities of testing the value of Laennec's discovery while in Paris, and he was himself especially fitted for practising it with advantage, having very acute hearing and a very delicate ear for musical tones and rhythm. In 1829 he began to publish a series of papers prepara-

tory to a projected work on the heart. Four papers on 'Aneurisms of the Aorta, based on Observations as House Physician and House Surgeon to the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh,' appeared in the 'London Medical Gazette,' 1829 (iv. 353, &c.), and in 1830 he sent to the same journal (vi. 680, &c.) four papers relating especially to the sounds of the heart and the physiology of its action. He also wrote for the 'Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine' about the same time the articles 'Aorta, Aneurism of,' 'Arteritis,' 'Dilatation of the Heart,' 'Heart, Diseases of,' 'Heart, Degeneration of,' 'Heart, Hypertrophy of,' 'Palpitation,' 'Pericarditis and Carditis,' 'Valves of the Heart, Diseases of,' but these were not published till 1833–1835. His great work came out at the end of 1831 (1832) with the title 'A Treatise on the Diseases of the Heart and Great Vessels; comprising a new view of the Physiology of the Heart's Action, according to which the physical signs are explained.' The book was received with approbation in this country, in America, and on the continent, where it was translated into German by an old Edinburgh friend, Dr. Becker of Berlin. A third edition appeared in 1839, corrected and greatly enlarged, and with the addition of plates; and a fourth edition in 1849, after his death, with his latest additions and corrections, but without the plates, and in a cheaper form. Hope's final conclusions about the sounds of the heart are on the whole justified by modern experiments, and adopted, with certain additions, by teachers in the existing physiological schools. Hope's investigations as to the causes of the sounds necessarily involved experiments on living animals, the last series of which, in February 1835, led to a controversy with Dr. C. J. B. Williams [q. v.] (see Hope's work, 3rd ed. pp. 32–4, 4th ed. preface; *Memoir of Hope*, 4th ed. pp. 156–66; and Williams, *Memoirs*, 1884, chaps. xiii. xvi.)

In 1831 Hope was elected physician to the Marylebone Infirmary, where he had charge of ninety beds. In 1829 he had established a private dispensary in connection with the Portman Square and Harley Street district visiting societies, and in the autumn of 1832 he delivered at his own house a course of about five-and-twenty lectures (intended for practitioners only) on diseases of the chest. He afterwards lectured at St. George's Hospital (where he had been elected assistant physician in 1834) and at the Aldersgate Street School of Medicine, and was very successful with the students.

Hope now turned to the publication of his work on morbid anatomy, the drawings for which, both made and coloured from nature with his own hand, had occupied him since the commencement of his medical education in Edinburgh. The first part appeared at the beginning of 1833, and the last at the end of the following year, in large 8vo. The value of the work was fully recognised, but, owing to the expense of the plates, Hope's profits were very small. In July 1839, on the resignation of Dr. W. F. Chambers [q. v.], he was appointed full physician at St. George's Hospital, after brief opposition from Dr. Williams. The excitement of this election brought on a spitting of blood, and his health, which had hitherto been good, thenceforth declined. In July 1840 he was elected a fellow of the London College of Physicians. Towards the following Christmas he became unequal to his regular duties, but he continued to see a few patients till he removed in March 1841 to Hampstead, where he died on 12 May of pulmonary consumption. He was buried in the cemetery at Highgate. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in June 1832, and was a corresponding member of several foreign societies. He contracted a most happy marriage, 10 March 1831, with Miss Anne Fulton [see Hope, Anne], by whom he had one child, the present Sir Theodore C. Hope, K.C.S.I. Considering the early age at which he died, Hope may be regarded as one of the most eminent and successful physicians of his day. When he retired his professional income was 4,000*l.* per annum. He was a member of the anglican church, and had strong religious convictions.

Besides the writings mentioned above and numerous articles in the medical periodicals, Hope contributed the article on 'Inflammation of the Brain' to Tweedie's 'Library of Medicine,' and some 'Notes on the Treatment of Chronic Pleurisy,' finished only four days before his death (see *Medico-Chirurgical Review*, vol. xxxv. 1841).

[Memoir by his widow, Mrs. Anne Hope, 1842, which went through four editions; obituary notice in Brit. and For. Med. Rev. 1841, xii. 286, xiv. 532; Lond. Med. Gaz. 1841–2, ii. 692; Lancet, 1845, i. 43; Dr. C. J. B. Williams's Memoirs of Life and Work, 1884 (see index); family information.] W. A. G.

HOPE, JAMES (1764–1846?), United Irishman, son of a fugitive covenanter who had settled in the north of Ireland as a linen-weaver, was born in the parish of Templepatrick, co. Antrim, on 25 Aug. 1764. He left school at the age of ten, and was apprenticed to linen-weaving. In due time he became a journeyman weaver. The commercial distress prevalent in the north, consequent on the war with the American colo-

nies, convinced Hope that the fundamental question of the time was social rather than political, and only to be solved by restoring to the people 'their natural right of deriving a subsistence from the soil on which their labour was expended.' But it was the religious feuds between the Peep-o'-Day Boys and the Defenders, nowhere more bitter than in his own neighbourhood, that first seriously attracted his attention to politics. He threw himself with enthusiasm into the movement for a union between the Roman catholics and presbyterians, which should be directed mainly to an extension of civil and religious freedom among all classes of the community, and he became a member of the Roughford volunteer corps, and at a later period a member of the Molusk Society of United Irishmen. On the reconstruction of the United Irish Society in 1795, he consented, though reluctantly, to take the oath of secrecy and fidelity, and was appointed a delegate to the upper baronial committee of Belfast. In the spring of 1796 he was sent to Dublin to extend the principles of the society among the operatives of the capital. For a time he resided at Balbriggan, working as a silk-weaver; but his object being suspected by the Orangemen in the factory, he removed to Dublin, working in the liberties as a cotton-weaver. Here he managed to found a branch society, but again becoming suspected he narrowly escaped assassination, and was obliged to return to Belfast. On the outbreak of the rebellion in Ulster in 1798 he remained true to his principles, and took part in the battle of Ballinahinch (13 June). After lurking about in the neighbourhood of Ballymena and Belfast for four months, he made his way undetected to Dublin in November 1798. Here he was joined in the following summer by his family; but for four years he lived in continual expectation of being arrested. While in Dublin he became acquainted with Robert Emmet in 1803, and assisted him in his plot, but he took no part in the insurrection, being at the time engaged in organising a rising in co. Down. After the failure of Emmet's rebellion he avoided arrest, and on the political amnesty that followed the death of Pitt and the accession to office of Fox and Grenville in 1806, he returned to Belfast, and resumed his work as a linen-weaver. In 1843 he wrote his memoirs at the request of R. R. Madden, and was apparently alive at the time of their publication in 1846. He was of medium height, slightly but firmly built, and of a modest and retiring disposition.

Hope married the daughter of his first master, Rose Mullen, who died in 1831, after bearing him four children.

[Hope's Memoirs, with engraved portrait, printed in Madden's United Irishmen, 3rd ser. vols. i. and iii., are meagre and rather uninteresting. Incidentally they throw light on the motives and aims of a not inconsiderable section of the United Irishmen, and especially those who were opposed to foreign interference. Hope gives a decided contradiction to the view that 'a system of assassination' formed any part of the United Irish programme.] R. D.

HOPE, Sir JAMES (1808–1881), admiral of the fleet, born 3 March, 1808, was son of Rear-admiral Sir George Johnstone Hope, K.C.B. (1767–1818), who as a captain commanded the Defence at Trafalgar. Admiral Sir Henry Hope, K.C.B. (1787–1863) [q. v.], was Sir James's first cousin. In 1820 he was entered at the Royal Naval College at Portsmouth, and in June 1822 was appointed to the Forte frigate going out to the West Indies; afterwards he served in the Cambrian in the Mediterranean, and was promoted to be lieutenant on 9 March 1827. On 16 Sept. he was appointed to the Maidstone, but a fortnight later was transferred to the Undaunted, which carried Lord William Bentinck out to India as governor-general. In August 1829 Hope was appointed flag-lieutenant to the Earl of Northesk, then commander-in-chief at Plymouth, and on 26 Feb. 1830 he was promoted to commander's rank. From 1833 to 1838 he commanded the Racer on the North American and West Indian station, and was posted on 28 June 1838. In December 1844 he commissioned the Firebrand steam frigate for service on the South American station, and on 20 Nov. 1845 had a prominent share in the engagement with the batteries at Obligado on the Parana [see Hotham, Sir Charles], where he distinguished himself by pulling up in his gig to a heavy chain moored across the river, and there waiting under a continuous fire while the chain was cut by a young engineer, Mr. George Tuck, who, many years later, was instructor in steam at the Royal Naval College at Greenwich. Hope was nominated a C.B. on 3 April 1846. During the Russian war from 1854 to 1856 he commanded the Majestic in the Baltic, but without any opportunity of personal distinction. On 19 Nov. 1857 he attained the rank of rear-admiral. In March 1859 he was appointed commander-in-chief in China, and reached Singapore on 16 April, where he relieved his predecessor, Sir Michael Seymour (1802–1887) [q. v.]

The war of the three previous years had been terminated in a treaty signed at Tientsin on 26 June 1858, the ratifications of which were to be exchanged at Pekin within

a year. It was, however, rumoured at Shanghai that the English and French ministers would not be permitted to go to Pekin. On 17 June 1859 the Chesapeake, on board of which Hope's flag was flying, anchored in the Gulf of Pecheli, and Hope went at once in the Plover gunboat to the mouth of the Peiho, to acquaint the governor of the forts of the ambassadors' approach and to see for himself what the passage was like. He found that it was blocked not only by a strong boom, but by a series of timber rafts, and by rows of stakes and iron piles, the whole constituting a most formidable obstacle. The forts, too, had been rebuilt, enlarged, and strengthened, and though neither flags nor guns were to be seen, the English officer on landing with the admiral's message was met on the beach and not allowed to proceed further. On 19 June the allied ministers arrived off the bar of the Peiho, but as the obstructions prevented their passing up the river, and they were told to go to the Peh-tang, nine miles further north, contrary as they thought to the terms of the treaty, they formally requested Hope to clear the way for them. This accordingly Hope undertook to do, and on 25 June, at the top of high water, that is about 2 P.M., began to force the passage. He had with him eleven gunboats, large and small, and—including a reserve for landing—about eleven hundred men. As the gunboats approached the boom, the batteries opened on them with deadly effect. The Plover, in which Hope had hoisted his flag, was sunk; he himself was twice severely wounded, but refused to be conveyed out of action; he was carried to the Cormorant, where his flag was again hoisted. Later on the Cormorant was also sunk; so too was the Lee. All the others were severely damaged. The falling tide brought the vessels to a lower level, and gave the batteries a commanding fire to which it was impossible to reply. At the same time it exposed a wide extent of mud-flat, and when the storming parties were landed the men were caught in the mud. The enemy opened a deadly fire on them as they struggled to approach the fort. The greater number were killed or wounded, and when the last ditch was reached only fifty men were together. No reinforcements could be sent, and they were obliged to retreat, under the deadly hail, to the gunboats still afloat, which were then withdrawn out of range. Next day Hope reported to the ambassadors that his effort had failed and that it was not in his power to renew it. Of the eleven hundred men engaged, eighty-nine had been killed and 345 wounded, including the admiral himself and a large proportion of officers.

This repulse of our forces by the Chinese gave rise to the comment that we were treacherously attacked, and were taken at a disadvantage, and that the guns were manned by Europeans—Russians more especially—or Americans. Such statements were unfounded; for even admitting that the attack was a violation of the treaty, it was quite well understood by Hope that the treaty was to be violated; and he approached the boom knowing that he would have to fight his way. It had often been pointed out that to attack the Chinese forces twice in the same way on the same ground was likely to lead to serious fighting. The passage which Hope tried to force had been forced by Seymour only the year before. Despite the tactical error, however, the determined gallantry of Hope and his men roused great enthusiasm at home. It was resolved that the treaty must be ratified at Pekin, and on receipt of the intelligence that the Chinese government had approved of what had been done at Taku, a strong military expedition was sent out by both the allied powers. Hope had meantime gone to the neighbourhood of Ningpo, where he remained to recruit his health. In the following year (1860) the local transport arrangements were conducted by him, and by the end of June 1860 the troops were landed at the mouth of the Peh-tang. By 1 Aug. everything was ready for the advance. On 20 Sept. they attacked and stormed the fort on the north side of the Peiho. When that was captured the southern forts were at once evacuated, the obstacles were removed from the mouth of the river, and on the 23rd Hope went up to Tien-tsin, where he for the most part remained till the treaty was signed at Pekin on 24 Oct. On 9 Nov. 1860 he was nominated a K.C.B., and in the following year received the grand cross of the Legion of Honour. In the spring of 1862 he co-operated with the Chinese imperial troops under the American General Ward in driving back the Taepings from the neighbourhood of Shanghai and Ningpo. Several of their positions were taken by storm, and on different occasions there was severe though irregular fighting; on one, in the end of February, Hope, leading in person, was wounded by a musket-shot; on another the French admiral was killed by a cannon-ball. Things were still in a very unsettled state when, in the autumn, Hope was relieved by Rear-admiral Kuper.

Towards the end of 1863 he was appointed commander-in-chief in North America and

the West Indies. His command was uneventful. He became vice-admiral on 16 Sept. 1864, was nominated a G.C.B. on 28 March 1865, and returned to England in the spring of 1867. From 1869 to 1872 he was commander-in-chief at Portsmouth, and was thus, in October 1870, called on to preside at the court-martial which inquired into the loss of the Captain [see BURGOYNE, HUGH TALBOT; COLES, COWPER PHIPPS]. He became an admiral on 21 Jan. 1870; was appointed principal A.D.C. in February 1873; was placed on the retired list, on attaining the age of seventy, in March 1878; and on 15 June 1879 was advanced to the honorary rank of admiral of the fleet. During his later years his health was much broken, and he lived in comparative retirement. He died at Carriden House in Linlithgowshire on 9 June 1881. He was twice married, but left no issue. His portrait, a good likeness, by Sydney Hodges is in the Painted Hall at Greenwich.

[Foster's Peerage, s.n. 'Hopetoun;' O'Byrne's Naval Biog. Dict.; Yonge's Hist. of the British Navy; Sherard Osborn's Fight on the Peiho (originally published in Blackwood's Mag. December 1859); Rennie's British Arms in North China and Japan; Annual Register, 1859, 1860; Times, 10 June 1881.] J. K. L.

HOPE, SIR JAMES ARCHIBALD (1785–1871), general, son of Lieutenant-colonel Erskine Hope, 26th (Cameronians) regiment of foot, and great-grandson of Sir Thomas Hope, eighth baronet of Craighall, Fifeshire, was born in 1785, and in January 1800 was appointed ensign in the 26th Cameronians, then at Halifax, Nova Scotia, of which his father was junior major. He became lieutenant in the regiment in 1801, and captain in 1805. He served with his regiment in Hanover in 1805–6, was a deputy assistant adjutant-general under Lord Cathcart at Copenhagen in 1807, and on the staff of Sir John Hope, afterwards fourth earl of Hopetoun [q. v.], in Sweden in 1808, in Spain in 1808–9—including the actions at Lugo and Corunna—and in the Walcheren expedition. He was aide-de-camp to General Graham [see GRAHAM, THOMAS, LORD LYNEDOCH] at Barossa, and brought home the despatches and the 'eagle' captured by the 87th regiment (GURWOOD, *Well. Desp.* iv. 698). He was afterwards with Graham at Ciudad Rodrigo and before Badajoz. When Graham went home on sick leave during Wellington's advance against the forts of Salamanca, Hope was appointed an assistant adjutant-general, in which capacity he was present at Salamanca, Burgos, Vittoria, St. Sebastian, and the passage of the Bidassoa. He was afterwards selected, while attached to the 7th division, to act as assistant adjutant-general and military secretary to Marshal Beresford, who was in command of an army corps of three divisions. With this army corps Hope made the concluding campaigns, including the actions of the Nivelle, Nive, Orthez, and Toulouse. He was made a brevet-major in March 1811, and lieutenant-colonel January 1813, and was promoted on 25 July 1814 from the Cameronians to be captain and lieutenant-colonel 3rd foot guards (now Scots Guards). In that regiment he served twenty-five years, retiring on half-pay unattached on 1 Nov. 1839. He became brevet-colonel in 1830, a major-general in 1841, was employed as major-general on the staff in Lower Canada 1841–7, was appointed colonel 9th foot in 1848, and became lieutenant-general in 1851, and general in 1859.

Hope was a G.C.B., and had the Peninsular gold cross and clasp for Vittoria, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse, and the Peninsular medal with clasps for Corunna, Barossa, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, and Salamanca. He was married, and had three children. He died at his residence, Balgowan House, Cheltenham, on 30 Dec. 1871, aged 86.

[Foster's Baronetage, under 'Hope of Craighall;' London Gazette; Hart's Army Lists; Times newspaper, January 1872.] H. M. C.

HOPE, SIR JOHN, LORD CRAIGHALL (1605?–1654), Scottish judge, born about 1605, was eldest son of Sir Thomas Hope of Craighall, first baronet [q. v.], by Elizabeth, daughter of John Bennet of Wallyford, Haddingtonshire; Sir James Hope (1614–1661) [q. v.] was his younger brother. He was educated for the law, and having been admitted advocate rapidly acquired practice, and in 1632 was knighted and appointed an ordinary lord of session, assuming the title of Lord Craighall, and taking his seat on 27 July. In September 1638 he refused to subscribe the king's covenant until it had been approved by the general assembly. In 1640 he was placed on the committee of estates appointed to provide for the defence of the kingdom against Charles I; was reappointed ordinary lord of session 'ad vitam aut culpam' in the following year; and in 1644 was made one of the commissioners for the visitation of St. Andrews, the plantation of kirks, the administration of the exchequer and the excise. In 1651 his brother, Sir Alexander Hope, underwent examination by the committee of estates for advising the king to surrender Scotland and Ireland to Cromwell, and quoted Lord Craighall to the effect that it would be wise in his

majesty to 'treat with Cromwell for one-half of his coat before he lost the whole.' In May 1652 Craighall was appointed one of Cromwell's committee, consisting of five English and three Scotch judges, for the administration of justice. He was one of the representatives for Scotland in the English parliament in 1653. He died at Edinburgh on 28 April 1654, having married Margaret, daughter of Sir Archibald Murray of Blackbarony, bart., by whom he had two sons and six daughters. The elder son, Thomas, born on 11 Feb. 1633, was grandfather of Sir John Hope Bruce [q. v.], seventh baronet, with whom his line became extinct. The second son, ARCHIBALD HOPE (1639–1706), was lord of session in 1689, and lord of justiciary in 1690. He took the title of Lord Rankeillor, and was M.P. for Fifeshire from 25 April 1706 till his death on 10 Oct. following. Lord Rankeillor's grandson, John Hope (1725–1786), is separately noticed.

[Wood's Cramond, p. 140; Balfour's Annals of Scotland, ii. 294, iv. 238; Acts of Parl. (Scotland), v. 282, 389, 704, vi. 198, 212, 235, 244; Nicoll's Diary (Bannatyne Club), p. 93; Willis's Not. Parl. iii. 25; Brunton and Haig's Senators of the College of Justice, p. 289; Foster's Members of Parliament, Scotland; Foster's Baronetage.]

J. M. R.

HOPE, SIR JOHN (*d.* 1766), lieutenant-general. [See BRUCE, SIR JOHN HOPE.]

HOPE, JOHN (1739–1785), miscellaneous writer, second son of Charles Hope (afterwards Hope-Vere) and grandson of Charles Hope, first earl of Hopetoun [q. v.], was born 7 April 1739. He was educated at the Rev. Andrew Kinross's academy at Enfield; engaged in mercantile pursuits in London, apparently with no great success; and in 1768 was chosen by the influence of his uncle, John Hope, second earl of Hopetoun [q. v.], M.P. for Linlithgowshire, in succession to his father. The earl allowed him an annuity of 400*l.* to defray his expenses (Letter to John Wilkes, *Addit. MS.* 30871, f. 132). In 1770 he was unseated on the petition of his opponent, James Dundas. He had lost favour, both with his patron and with the majority of the House of Commons, by voting for Wilkes on the question of the Middlesex election, and to this he attributed the loss of his seat. 'It was chiefly in your cause I suffered,' he wrote to Wilkes (manuscript letter, supra; see also HOPE, *Letters*, 1772). Hope died at Newcastle-on-Tyne, 21 May 1785 (*Gent. Mag.* 1785, ii. 665). He married, 2 June 1762, Mary, only daughter of Eliab Breton of Forty Hall, Middlesex. She committed suicide at Brockhall, Northamptonshire, 25 June 1767, and was buried at Norton. Her husband erected a monument with a rhyming epitaph to her memory in the south transept of Westminster Abbey (NEALE, *Westminster Abbey*, ii. 257). The three sons of this marriage, Charles (1763–1851); John, afterwards knighted (1765–1836); and William Johnstone, also afterwards knighted, are separately noticed.

Hope's writings were: 1. 'Occasional Attempts at Sentimental Poetry by a Man of Business,' 1769. 2. 'The New Brighthelmston Guide, a sketch in miniature of the British Shore,' 1770. 3. 'Letters on certain Proceedings in Parliament during the Sessions of the years 1769 and 1770,' 1772. 4. 'Thoughts in Prose and Verse started in his walks,' Stockton, 1780; published the same year at London and Edinburgh. 5. 'Letters on Credit,' second edition, with a postscript and a short account of the bank at Amsterdam, 1784; originally contributed to the 'Public Advertiser,' 'of very little value,' observes M'CULLOCH (*Literature of Political Economy*, p. 354).

In the 'Public Advertiser,' 16 Oct. 1771, there is a letter by Hope (one of a series of four) to Junius on the subject of pressing seamen. It is signed 'An Advocate in the Cause of the People,' and was answered by 'Philo-Junius' in letter lxii. of the collection. The 'Gentleman's Magazine' (supra) also credits Hope with the authorship of the 'New Margate Guide' (1780?).

[Works referred to; Notes and Queries, 1st ser. v. 138, vi. 18, 39, xii. 42; Foster's Peerage for 1882 and Members of Parliament (Scotland); Halkett and Laing's Dict. of Anonymous and Pseudonymous Literature, iii. 1793; Woodfall's Junius, revised edition, 1875.]

F. W–T.

HOPE, JOHN (1725–1786), professor of botany in Edinburgh University, son of Robert Hope, surgeon, whose father, Lord Rankeillor [see under HOPE, SIR JOHN, LORD CRAIGHALL], was a Scotch lord of session, was born at Edinburgh on 10 May 1725. He was educated at Dalkeith school, at Edinburgh University, and in continental medical schools. He graduated M.D. at Glasgow in 1750, and, joining the College of Physicians at Edinburgh, entered upon practice there. He chiefly devoted himself to botanical science, which he had begun under Jussieu in Paris, and in 1761 he obtained, in succession to Charles Alston [q. v.], the professorship of botany and materia medica at Edinburgh, being also made king's botanist for Scotland and superintendent of the royal garden at Edinburgh. After lecturing in the summer session on botany, and in the winter on materia medica, for six years, he gave up the latter course, and in 1768 received a new

commission as regius professor of medicine and botany. He was soon afterwards elected a physician to the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, a post which he held till his death. The medical botanical garden (where the Waverley station is now) was swampy and unsuitable, and he caused it to be exchanged in 1776 for one to the west of Leith Walk, where he arranged the plants according to the Linnean system. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of London, was highly appreciated by Linnæus, who named the genus *Hopea* after him; he was president of the Edinburgh College of Physicians when he died on 10 Nov. 1786, aged 61. He married Juliana, daughter of Dr. Stevenson, physician, of Edinburgh, by whom he left four sons and one daughter. His third son, Thomas Charles Hope, is noticed separately.

Hope was an enthusiastic admirer of Linnæus, and put up at his own expense an imposing monument to him in the Edinburgh botanical gardens. He published Alston's lectures on materia medica in two quarto volumes in 1770, and edited Linnæus's 'Genera Animalium' in 1871.

[Duncan's Memoir of Hope; Harveian Oration at Edinburgh, 1788; Kay's Edinburgh Portraits, ii. 415; Grant's Story of Edinburgh University, i. 318, ii. 382.] G. T. B.

HOPE, JOHN, fourth EARL OF HOPETOUN (1765–1823), general, son of John Hope, second earl, by his second wife, Jane, daughter of Robert Oliphant of Rossie, Perthshire, and elder half-brother of Generals Sir Alexander Hope [q. v.] and Charles Hope (*d.* 1825), was born at Hopetoun House, Abercorn parish, Linlithgowshire, 17 Aug. 1765. He was educated at home, and travelled on the continent with his brother Alexander in charge of their tutor, Dr. John Gillies (1747–1836) [q. v.], afterwards historiographer royal for Scotland. He is stated to have served for a short time as a volunteer. He was appointed cornet 10th light dragoons (now hussars) 28 May 1784, became lieutenant 100th foot, and afterwards in 27th Inniskillings, captain 17th light dragoons (now lancers) in 1789, major 1st royals foot 1792, and lieutenant-colonel 25th foot 26 April 1793. He was returned to parliament for Linlithgowshire in 1790, and again in 1796 (FOSTER, *Members of Parl. for Scotland*, p. 186). When the Mediterranean and Channel fleets under Lords Hood and Howe put to sea in April–July 1793, the 25th foot was one of the regiments sent on board by detachments to supply the want of marines. Hope remained on shore with the headquarters at Plymouth until December 1794, by which time the regiment had been augmented to two battalions by the drafting of independent companies into it. On 9 Feb. 1795 he sailed in command of ten companies of the regiment for the West Indies, and on reaching Grenada on 30 March was invalided home (HIGGINS, *Hist. 25th K. O. Borderers*). He returned to the West Indies in 1796 as adjutant-general to the troops under Sir Ralph Abercromby. He was present at the reduction of the French and Spanish West Indian Islands in 1796–7, and was repeatedly commended by Abercromby and other general officers. He returned home in 1797. In August 1799 he was deputy adjutant-general of the advanced force sent to North Holland under Sir Ralph Abercromby [q. v.], but received a severe wound in the ankle on landing, and was sent home. On 27 Aug. 1799 he was promoted from the 25th foot to colonel of the North Lowland Fencible Infantry (raised in 1794 and disbanded in 1802). At the end of September he returned to Holland as adjutant-general of the main body of the expeditionary force under the Duke of York; was present in the actions of 2 and 8 Oct. 1799, and was one of the officers deputed to arrange the convention of Alkmaar. He was adjutant-general to Sir Ralph Abercromby in the Mediterranean in 1800, and in the expedition to Egypt, where at the great battle of 21 March 1801, before Alexandria, when Abercromby fell, he received a severe wound. On his recovery he asked for a brigade, and was appointed to one composed of two of the most distinguished regiments with the army, the 28th foot and 42nd highlanders, at the head of which he joined the army before Cairo, and was deputed by General Hutchinson to arrange the terms of surrender of the French army there. He was afterwards sent into Alexandria for the like purpose. He became a major-general in 1803, commanded a brigade in the eastern district of England under Sir J. H. Craig during the invasion alarms of 1803–5, and in 1805 was appointed lieutenant-governor of Portsmouth, a post he resigned the same year to join the expedition to Hanover under Lord Cathcart. He became a lieutenant-general in 1808, was second in command of the troops sent to Sweden under Sir John Moore, and in August the same year landed in Portugal. He was in command at Lisbon at the time of the French evacuation of the city, and had the difficult task of restraining the Portuguese populace from acts of violence against the invaders. When Moore advanced into Spain, Hope commanded one of the two divisions of the army. Moving in the direction of the Tagus, after some very critical operations, he joined Moore at Salamanca,

and took part in the retreat to Corunna. He commanded the British left at the battle of Corunna, and succeeded to the chief command when Moore fell and Baird was wounded. His energy and skill were conspicuous in embarking the army for England. He is said to have personally visited every street in the port, to make sure that not a man was left behind. He received the thanks of parliament, and was made a K.B. He commanded a division in the Walcheren expedition, which proceeded in advance, and landing at Ter Goes took up a position to command the navigation of the Western Scheldt, which was maintained during the operations. In 1812 he was commander of the forces in Ireland. In 1813 he was appointed to succeed Sir Thomas Graham (afterwards Lord Lynedoch) [q. v.] in the Peninsular army, the instructions from home being that he was to have command of a division, or more troops if necessary, and be next in seniority to Wellington, but not to be second in command (*Well. Suppl. Desp.* viii. 263). He was appointed to the first division, which he commanded at the battle of Nivelle, 10 Nov., and at the battles of the Nive, 10–13 Dec. 1813, where he was wounded. Wellington wrote of him: 'I have long entertained the highest opinion of Sir John Hope, like everybody else, I suppose, but every day more convinces me of his worth. We shall lose him if he continues to expose himself as he did during the last three days. Indeed, his escape was wonderful. His coat and hat were shot through in many places, besides the wound in his leg. He places himself among the sharpshooters, without sheltering himself as they do' (Gurwood, *Well. Desp.* vii. 203). In February 1814 Hope, with the left wing of the army, crossed the Adour, and blockaded Bayonne, the investment of which important fortress he conducted with great skill and perseverance up to the end of the war. In the final sortie of the French garrison on 14 April 1814, which caused so much needless bloodshed, Hope had his horse shot under him, and was wounded and made prisoner, but speedily released. His wounds prevented his accepting command of the forces sent to America (*Well. Suppl. Desp.* ix. 42). At the peace Hope was raised to the peerage as Baron Niddry of Niddry Castle, Linlithgowshire. In 1816 he succeeded his elder half-brother James, third earl of Hopetoun [q. v.], in the family title. He became a full general in 1819. He had been appointed colonel-commandant of a battalion of 60th royal Americans in 1806, whence he was transferred to the colonelcy of the 92nd Gordon highlanders. From the latter he was appointed in 1820 colonel of the 42nd highlanders. He held with other offices those of lord-lieutenant of Linlithgowshire, governor of the Royal Bank of Scotland, and captain of the royal archers. A tory in politics, Lord Hopetoun in 1822 was offered by the Duke of Wellington, then master-general, the post of lieutenant-general of the ordnance, which he appears to have declined (*Well. Desp. Corresp.* &c., i. 281). His last public duty was to attend George IV, during the king's visit to Scotland in 1822, as captain of the royal archers and gold-stick for Scotland. He received the king in princely style at Hopetoun House before his departure. Hopetoun died in Paris 27 Aug. 1823, at the age of fifty-seven.

Hopetoun married, first, 17 Aug. 1798, Elizabeth, daughter of the Hon. Charles Hope-Vere of Craigie Hall, and sister of John Hope (1739–1785) [q. v.]; she died in 1801 without issue. Secondly, 9 Feb. 1803, Louisa Dorothea, daughter of Sir John Wedderburn, bart., by whom he had eleven children; she died at Leamington 16 July 1836 (*Gent. Mag.* 1836, pt. ii. p. 222). Of Hopetoun's nine sons the eldest succeeded his father as fifth Earl of Hopetoun. Others were in the naval and military service. The youngest, Brigadier-general the Hon. Adrian Hope (1821–1858), of the 60th rifles and 93rd highlanders, was much distinguished in the Crimea, and in command of a brigade at the siege of Lucknow, where he fell 14 April 1858 (see *Gent. Mag.* 1858, pt. ii. p. 85).

The pupil and friend of Abercromby, the friend of Moore, and, in Wellington's words, 'the ablest man in the Peninsular army' (Gurwood, *Well. Desp.* vii. 22), Hopetoun was no less esteemed in civil life, in which his soldierly mien, polished bearing, his high ideal of duty and strong common sense, rendered him generally popular. Four public monuments have been erected to his memory, one on Sir David Lindsay's Mount, another near Hopetoun House, a third in the neighbourhood of Haddington, and a fourth, a bronze equestrian statue, in St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, which bears an inscription by Sir Walter Scott.

[Foster's Peerage under 'Hopetoun,' in which there is an error in the date of death; Army Lists and London Gazettes; Edinburgh Ann. Reg. 1823; Capt. R. T. Higgins's Hist. Rec. 25th King's Own Borderers; Sir H. Bunbury's Narrative of Passages in the late War with France; Napier's Hist. Peninsular War, periods 1808–1809 and 1813–14; Parl. Papers, Accounts and Papers, 1810: Scheldt Papers; Gurwood's Selections Wellington Desp. vol. vii.; Wellington Suppl. Desp. vols. vi. viii. ix. xiv., and Index in vol. xv. (an error in the indexing is noted in xv.

353); Wellington Desp. Corresp. &c., i. ut supra. Among special biographical notices of Hopetoun may be mentioned those in Ann. Biog. 1823; Chambers's Eminent Scotsmen, vol. ii.; Gent. Mag. 1823, pt. ii. p. 369–71.] H. M. C.

HOPE, SIR JOHN (1765–1836), lieutenant-general, born 15 July 1765, was son of John Hope (1739–1785) [q. v.], by his wife Mary, only daughter of Eliab Breton of Norton, Nottinghamshire, and Forty Hill, Enfield. Charles Hope [q. v.], lord president of the court of session, and Vice-admiral Sir William Johnstone Hope [q. v.] were brothers. In November 1778 John was appointed a cadet in the regiment of Houstoun of the Scots brigade in the pay of Holland, and after serving as corporal and sergeant, was made ensign in the regiment, which was quartered at Bergen-op-Zoom, in December 1779, and marched with it to Maestricht. After being some time at home he rejoined the regiment at Maestricht on promotion to captain on 26 April 1782, and withdrew from the Dutch service, receiving English half pay. In 1787 he was brought on full pay as captain 60th royal Americans, but his company was reduced soon afterwards. In 1788 he was appointed to a troop in the 13th light dragoons, and served from November 1792 as aide-de-camp to Sir William Erskine (*d.* 1795) in the Flanders campaigns and in Germany. On 25 March 1795 Hope became major, and on 20 Feb. 1796 lieutenant-colonel of the 28th Duke of York's light dragoons. This regiment he commanded at the Cape of Good Hope until it was drafted, when he returned home, and in April 1799 was appointed to the 37th foot, which he commanded in the West Indies until November 1804. He then exchanged to a battalion of the 60th foot at home, and was for some time an assistant-adjutant-general in Scotland. He was deputy-adjutant-general under Lord Cathcart in Hanover in 1805, and at Copenhagen in 1807. After serving as a general officer on the staff in Scotland and in the Severn district, Hope proceeded to the Peninsula, and commanded a brigade of the 5th division at Salamanca. He was invalided home soon afterwards. Wellington wrote: 'Major-General Hope I am sorry to lose, as he is very attentive to his duties' (GURWOOD, *Well. Desp.* vi. 56, 73). Hope afterwards held brigade commands in Ireland and in Scotland until promoted to lieutenant-general in 1819. He was made colonel of the 92nd highlanders in 1820, and transferred to the 72nd highlanders in 1823.

Hope was made a knight bachelor on 30 March 1821, and was a G.C.H. He married first, in 1806, Mary, only daughter and heiress of Robert Scott of Logie, and by her had three children; she died in 1813; secondly, Jane Hester, daughter of John Macdougall, and by her had five sons and five daughters. He died at his seat in Scotland in August 1836, aged 71.

[Foster's Peerage, under 'Hopetoun;' Cannon's Hist. Rec. 72nd Duke of Albany's Highlanders; Gent. Mag. 1836, pt. ii. p. 653.] H. M. C.

HOPE, JOHN (1794–1858), Scottish judge, eldest son of Charles Hope [q. v.], lord president of the court of session, was born on 26 May 1794, and received some part of his education at the high school of Edinburgh. He was admitted an advocate on 23 Nov. 1816, and on Rae becoming lord advocate was appointed one of his deputes. On 25 June 1822 James Abercromby [q. v.] unsuccessfully moved in the House of Commons for the appointment of a committee of inquiry into the conduct of the lord advocate and the other law officers of the crown in Scotland in relation to the public press. Hope sent Abercromby a letter of protest, and was summoned to attend the house. He was heard at the bar in his own defence on 17 July following (*Parl. Debates*, new ser. vii. 1668–1673), but though it was unanimously agreed that he had been guilty of a breach of the privileges of the house, no further proceedings were taken in the matter. On the death of James Wedderburn in November of the same year, Hope was appointed by Lord Liverpool solicitor-general for Scotland, a post which he held until the formation of Lord Grey's ministry in 1830, when he was succeeded by Henry Cockburn. On 17 Dec. 1830 Hope was elected dean of the Faculty of Advocates in the place of Francis Jeffrey, in whose favour Hope had generously waived his claims to the chair in the previous year. In 1841 he succeeded David Boyle as lord justice clerk, taking his seat on the bench as president of the second division of the court of session on 16 Nov. 1841, and on 17 April 1844 was sworn a member of the privy council. Hope was an able and indefatigable judge. He presided over the second division of the civil court as well as at nearly all the trials of importance which took place in the high court of justiciary during his seventeen years of office. He died in Moray Place, Edinburgh, on 14 June 1858, from a sudden attack of paralysis, and was buried at Ormiston, near Tranent. He married in August 1825 Jessie Scott, daughter of Thomas Irvine of Shetland, by whom he had several children. His widow survived him, and died in Royal Terrace, Edinburgh, on 26 Jan. 1872, aged 79.

While comparing the English with the Scottish bar, Cockburn makes the following amusing allusion to Hope's style of advocacy at the bar: 'I heard no voice strained, and did not see a drop of sweat at the bar in these eight days. Our high-pressure dean screams and gesticulates and perspires more in any forenoon than the whole bar of England (I say nothing of Ireland) in a reign' (*Memorials of his Time*, i. 114). Sir Walter Scott had a very high opinion of him (Lockhart, *Life of Scott*, 1845, p. 587). There is a portrait of him by Colvin Smith, R.S.A., taken when dean of the faculty, in the National Gallery of Scotland (*Catalogue*, No. 67). There are also portraits of Hope in the Parliament House and in the Scottish National Portrait Gallery.

Hope was the author of the following works: 1. 'A Letter to Francis Jeffrey, Esq., Editor of the "Edinburgh Review." By an Anti-Reformist,' Edinburgh, 1811, 8vo. 2. 'Letter to the Honourable James Abercromby, M.P. [answering certain charges made by the latter against Hope in his speech in the House of Commons, on the 25th of June 1822]' [Edinburgh, 1822], fol. 3. 'A Diary of the Proceedings in the Parliament and Privy Council of Scotland, May 21 MDCC–March 7 MDCCVII. By Sir David Hume of Crossrigg, one of the Senators of the College of Justice' [edited by Hope for the Bannatyne Club], Edinburgh, 1828, 4to. 4. 'A Letter to the Lord Chancellor on the claims of the Church of Scotland in regard to its Jurisdiction and on the proposed changes in its Polity,' Edinburgh, 1839, 8vo; second edition (with an appendix), Edinburgh, 1839, 8vo.

[Cockburn's Memorials of his Time; Omond's Lord Advocates of Scotland; Anderson's Scottish Nation, ii. 496; Times for 16 and 17 June 1858; Gent. Mag. 1822, pt. ii. p. 559, 1858 new ser. v. 192; Ann. Reg. 1858, App. to Chron. p. 417; Brit. Mus. Cat.] G. F. R. B.

HOPE, JOHN WILLIAMS (1757–1813), banker and merchant, born in 1757 at St. Ewe rectory, Cornwall, was eldest son of William Williams, rector of St. Ewe, and Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Gregor of Trewarthenick. He began life as a clerk in the banking-house of Hope & Co. in Amsterdam, and eventually became partner. He married Anne, daughter of John Goddard of Rotterdam and Woodford Hall, Essex, and a niece of Henry Hope, one of the chief partners in the bank, a nephew of Adrian Hope, and a near kinsman of Thomas Hope (1770?–1831) [q. v.] Williams assumed the name of Hope at first in addition to his own, but subsequently dropped the name of Williams altogether. On the return of Henry Hope with other members of his family to England in 1794, Williams-Hope managed the business in Amsterdam, and was elected one of the eight statesmen of Holland. He continued to hold that office until the establishment of the monarchy under Louis Bonaparte in 1806, when he returned to England. Under the will of Henry Hope, who died in 1811, Hope's wife and children received large legacies, and he himself, as residuary legatee, became possessor of houses at Sheen and in Harley Street, Cavendish Square, London, with two fine collections of pictures (*Gent. Mag.* 1811, pt. i. p. 293). Sir Joshua Reynolds painted a portrait of Mrs. Hope, which was engraved in mezzotint by C. H. Hodges. Hope died in Harley Street 12 Feb. 1813, and was buried at St. Ewe. He left a large fortune to his two surviving children, William (see below) and Henrietta Dorothea Maria, who married, first, the seventh earl of Athlone, and, secondly, William Gambier, esq.

Hope, William Williams (1802–1855), man of fashion and virtuoso, only surviving son of the above, was born in 1802. He inherited a very large fortune, with estates in Cornwall, from his father, and reassumed the name of Williams before that of Hope. He purchased Rushton Hall, Northamptonshire, and served as high sheriff of the county in 1832. He resided, however, for the latter part of his life in Paris, where he built a large mansion at 131 Rue Dominique, Faubourg St. Germain. Hope played a prominent part in Parisian society. He was noted for his princely establishment and entertainments, and for many personal eccentricities. He detested male society, and formed a coterie of eighteen ladies, distinguished for their musical or artistic capacities; vacancies in this circle were filled up by careful selection, and he left large legacies to the members of it at his death. He possessed a famous collection of diamonds, which he wore plentifully on his own person. His entertainments were the most crowded in Paris, but he never saw any friends before dinner-time. Hope was found dead in his bed on 21 Jan. 1855. His large collections of works of art, furniture, &c., in Paris and England were dispersed by auction. He sold Rushton Hall in 1854.

[Gent. Mag. new ser. 1855, xliv. 652, cf. also 1811, pt. i. pp. 292–3 (memoir of Henry Hope); Boase's Collect. Cornubiensia; Captain Gronow's Reminiscences.] L. C.

HOPE, Sir THOMAS (1606-1643), of Kerse, Scottish judge, second son of Sir Thomas Hope (*d.* 1646) [q. v.], by his wife

Elizabeth, daughter of John Bennett of Wallingford, Berkshire, was born on 6 Aug. 1606, and was admitted advocate on 17 July 1631. On 16 July 1633 he was knighted by Charles I at Innerwick (Balfour, *Annals*, iii. 367), and was commissioner in the Scottish parliament for the county of Clackmannan in 1639, 1640, and 1641. In 1639, and again in 1640, he was colonel of the troop raised by the College of Justice to attend General Leslie as his bodyguard; but in the latter year, on the march into England, at the crossing of the Tyne, 'Sir Thomas and his troop were scarce well entered the ford before they wheeled about and retired with discredit.' In September 1641 he proposed in parliament, on behalf of the barons, that the estates should appoint officers of state and privy councillors by ballot, but the proposal was lost. He was prominent in opposing Charles's demand for a public inquiry into 'The Incident,' and was the author of the compromise effected between the king and the estates with reference to the appointment of Loudoun as chancellor. On 13 Nov. 1641 the estates appointed him an ordinary lord of session and lord justice-general, and he was also a commissioner to treat with the English parliament for the suppression of the Irish rebellion. In the parliament of 1643 he was member for Stirlingshire, but on 23 Aug. of that year he died at Edinburgh, leaving a son, Alexander, the first baronet of Kerse. He wrote 'The Law Repertorie,' and left a manuscript commentary on books 18–24 of the 'Digest,' now in the Advocates' Library at Edinburgh.

[Brunton and Haig's Senators of the Royal College of Justice; Acts Scots Parl.; Books of Sederunt; Balfour's Annals; Laing's Hist. of Scotland, iii. 214–22; Hill Burton's Hist. vii. 146–52; Omond's Lord Advocates; Napier's Montrose and the Covenanters, ii. 110.]

J. A. H.

HOPE, Sir THOMAS (*d.* 1646), lord advocate of Scotland, was son of Henry Hope, a merchant of Scotland with business connections in France, by his wife Jaqueline de Tott. His great grandfather, John de Hope, is said to have come from France to Scotland in the retinue of Magdalen, queen of James V, in 1537. His younger brother Henry seems to have settled in early life in Amsterdam, and was ancestor of the rich family of merchants long connected with that city (cf. Hope, John Williams, and Hope, Thomas, 1770?–1831). Thomas was bred to the law in Scotland, and was admitted advocate on 7 Feb. 1605. He defended John Forbes (1568?–1634) [q. v.] and five other ministers tried at Linlithgow in 1606 upon a charge of having committed treason in declining to acknowledge the jurisdiction claimed by the privy council over the general assembly. He, like his leaders, Thomas Craig, William Oliphant, and Thomas Gray, counselled submission, but when the two former declined to appear at the trial on 10 Jan., Hope made so vigorous a defence that, although his clients were convicted, he speedily ranked among the foremost men at the bar. Two years afterwards Lord-advocate Hamilton spoke of him as 'one of the most learned and best experienced' of Scotch advocates, and the privy council desired his opinion on a point of law in the case of Margaret Hartsyde, one of the queen's chamberwomen, whom, however, he was retained to defend (*Melros Papers*, i. 50, 344; Balfour, *Annals*, ii. 26; Pitcairn, *Criminal Trials*, ii. 544–57). Till the end of the reign he had a lucrative practice. His public life began under Charles I. In 1625 he prepared the deed revoking James's grants of church property to laymen. On 29 May 1626 he was appointed lord advocate jointly with Oliphant, then an old man (Burnet, *Hist. of his own Time*, i. 30; *Registrum Secreti Sigilli*, xcviii. 444), and thereupon addressed the king in a long Latin poem, published in the same year. With regard to the resumption of ecclesiastical property his policy was to threaten boldly and act moderately to those who begged for terms. On his advice in August an action was commenced to have the various grants of church property declared null and void (see *Connell on Tithes*, Append. xxxix.) The action, however, was abandoned, and a commission, of which he was a member, was appointed to report upon the whole subject. In February 1628 his services to the crown on this commission were rewarded with a Nova Scotia baronetcy. On 19 Nov., in pursuance of an old claim and privilege of lord advocates, he was sworn to secrecy, and admitted to sit with the judges in cases in which he was not himself employed (*Acts of Sederunt*, 19 Nov. 1628). In parliament he was entrusted with the royal letters of prorogation on each occasion from 1629 to 1633. He prepared the summons for leasing-making served on John Elphinstone, lord Balmerino [q. v.], on 14 Nov. 1634, and conducted the trial on behalf of the crown. Though he exerted himself zealously against the prisoner he does not appear to have lost the favour of the presbyterians. He was a party to the act of the privy council commanding the use of the service-book on 20 Dec. 1636 (Baillie, *Letters and Journals*, vol. i. App. 440), but he probably absented himself from the first reading in St. Giles's, and is charged by Bishop Guthrie with having been

privy to the rioting which then took place (Guthrie, *Memoirs*, p. 20). Delicate as his position was he contrived still to retain the favour of both sides. In the autumn, however, he became an open supporter of the supplicants, or popular party, and alone among the privy councillors refused to sign the approval of Lord High-treasurer Traquair's proclamation, 20 Feb. 1638, condemning the opposition to the service-book (Rothe, *Relation of Affairs*, p. 66). He avoided any prominent share in the preparation of the national covenant, and did not sign it, though he pronounced an opinion in favour of its legality; and, writing privately to the Earl of Morton, he called the covenanters 'a number of the most loyal and faithful subjects that ever a prince had.' Charles's royal commissioner, the Marquis of Hamilton, found him, according to Burnet, one of his greatest troubles, and yet dared not dismiss him. He could not induce him to declare the action of the covenanters to be illegal, or to defend episcopacy at the assembly in Glasgow in November (Burnet, *Memoirs of the Dukes of Hamilton*, p. 92). His son, Sir Thomas Hope of Kerse [q. v.], served with the army of the covenanters, and Hope's own position became more and more precarious till on 14 Jan. 1640 the king ordered him to remain at his country house, Craighall, Fifeshire, during pleasure. There he remained till the end of May, when he was summoned to Edinburgh to carry out the prorogation of parliament. When parliament rose on 11 June he returned to Craighall, but again appeared in parliament officially to prorogue it on 14 Jan. 1641. When the committee of estates required his official signature to writs of summons against the 'incendiaries,' or opponents of the covenant, he refused it without the king's authority, and declined also to prosecute them in spite of the direction of the estates (see Balfour, *Annals*, iii. 1–3; *Acts Scots Parl.* v. 307). Later in the session his right to appear in parliament as lord advocate without representing a constituency was contested, and in spite of his arguments he was only permitted to be present as an officer of state, and to speak if called upon by the house. In 1643 he opposed the proposal to summon parliament without any warrant from the king, and though unsuccessful he re-established himself by his efforts in the confidence of Charles's partisans (Burnet, *Memoirs of the Dukes of Hamilton*, p. 218), and he abstained from attending the convention when it sat. He was lord high commissioner at the meeting of the general assembly on 2 Aug., the only instance of the appointment of a commoner to that office, and maintained the king's policy—of which, however, he did not entirely approve—with much discretion. In spite of his requests for delay and communication with the king, the assembly adopted the solemn league and covenant. From this time he discharged only the formal duties of law officer, and even these were much limited by the jealousy of the estates. He appeared in parliament only if specially summoned. His health failed, and on 1 Oct. 1646 he died.

His success as a lawyer was very great, and with the profits of his practice he purchased estates in Fifeshire, Stirlingshire, Midlothian, Haddington, and Berwickshire. He wrote a legal treatise called 'Minor Practicks,' subsequently published by Bayne in 1726, and possibly wrote a manuscript treatise called 'Major Practicks' (see Fraser, *Law of Parent and Child*), and some reports of decisions of the court of session, 1610–19. Besides his 'Carmen Sæculare' in Charles I's honour, published at Edinburgh in 1626, he wrote a Latin translation of the Psalms and Song of Solomon. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Binning or Bennet of Wallyford, co. Haddington, by whom he had four sons who survived infancy; of these three reached the bench: John, lord Craighall (1605?–1654) [q.v.], Thomas, lord Kerse (1606–1643) [q.v.], and Sir James Hope of Hopetoun (1614–1661) [q. v.]; Alexander was cupbearer to Charles I. Of his two daughters who survived infancy, Mary was wife of Sir Charles Erskine of Alva, and Anne married David, lord Cardross.

[G. W. T. Omond's Lord Advocates, i. 93–147; Diary of the Public Correspondence of Sir Thomas Hope of Craighall (Bannatyne Club), 1813; Douglas's Peerage, ed. Wood, i. 741–2; Nisbet's Heraldry, i. 218, App. p. 91; Coltness Papers, p. 16; Cat. of Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.]

J. A. H.

HOPE, THOMAS (1770?–1831), author and virtuoso, born about 1770, was the eldest of the three sons of John Hope of Amsterdam by his wife P. B. Vander Hoeven. He belonged to the rich family of Amsterdam merchants founded by Henry Hope, brother of Sir Thomas Hope of Kerse (*d.* 1646) [q. v.], lord advocate. His father is said to have been an intimate friend of the Prince of Orange, whom he powerfully aided in the crisis of 1788. The elder Hope built a magnificent country house near Haarlem, at a cost of 50,000*l.*, and placed in it a rare collection of pictures. There the Prince of Orange was a frequent guest. A good drawing of the mansion by Samuel Ireland appears in Ireland's 'Picturesque Tour . . . made in 1789' (London, 1796, i. 112). From

a very early age Thomas Hope studied for architecture, and after spending eight years in studying and sketching architectural remains in Egypt, Greece, Sicily, Turkey, Syria, Spain, and other countries, he settled in England about 1796, with other members of his family who had quitted Holland on its occupation by the French. In England Thomas devoted himself to literature, and employed part of his large fortune in collecting ancient sculptures and vases, Italian pictures, and other works of art. His marbles were acquired between 1790 and 1800, and have been described in Michaelis's 'Ancient Marbles in Great Britain,' p. 279 ff. In 1801 Hope bought, for 4,500 guineas, sixteen cases from Sir William Hamilton's second vase collection, which had been sent to England in 1798. Hope added to this collection, but in 1805 sold 180 of the specimens. Others were sold in 1849. He purchased two houses in which his collections were deposited, namely, a house in Duchess Street, near Cavendish Square, London, and a mansion at Deepdene, near Dorking, Surrey, with fine grounds, once belonging to the Howard family, and recently in the possession of Sir C. M. Burrell. The rooms in the London house were decorated after classic and oriental models by Hope himself (see Britton and Pugin, *Public Buildings of London*; Westmacott, *Account of the British Galleries*, &c.; Thornbury and Walford, *Old and New London*, iv. 448, 449). He enlarged the house at Deepdene, chiefly by additions on the south side, and his collections of sculpture, &c., were ultimately placed in rooms there designed by himself (see the description of Deepdene in Neale, *Views of Seats*, 2nd ser. vol. iii., and Black, *Guide to Surrey*). The marbles are still at Deepdene.

Hope was a fellow of the Royal Society and of the Society of Antiquaries, and was vice-president of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts. He was a patron of Canova, Chantrey, George Dawe, Flaxman, and Thorwaldsen. He called on Thorwaldsen when in Rome, and, seeing the model of his 'Jason,' gave him an order for it. The sculptor afterwards presented Hope with a relief, 'A Genio lumen' (deposited at Deepdene), as a thank-offering for this early encouragement. Hope gave Flaxman the commission for his illustrations to 'Dante.' A French artist, Dubost, after a dispute with Hope as to the price of a picture, painted and exhibited publicly in 1810 a caricature of Hope and his wife called 'Beauty and the Beast.' It attracted much attention, but was mutilated in the exhibition-room by Mr. Beresford (Mrs. Hope's brother), and Dubost obtained 5*l.* only in an action for damages (Byron *Hints from Horace, note*). Hope died in Duchess Street on 3 Feb. 1831. He left his pictures and works of art to his eldest son. His personal property amounted to 180,000*l.* A whole-length portrait of Hope in Turkish costume, painted by Sir W. Beechey in 1798, is at Deepdene, where are also various portraits of Mrs. Hope.

Hope married, on 16 April 1806, Louisa Beresford, daughter of William de la Poer Beresford, lord Decies, archbishop of Tuam. Their sons who grew to manhood were: 1. Henry Thomas Hope of Deepdene, groom of the bedchamber to George IV (1808–1862). 2. Adrian John Hope, captain 4th dragoon guards (*d.* 1863). 3. Alexander James Beresford Beresford-Hope, M.P. [q. v.]

In 1804 Hope published 'Observations on the Plans . . . by James Wyatt . . . for Downing College,' London, 4to. In 1807 he issued his 'Household Furniture and Interior Decoration,' London, fol., for which he made most of the drawings, and procured classic models and casts from Italy. The work was an original one, and though ridiculed in the 'Edinburgh Review' (x. 478) as frivolous, had, according to Britton (*Union of Painting and Sculpture*), an influence on the public taste. Byron (*Poems*, 1 vol. ed., 1846, p. 17, *n.* 8) condemned Hope as 'House-furnisher withal, one Thomas hight.' Two years later Hope published his 'Costume of the Ancients,' 2 vols. London, 1809, 4to (1812, 4to); sacrificing 1,000*l.* in order to reduce the selling price. In 1812 his 'Designs of Modern Costume,' engraved by Moses, appeared.

Hope's best-known work is the romance 'Anastasius, or Memoirs of a Greek written at the close of the Eighteenth Century,' which appeared anonymously in 1819, 8vo; 2nd edition, 1820, 8vo. On its first appearance it was confidently assigned to Byron. A review in Blackwood's 'Magazine' (x. 200 sq.) ridiculed the notion that Hope, 'a very respectable and decorous gentleman,' who wrote 'with some endeavour' about house furniture and decoration, could be the author. Hope replied in the next number of the 'Magazine' (x. 312), claiming the authorship. The work was praised enthusiastically in the 'Edinburgh Review,' 1821, xxxv. 92 ff., by Sydney Smith, who expressed his wonder that Hope, 'the man of chairs and tables, the gentleman of sofas,' and the like, could pen descriptions not unworthy of Tacitus and not excelled by Byron. The book was also noticed with some favour in the 'Quarterly Review' (xxiv. 511 ff.) Byron told the Countess of Blessington that he wept bitterly on reading 'Anastasius' for two rea-

sons—one that he had not written it, and the other that Hope had (Smiles, *Memoir of John Murray*, 1891, ii. 74–6). Hope was also author of two books posthumously published: 'An Essay on the Origin and Prospects of Man,' London, 1831, 8vo, and 'An Historical Essay on Architecture' (with drawings made in Italy and Germany), 2 vols. London, 1835, 8vo.

Hope, Henry Philip (*d.* 1839), of New Norfolk Street, London, and Arklow House, Connaught Place, London, the youngest brother of Thomas Hope, travelled in his youth in Europe and Asia, especially in Turkey. He had a taste for art, and added Dutch and Flemish pictures to the collection formed by Thomas Hope. He also made a collection of diamonds, valued at 150,000*l.* He was very wealthy, but a man of simple habits, and munificent in his charities. He died, unmarried, on 5 Dec. 1839 at Bedgebury Park, Cranbrook, Kent, and was buried in the mausoleum at Deepdene on 14 Dec. He had presented Chart Park to his brother to form part of the Deepdene estate, and left large fortunes to his three nephews. Neale (op. cit.) describes a portrait of him as being at Deepdene (*Gent. Mag.* 1840, new ser. xiii. 211).

[Gent. Mag. 1831, vol. ci. pt. i. pp. 368–70; Neale's Views of Seats; Burke's Landed Gentry, 7th ed.; Thomas Moore's Diary; Michaelis's Ancient Marbles; Brit. Mus. Cat.] W. W.

HOPE, THOMAS CHARLES (1766–1844), professor of chemistry in Edinburgh University, third son of John Hope (1725–1786) [q. v.], was born in 1766, and studied at the Edinburgh High School and University, where he graduated in 1787, and published his dissertation, 'Tentamen Inaugurale quædam de Plantarum Motibus et Vita, complectens,' &c., Edinburgh, 1787. In the same year he was appointed professor of chemistry at Glasgow University, but resigned after becoming in 1789 assistant professor of medicine. In October 1795 he was elected joint professor of chemistry at Edinburgh with Joseph Black [q. v.] In 1799, on Black's death, he became sole professor, and for more than fifty years was a most successful teacher. He had learnt Lavoisier's and Dalton's views from them personally, and his lectures were marked by unusual clearness, while his experiments were elaborate and almost always successful. His class in 1823 included 575 students. Early in his career he made two important researches. The first, read 4 Nov. 1793 before the Royal Society of Edinburgh, was described in 'An Account of a Mineral from Strontian, and of a Peculiar Species of Earth which it contains.' The native strontium carbonate, discovered in 1787 at Strontian in Argyllshire, was at first regarded as barium carbonate. Dr. Crawfurd in 1790 suggested that strontian contained a peculiar earth; but the proof was given by Hope in 1791–2 in a classic series of experiments. His second important research established the fact that water attains its maximum density several degrees above the freezing point, although he placed it slightly too high (39·5° F. instead of 39·2°). This research is given in 'Experiments on the Contraction of Water by Heat' (*Edinb. Roy. Soc. Trans.* 1805, v. 379–405). Hope wrote a few other scientific papers, several being on the chemical and colouring matters in the leaves and flowers of plants; but his life was almost wholly given to teaching. Although an experimentalist he did not afford facilities for practical work to his students, and it was not till 1823 that the teaching of practical chemistry was begun by Dr. Anderson, his assistant. In 1828 Hope gave 800*l.* to found a chemical prize in the university. He resigned his professorship at the close of the winter session of 1842–3, and died at Edinburgh on 13 June 1844, aged 77.

[Kay's Edinburgh Portraits, ii. 450; Grant's Story of Edinburgh University, ii. 397; Life of Sir R. Christison, i. 57.] G. T. B.

HOPE, Sir WILLIAM JOHNSTONE (1766–1831), vice-admiral, third son of John Hope (1739–1785) [q. v.], and first cousin of Admiral Sir Henry Hope [q. v.], was born on 16 Aug. 1766. In January 1777 he entered the navy under the care of his uncle, Captain Charles Hope (*d.* 1808), on board the Weasel, and served with him, in different ships, on the home, Lisbon, and Newfoundland stations, till, in October 1782, he was promoted to be lieutenant of the Dædalus, in which he served on the Newfoundland and home stations. In 1785 he was again with his uncle Charles as lieutenant of the Sampson, guardship at Plymouth, and in March 1786 was appointed to the Pegasus frigate, commanded by Prince William Henry, in the West Indies. In May 1787 he was moved into the Boreas, with Nelson as captain, and in her returned to England. In 1789 he went out to Newfoundland in the Adamant with Sir Richard Hughes, by whom in the following year he was promoted to the rank of commander, and appointed as acting captain of the Adamant. In 1793 he commanded the Incendiary fireship in the Channel, and on 21 March 1794 was posted to the Bellerophon, carrying the flag of Rear-admiral Pasley, with whom he was serving in the battle of 1 June, for which he received

the gold medal. In January 1795 he was appointed to the Tremendous, but in March was moved into the Venerable as flag-captain to Admiral Duncan. An accidental blow on the head compelled him to resign this command in September 1796; nor was he able to serve again till February 1798, when he was appointed to the Kent, again as flag-captain to Lord Duncan. On the surrender of the Dutch Texel fleet on 28 Aug. 1799, Hope was sent to England with the despatches, when he was presented by the king with 500*l.* for the purchase of a sword. He was shortly afterwards made a commander of the knights of St. John by the emperor of Russia, whose fleet had been co-operating with the English against the Dutch (James, *Naval History*, ed. 1860, ii. 345). The Kent was then sent to the Mediterranean to join the fleet under Lord Keith, and in November 1800 received Sir Ralph Abercromby on board at Gibraltar, for a passage to Egypt. In the early operations of the campaign of 1801 Hope was present, but resigned his command on the Kent being selected by Sir Richard Bickerton as his flagship, and preferred to return to England. In 1800 he had been elected member of parliament for the Dumfries boroughs, and in October 1804 was returned for the county of Dumfries, which he continued to represent till 1830. In the summer of 1804 he commanded the Atlas in the North Sea, but was obliged by failing health to resign. From 1807 to 1809 he was one of the lords of the admiralty; in August 1812 he attained his flag, and from 1813 to 1818 was commander-in-chief at Leith; in 1815 he was nominated a K.C.B.; in August 1819 he became a vice-admiral; and from 1820 to 1828 was at the admiralty as a member of the board or of the council of the lord high admiral. He was nominated a G.C.B. in 1825, and in 1828 was appointed treasurer of Greenwich Hospital; when that office was abolished he became one of the five commissioners for managing the affairs of the hospital. In 1830 he resigned his seat in parliament. He died 2 May 1831.

Hope married: first, in 1792, the Lady Anne, eldest daughter of James, third earl of Hopetoun [q. v.], and by her had two daughters and four sons, of whom, Sir William James Hope-Johnstone, rear-admiral of the United Kingdom, died in 1878; and secondly, in 1821, Maria, dowager countess of Athlone, by whom he had no issue.

[Ralfe's Naval Biog. iii. 122; Marshall's Roy. Nav. Biog. ii. (vol. i. pt. ii.) 507; Naval Chronicle, xviii. 269; Gent. Mag. 1831, vol. ci. pt. i. p. 639; Foster's Peerage, s.n. 'Hopetoun.']

J. K. L.

HOPE-SCOTT, JAMES ROBERT (1812–1873), parliamentary barrister, born on 15 July 1812 at Great Marlow in Berkshire, was third son of Sir Alexander Hope [q. v.], and grandson of John Hope, second earl of Hopetoun. His mother was Georgina Alicia, third and youngest daughter of George Brown, esq., of Ellerton, Roxburghshire. Hope's childhood (from 1813 to 1820) was spent at the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, over which his father held command. He then went abroad with his parents and a tutor, William Mills, fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, first to Dresden, afterwards to Lausanne, and finally to Florence. He thus acquired an intimate knowledge of German, French, and Italian. At Florence he was attacked by typhus fever, from the effects of which he suffered long afterwards. At Michaelmas 1825 he went to Eton, his tutor there being the Rev. Edward Coleridge. He matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, 10 Dec. 1828. During the following year he visited Paris, and for several months resided at the house of the Duchesse de Gontant, who had charge of the children of the French royal family. He went into residence at Oxford in Michaelmas term 1829, and thought of reading for holy orders. On 15 Nov. 1832 he graduated B.A., receiving at the same time an honorary fourth class *in literis humanioribus*. On 13 April 1833 he was elected a fellow of Merton College. Early in 1835, abandoning his idea of the church, he studied law at Lincoln's Inn under John Hodgkin, a quaker, then eminent as a conveyancer, and under William Plunkett, a conveyancer of the Temple, and paid much attention to academical law and college statutes. On 24 Jan. 1838 he graduated B.C.L. at Oxford, and two days later was called to the bar at the Inner Temple. He proceeded D.C.L. 26 Oct. 1843. On 27 June 1838 he published anonymously a pamphlet entitled 'A Letter to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury occasioned by a late meeting in support of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts,' 8vo. In the autumn of 1838, during the absence in Italy of his college friend, Mr. W. E. Gladstone, he saw through the press Mr. Gladstone's well-known work 'The State considered in its Relations with the Church.' In 1839 Hope projected, in association with another Oxford friend, Roundell Palmer, afterwards Earl of Selborne, 'The History of Colleges,' and published an address 'To the Bankers, Merchants, and Manufacturers of England,' urging the advantages of the religious education offered by the established church as opposed to the dissenters. At the request of a third Oxford friend, John

Henry (afterwards Cardinal) Newman, he wrote in the 'British Critic' for April 1840 a review of Ward's translation of 'The Statutes of Magdalen College, Oxford,' published separately later on, 8vo. In 1840 Hope was junior counsel on behalf of the deans and chapters petitioning against the Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Bill, and when on 24 July the bill was brought on for second reading in the House of Lords, he argued with such masterly effect before a full house, in a speech of three hours' duration, that Lord Brougham exclaimed at its close, 'That young man's fortune is made!' (see *Lords' Journals*, lxxii. 551 and HANSARD). On 25 Aug. 1840 Hope was appointed chancellor of Salisbury by the bishop, Dr. Denison.

Hope meanwhile engaged privately with a brother-barrister and an intimate friend, Edward Lowth Badeley [q. v.], in much charitable and religious work. Between 1840 and 1843 he helped to found Trinity College at Glenalmond in Perthshire, for the education of the Scottish episcopalian clergy. He was in Italy with Badeley from 21 Sept. 1840 to May 1841. He then visited many religious houses, and examined at Rome the general organisation of the holy see. Upon his return to England the Oxford Tractarian movement was at its height. Hope at once became one of its most advanced promoters, and Newman's confidential friend and adviser. His own part in the controversy is best indicated in his published correspondence with the members of the Thurn family and with his two friends Badeley and Mr. Gladstone. Upon the establishment of the Anglo-Prussian protestant see of Jerusalem in the winter of 1841, Hope issued an emphatic protest in a pamphlet entitled 'The Bishopric of the United Church of England and Ireland at Jerusalem, considered in a Letter to a Friend' (second and revised edition, 13 May 1842, 8vo). Henceforth he alienated himself from the church of England. On 10 Feb. 1845 he resigned his chancellorship of the diocese of Salisbury. The Gorham trial and judgment of 1849–50 and the popular agitation roused by the creation of the catholic hierarchy of Westminster (30 Sept. 1850) finally induced him to join the Roman catholic church. He was received, together with his friend Archdeacon (now Cardinal-Archbishop) Manning, by Father Brownbill, S.J., at Farm Street, on 6 April 1851. As Newman's adviser he managed the defence in the libel action Achilli *v.* Newman, 31 Jan. 1852, and in 1855 the negotiations which led to Newman's acceptance of the rectorship of the Catholic University of Ireland.

As early as 1838 Hope was engaged on a Scottish railway bill, the kind of practice in which he afterwards became supreme. But from 1841 to 1843 he practised occasionally in the ecclesiastical courts, and it was not until 1843 that he began to work in earnest as a parliamentary barrister. Thenceforward his practice advanced rapidly. In 1844 he was offered eight or nine general retainers. From 1845 onwards he made a gigantic income, and left all rivals far behind. In April 1849 he was made queen's counsel, with a patent of precedence. He became standing counsel to nearly every railway company in the United Kingdom, and his activity before railway committees largely helped to fix railway law. In one year the London and North-Western Company had twenty-five bills in parliament, and Hope-Scott had charge of them all (MEWBURN, *Larchfield Diary*, p. 170). When he retired from the profession in 1870 he held one hundred general retainers. He often conducted simultaneously several important cases, and always inspired his clients with the fullest confidence. The strain thus put upon his anything but vigorous constitution probably shortened his life. Before a parliamentary committee he was always calm, genial, and unembarrassed, and his influence with the members of the committee was greatly enhanced by his commanding presence and his easy and dignified manners. His tact enabled him, as it seemed, to read intuitively the thoughts of those before whom he was pleading, and to steer his course accordingly. Mr. Gladstone termed him 'the most winning person of his day.' Lord Blachford referred to his 'flexible persuasiveness.'

On 19 Aug. 1847 Hope married Charlotte Harriet Jane Lockhart, only daughter of John Gibson Lockhart, editor of the 'Quarterly,' and grand-daughter of Sir Walter Scott. In August 1848 he became the tenant of Abbotsford, which he rented from his wife's brother-in-law, Walter Lockhart-Scott. His wife became a catholic soon after his own conversion. Lockhart-Scott, a young cornet of dragoons, died unmarried at the Cape on 10 Jan. 1853, and Hope thus became, in right of his wife, the possessor of Abbotsford. He thereupon assumed the surname of Hope-Scott. In 1855 he bought for 24,000*l.* the estate of Dorlin (of nine thousand acres), near Loch Shiel, on the west coast of Inverness-shire. There he built a new house, and between 1855 and 1857 added a new wing to Abbotsford. He sold Dorlin in 1871 to Edward George Fitzalan Howard, baron Howard of Glossop [q.v.], for nearly 40,000*l.* At the height of his professional success he suffered heavy domestic affliction. His wife died in child-bed on 26 Oct. 1858, the new-born child on 3 Dec.,

and Walter Michael, his infant son and heir (*b.* 2 June 1857), on 11 Dec. following. His acute grief found expression in three 'Memorial Poems,' privately printed in 1859, 8vo, pp. 16. Works of charity henceforward occupied much of his time. During the last thirteen years of his life he secretly gave away in charity no less than 40,000*l.* He spent 10,000*l.* on the church at Galashiels, and gave large sums to the missions of Oban and St. Andrews, and to St. Margaret's Convent, Edinburgh. On his Irish estate in the county Mayo he built the chapel and school of Killavalla, as well as stations for confession at Ballyburke, Gortbane, and Killadier.

On 7 Jan. 1861 he married again. His second wife was Lady Victoria Alexandrina Fitzalan Howard, eldest daughter of Henry Granville, fourteenth duke of Norfolk. The duke had died 25 Nov. 1860, and had left Hope-Scott guardian of his children. He and his friend Serjeant Edward Bellasis [q. v.] were also joint trustees of Lord Edmund Howard, to whom the Alton Towers estates had been devised by Bertram Arthur, seventeenth earl of Shrewsbury, upon his death 10 Aug. 1856. After much litigation a considerable portion of the property was secured to Lord Edmund [see BELLASIS, EDWARD]. On 22 Aug. 1867 Queen Victoria visited Abbotsford. In the same year Hope-Scott bought a villa at Hyères, where much of his later life was passed. In 1867 he wrote the masterly statement which contributed to the repeal in 1871 of the Ecclesiastical Titles Act. His second wife (like his first) died in childbed on 20 Dec. 1870, nine days after the birth of a son, James Fitzalan. From this shock Hope-Scott never recovered. He withdrew from his profession, and his health became precarious. He occupied himself with an abridgment of the 'Life of Sir Walter Scott' by Lockhart, published with a prefatory letter from himself, dated Arundel Castle, 10 April 1871, which is addressed to Mr. Gladstone. He died in the sixty-first year of his age on 29 April 1873. Cardinal Newman preached a eulogistic funeral sermon.

Three admirable portraits of Hope-Scott were produced by George Richmond, R.A., two in crayons and one in water-colour. They are now at Abbotsford. There is also a smaller portrait of him in oils by Sir Francis Grant, P.R.A.

Hope-Scott's only surviving child by his first marriage, Mary Monica, married in 1874 Joseph Constable Maxwell, third son of William, lord Herries, who assumed the name of Scott in right of his wife as the heiress of Abbotsford. By his second wife Hope-Scott left a son, James Fitzalan (*b.* 11 Dec. 1870), and three daughters, another son and daughter having predeceased him.

[Recollections of personal associates; Cardinal Newman's Funeral Sermon at Farm Street, 5 May 1873, 8vo, pp. 22; Funeral Sermon by the Rev. William Amherst, S.J., at St. Margaret's Convent, Edinburgh, 7 May 1873, 8vo, pp. 15; a Memorial by the Rev. H. J. Coleridge, S.J., in the Month, xix. 274–91; Scotsman 6 and 8 May 1873; Edinburgh Courant, 8 May 1873; Tablet, 10 May 1873; Law Times, 10 May 1873, p. 34; Professor Robert Ornsby's Memoirs of James Robert Hope-Scott of Abbotsford, with Selections from his Correspondence, 2 vols. 8vo, 1884.] C. K.

HOPETOUN, EARLS OF. [See HOPE, CHARLES, first EARL, 1681–1742; HOPE, JAMES, third EARL, 1741–1816; HOPE, JOHN, fourth EARL, 1765–1823.]

HOPKIN, LEWIS (1708–771), Welsh poet, was born in 1708 at Hendre-Ifan-Goch, in the parish of Llandyfodwg in Glamorganshire. He is said to have been a relative of 'Dafydd Hopkin o'r Coetty,' who was presiding bard of the chair of Glamorgan in 1730. Hopkin was registered bard in 1760 of the same society, when Sion Bradford was president (JONES, *Hist. of Wales*, p. 226). The 'Fel Gafod' contains a poem describing a dream the poet had 30 Sept. 1771. He died 17 Nov. 1771, and was buried in Llandyfodwg churchyard. His friend Edward Evans (1716–1798) [q. v.] wrote two poems on his death, and Edward Williams (Iolo Morganwg) wrote another, which was published at Cowbridge in 1772 under the title 'Dagrau yr Awenn.'

In 1767 Hopkin, in conjunction with Edward Evans, published a rhymed version of the book of Ecclesiastes (ROWLANDS, *Bibliography*, p. 497). This has since been published in all editions of Evans's 'Works.' Hopkin's fine translation of 'Chevy Chase' and several other poems were published in different numbers of the 'Eurgrawn' of 1770. His poetical works were collected and published at Merthyr Tydvil in 1813, under the title 'Y Fel Gafod: sef Cywyddau, Englynion, a Chaniadau ar amryw achosion, gan y diweddar Lewis Hopkin, pris dau swllt,' 118 pp. The editor was John Miles of Pencoed, Llanilid, Glamorganshire.

Hopkin's published works contain a short English poem by a son, described as the Rev. Lewis Hopkin, junior. Another of his poems is on the death of his son HOPKIN HOPKIN (1737–1754), famous as a dwarf, who died in Glamorganshire 19 March 1754. The 'Gentleman's Magazine' for 1754, p. 191, ascribes his death to 'mere old age, and a gradual decay of nature,' and gives his age as 'seventeen years

and two months.' 'The little Welchman' (the notice proceeds) '[was] lately shown in London. He never weighed more than 17lbs., but for three years past no more than 12 lbs. The parents have six children left, all of whom differ no way from other children, except one girl of twelve years of age, who weighs only eighteen pounds, and bears upon her most of the marks of old age, and in all respects resembles her brother when at that age.'

[Authorities cited above, and letters from Cadrawd Evans, Llangynwyd.] R. J. J.

HOPKINS, CHARLES (1664?–1700?), poet, elder son of Ezekiel Hopkins [q. v.], bishop of Londonderry, was born about 1664 at Exeter and was taken early to Ireland. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and afterwards at Queens' College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1688. Returning to Ireland he engaged in military service. He subsequently settled in England, and gained some credit as a writer of poems and plays. His amiability endeared him to his friends, among whom were Dryden, Congreve, Dorset, Southern, and Wycherley. Dryden, in a letter to Mrs. Steward (7 Nov. 1699), described him as 'a poet who writes good verses without knowing how or why; I mean, he writes naturally well, without art or learning or good sense.' Giles Jacob (*Poetical Register*) says that he might have made a fortune in any scene of life, but that he was always more ready to serve others than to look after his own interests. By excess of hard drinking 'and a too passionate fondness for the fair sex he died a martyr to the cause, in the thirty-sixth year of his age' (*ib.*), about the beginning of 1700.

Hopkins is the author of 1. 'Epistolary Poems; on several Occasions: With several of the Choicest Stories of Ovid's Metamorphoses and Tibullus's Elegies,' London, 1694, 8vo, dedicated to Anthony Hammond. One of the epistles is addressed to Dorset; another to Walter Moyle. 2. 'The History of Love. A Poem: in a letter to a Lady,' London, 1695, 8vo, dedicated to the Duchess of Grafton; translations from Ovid's 'Metamorphoses' and 'Heroides.' 3. 'The Art of Love: In two Books dedicated to the ladies,' London, 8vo, a paraphrase of portions of Ovid's 'Ars Amatoria.' 4. 'Whitehall; or the Court of England: A Poem,' Dublin, 1698, 4to, dedicated to the Duchess of Ormonde; reprinted in Dryden's 'Miscellany Poems' under the title of 'The Court Prospect.' Hopkins was also the author of three tragedies, performed at Lincoln's Inn Fields: 5. 'Pyrrhus, King of Epirus,' 1695, 4to, to which Congreve contributed a prologue. 6. 'Boadicea, Queen of Britain,' 1697, 4to. 7. 'Friendship Improved, or the Female Warrior,' 1697, 4to. Before 'Friendship Improved' there is a dedicatory epistle, written from Londonderry (to Edward Coke of Norfolk), in which the author refers to his failing health: 'My Muse is confined at present to a weak and sickly tenement; and the winter season will go near to overbear her, together with her household.' In Nichols's 'Collection of Poems' are preserved some verses written by Hopkins 'about an hour before his death, when in great pain.'

[Giles Jacob's Poetical Register; Baker's Biographia Dramatica, 1812; Scott's Dryden, 1821, xviii. 163.] A. H. B.

HOPKINS, EDWARD (1600–1657), governor of Connecticut, born at Shrewsbury in 1600, seems to have been the son of Edward or Edmund Hopkins; his mother was Katherine, sister of Sir Henry Lello, knight, of Ashdon, Essex. He became a Turkey merchant in London, 'of good credit and esteem' (Hutchinson, *Hist. of Massachusetts*, i. 82). In 1637 he emigrated to New England, and after making a short stay at Boston, removed to Hartford, Connecticut, where he was chosen assistant in 1639, and governor of the colony the following year, and thereafter in alternate years with John Haynes [q. v.], until he returned to England in 1652. In the expectation of his coming back he was again chosen governor in 1654. He assisted in forming the union of the colonies of New England in 1643. Cromwell appointed him a navy commissioner in December 1652 (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1652–3, p. 44), and an admiralty commissioner on 7 Nov. 1655 (*ib.* Dom. 1655–6, p. 9). His brother, Henry Hopkins, left him, by will dated 30 Dec. 1654 (P. C. C. 41, Aylett), his office of warden of the Fleet and keeper of the palace of Westminster. He represented Dartmouth, Devonshire, in the parliament which assembled on 17 Sept. 1656 (*Members of Parliament, Official Return*, pt. i. p. 504). He died in March 1657, in the parish of St. Olave, Hart Street, London (*Probate Act Book, P. C. C.*) By his will, dated 17 March 1657 (P. C. C. 141, Ruthen), he gave 500*l.* for 'public ends,' which was paid to Harvard College, under a decree in chancery, in 1710. With it a township of land was bought from the 'praying Indians,' which was called Hopkinton in memory of the donor. What is known as Governor Eaton's 'Code of Laws' was printed at London in 1656 under Hopkins's supervision. His widow, Ann, daughter of David or Thomas Yale, died on 17 Dec. 1698, having

been insane for more than fifty years (cf. *Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1656–7 p. 327, 1657–8 p. 457). Probably she had no children.

[Savage's Genealogical Dict. ii. 461; Winthrop's Hist. of New England (Savage), 1st and 2nd edits.; H. F. Waters's Genealogical Gleanings in England, vol. i. pt. i.; J. H. Trumbull's Public Records of Connecticut, i. 374, 578.]

G. G.

HOPKINS, EZEKIEL, D.D. (1634–1690), bishop of Derry, second son of John Hopkins, clerk, and rector of Pinne in Devonshire, was born there on 3 Dec. 1634. Educated at Merchant Taylors' School (1646–8) and Magdalen College, Oxford, where he was a chorister (1648–53), he graduated B.A. on 17 Oct. 1653, and being admitted usher of the college school in 1655 and chaplain of the college in the following year, he proceeded M.A. on 5 June 1656. At the Restoration he went up to London, where he became assistant to Dr. William Spurstow, one of the authors of 'Smectymnuus,' and at that time minister of Hackney. Hopkins, who conformed after the Act of Uniformity in 1662, was elected preacher of St. Edmund's, Lombard Street, or, according to Malcolm (*London*, ii. 125), of St. Mary Woolnoth. In 1666, in consequence, it is supposed, of the plague, Hopkins quitted London and returned to Devonshire, where he was shortly afterwards chosen minister of St. Mary Arches, Exeter. Here he attracted the favourable attention of Lord Robartes, afterwards Earl of Radnor [q. v.], who, on being appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland in 1669, made Hopkins his chaplain. On 22 Nov. Hopkins became archdeacon and treasurer of Waterford, and on 8 Dec. a prebendary of St. Patrick's, Dublin. On 2 April 1670 he was appointed dean of Raphoe, and on 29 Oct. in the following year was consecrated bishop of Raphoe. He resided constantly in his diocese, and on the death of Dr. Michael Ward he was translated to the bishopric of Derry, 11 Nov. 1681. He contributed largely to the adornment of the cathedral of his new diocese, furnishing an organ and handsome communion plate. On the outbreak of the rebellion in support of James II, he consulted his safety by retiring to England, after offending his fellow-citizens by advocating a policy of non-resistance (Macaulay, *Hist. of Eng.* iii. 144). In September 1689 he was elected preacher of the parish church of St. Mary Aldermanbury in London. The fact that his eldest son, Charles, had joined the Irish rebels deeply troubled him. He died on 19 June 1690, and was buried on the 24th in the church of St. Mary Aldermanbury, his funeral sermon being preached by Dr. Richard Tenison, bishop of Clogher.

Hopkins married, first, a niece of Sir Robert Viner, sometime lord mayor of London, to whom he dedicated his 'Vanity of the World,' and by her he had two sons, Charles (1664–1700) [q. v.], the poet and dramatist, and John (*b.* 1675) [q. v.], the author of 'Amasia;' secondly, in 1685 at Totteridge, the Lady Araminta Robartes, a daughter of the Earl of Radnor, by his second wife, Isabella, daughter of Sir John Smith (Chester, *Marriage Licences*, ed. Foster, p. 708).

Hopkins, who was of medium stature, and inclined to corpulency, was a good scholar, an excellent preacher (although, according to Prince, 'his discourses smelt of the lamp'), an agreeable talker, and a tolerable poet. During his lifetime he published a 'Sermon on the Death of Mr. Grevill' in 1663, a 'Treatise on the Vanity of the World' in 1668, and a 'Sermon on Submission to Rulers' in 1671. A volume of his sermons was published by the Bishop of Cork and Rosse in 1692, and an edition of his works appeared in 1701, with an engraved portrait by Sturt. To these were added in 1712 his 'Doctrine of the Two Covenants,' 'Doctrine of the Two Sacraments,' and 'Death disarmed of its Sting.' The best edition of his works is that published by Josiah Pratt in 4 vols., London, 1809. According to Doddridge (*Lectures on Preaching*) 'his motto, Aut suaviter aut vi, well answers to his works. Yet he trusts most to the latter. He awakes awfully: sometimes there is a little of the bombast—he bends the bow till it breaks.'

[Robinson's Merchant Taylors' School Register; J. R. Bloxam's Register of Magdalen College, Oxford; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. ed. Bliss; Prince's Worthies of Devon; Malcolm's London; Luttrell's Diary; Cotton's Fasti Eccl. Hib.] R. D.

HOPKINS, JOHN (*d.* 1570), part-translator, with Thomas Sternhold and others, of the famous metrical version of the Psalms, was admitted B.A. at Oxford in 1544 (*Oxf. Univ. Reg.* Oxf. Hist. Soc. i. 208). He took holy orders and became a schoolmaster, apparently in Suffolk. In the 'Epistle Dedicatory to Maister John Harlowe' (prefixed to a translation of 'De Pueris Instituendis' contained in 'Touchstone for this Time,' 1574) Edward Hake states that Harlowe and himself were trained up 'with the instructions of that learned and exquisite teacher, Maister John Hopkins, that worthy schoolemaister, nay rather, that most worthy parent unto all children committed to his charge.' He was rector of Great Waldingfield, Suffolk, on 12 Aug. 1561 (*Notes and Queries*, 1st ser. i. 119).

Early in 1549 Edward Whitchurche printed

without a date 'Certayne Psalmes chosen out of the Psalter of David, and drawen into English metre by Thomas Sternhold' [q. v.] The volume contains nineteen psalms in the double common measure, without music. Sternhold died in 1549, and in December appeared a second edition, containing 'All such Psalmes of David as Thomas Sternhold didde in his lyfetime draw into English metre.' This includes eighteen additional psalms by Sternhold and a supplement of seven by Hopkins, forty-four in all, without music. Hopkins requests that his additions should not be 'fathered on the dead man,' they being 'not in any part to be compared with his most exquisite doinges.' This edition was reprinted in 1550; three editions were issued in 1551, one in 1552, two in 1553; one at Geneva in 1556, with musical notes (besides the forty-four by Sternhold and Hopkins, seven by W. Whittingham were added for the first time); one in 1560 (sixty-seven psalms); one in 1561 (eighty-seven psalms); one printed by J. Day in 1562, and attached to the Book of Common Prayer (the first collection of the whole 150 psalms); one in 1563; and frequently afterwards. The British Museum contains more than six hundred editions printed between 1549 and 1828 (H. A. Glass, *Story of the Psalters*, 1888, p. 10). Many unauthorised alterations were introduced. The initials of the author were added to each psalm: those of T. S. (T. Sternhold) to forty-three, of J. H. (J. Hopkins) to fifty-six. The other contributors were William Whittingham, Thomas Norton, Thomas Kethe, R. Wisdome, J. Pullain, Thomas Bastard, John Markant or Mardley (Sir E. Brydges, *Censura Lit.* 1815, i. 69–90; S. W. Duffield, *English Hymns*, N. Y., 1886, p. 26; *Notes and Queries*, 4th ser. viii. 373, 466, ix. 59, 171). A Concordance was printed in 1694.

Hopkins contributed some commendatory verses to Foxe's 'Acts and Monuments.' The psalm, 'All people that on earth do dwell,' usually known as the 'Old Hundredth,' has often been attributed to him (S. W. Duffield, *English Hymns*, p. 25). The general opinion is that William Kethe was the writer (J. Miller, *Singers and Songs of the Church*, 1869, p. 51; H. A. Glass, *Story of the Psalters*, p. 19; *Notes and Queries*, 4th ser. ix. 59, 170). Hopkins died in October 1570, and was buried at Great Waldingfield in Suffolk on the 23rd of that month, leaving a son 'to be brought up in learning' (Wood, *Athenæ Oxon.* i. 185; *Notes and Queries*, 1st ser. i. 119). An entry in the parish register of Awre, near Blakeney, Gloucestershire, between the dates of 1570 and 1580, though probably of later insertion, has been quoted to show that Sternhold and Hopkins were neighbours. 'The former lived in an estate near Blakeney, called the Hayfield; the latter in an estate in the tything of Awre, called the Woodend; and in the house of the said John Hopkins there is now to be seen the arms of the Tudor family' (J. Miller, *Singers and Songs of the Church*, 1869, p. 49). The Woodend house has been washed away by the Severn; it is very doubtful if it ever belonged to the translator of the psalms.

In the opinion of Bale, Hopkins was 'Brytannicorum poetarum nostri temporis non infimus' (*Scriptorum Illustrium pars ii.*, Basileæ, 1559, p. 113). Tanner calls him 'poeta, ut ea ferebant tempora, eximius' (*Bibliotheca*, 1748, p. 412). Warton, with stinted praise, thought he was 'rather a better English poet than Sternhold' (*History of English Poetry*, 1840, iii. 147). The popularity enjoyed by the versions known by the names of Sternhold and Hopkins was very great for three centuries. Fuller, indeed, considered that they 'will be allowed to go in equipage with the best poems in that age' (*Worthies*, 1811, i. 411). 'Hopkins and Sternhold glad the heart with psalms' says Pope (*Imitations of Horace*, bk. ii. ep. i.) The epigram of the notorious Earl of Rochester is much less complimentary (*Works*, 1714, i. 107). Sir James Mackintosh refers to the version in moderate terms (*Life*, i. ch. i.) Campbell considered that Sternhold and Hopkins, 'with the best intentions and worst taste, degraded the spirit of Hebrew psalmody by flat and homely phraseology, and, mistaking vulgarity for simplicity, turned into bathos what they found sublime' (*Specimens of English Poetry*, i. 116–17). Beveridge, Horsley, and Todd wrote approvingly of Hopkins's version.

[Hawkins's Hist. of Music, 1776, iii. 501; Burney's Gen. Hist. of Music, 1789, iii. 8; Grove's Dict. of Music, iv. 753; D'Israeli's Cur. of Literature, 2nd ser. 1823, i. 195–210; Gent. Mag. September 1801, pp. 801–12; E. Phillips's Theatrum Poet. Angl. 1800, p. 62; Liturgical Services, by W. K. Clay (Parker Soc.), 1847, p. 566; Select Poetry, by E. Farr (Parker Soc.), 1845, ii. 485; Notes and Queries, 2nd ser. iv. 351, 400, 441. The literary history of Sternhold and Hopkins's version is discussed in Bishop Beveridge's Defence (Works, 1824, i. 611, &c.); H. J. Todd's Observations, 1822; Warton's Hist. of English Poetry, 1840, iii.; Blackwood's Mag. April 1818, pp. 65–6; J. Holland's Psalmists of Britain, 1843, i. 91–113*; J. Miller's Singers and Songs of the Church, 1869, sm. 8vo; H. A. Glass's Story of the Psalters, 1888, sm. 8vo; S. W. Duffield's English Hymns, N. Y. 1886, 8vo. A list of the editions to 1850 is given in Cotton's Editions of the Bible and Parts thereof, 2nd ed. 1852, 8vo] H. R. T.

HOPKINS, JOHN (*fl.* 1700), verse-writer, second son of Ezekiel Hopkins [q. v.], bishop of Londonderry, and younger brother of Charles Hopkins [q. v.], was born on 1 Jan. 1675. A John Hopkins graduated B.A. in 1693, and proceeded M.A. in 1698 from Jesus College, Cambridge. Hopkins published in 1698 two Pindaric poems: 'The Triumphs of Peace, or the Glories of Nassau . . . written at the time of his Grace the Duke of Ormond's entrance into Dublin,' 8vo, and 'The Victory of Death; or the Fall of Beauty,' &c., 8vo, on the death of the Lady Cutts. In the following year he issued 'Milton's Paradise Lost imitated in Rhyme. In the Fourth, Sixth, and Ninth Books: Containing the Primitive Loves. The Battel of the Angels. The Fall of Man,' 8vo, apologising in the preface for his audacity on the ground that 'when I did it, I did not so well Percieve the Majesty and Noble air of Mr. Milton's style as now I do.' His last work was a collection of indifferent love-verses and translations (from Ovid), 'Amasia, or the Works of the Muses . . . In three volumes,' 1700, with a general dedication to the Duchess of Grafton, and dedications of particular sections to various persons of distinction. Referring in the preface to his brother's renderings of Ovid ('very well performed') he observes, 'mine were written in another kingdom before I knew of his. The author's portrait, engraved by Van Hove and subscribed with his assumed name, 'Sylvius,' is prefixed. There is a derisive notice of Hopkins in 'A Session of the Poets,' 1704–5.

[Hopkins's Works; Chalmers's Biog. Dict.; Nichols's Poems; Graduati Cant.] A. H. B.

HOPKINS, JOHN LARKIN (1819–1873), organist and composer, born in Westminster on 25 Nov. 1819, sang for several years as chorister boy in the abbey, James Turle being then organist and master of the choristers. After leaving the abbey choir Hopkins devoted himself to the study of music, and particularly of the organ, with such success that in 1841, at the age of twenty-two, he was chosen to succeed Ralph Banks as organist of Rochester Cathedral. In 1842 he took the degree of Mus.Bac. at Cambridge, and in 1856 was elected organist to Trinity College, whereupon he resigned his appointment at Rochester, and took up his residence at Cambridge. He proceeded to the degree of Mus.Doc. in 1857. He died at Ventnor, Isle of Wight, on 25 April 1873.

His compositions include 'Five Glees and a Madrigal,' London, 1842; cathedral services in C flat and E flat, London, 1857; a collection of anthems [1845?]; and several other services, anthems, songs, glees, and carols. He was the author of 'A New Vocal Tutor,' London, 1855, and published in 1847, with the Rev. S. Shepherd, a collection of words of anthems used in Rochester Cathedral.

[Grove's Dict. of Music, i. 747; Brown's Biog. Dict. of Music, p. 331; Cat. of Music in Brit. Mus.] R. F. S.

HOPKINS, MATTHEW (*d.* 1647), witchfinder, son of James Hopkins, 'minister of Wenham,' Suffolk, was a native of that county. He is said to have been a lawyer, first at Ipswich, afterwards at Manningtree, Essex. Little is known of him prior to 1644, when he began his three years' career as a witch-seeker, 'a trade never taken up in England till this' (GAULE). The date indicates that this was one of the baser forms of the religious excitement which broke bounds with the civil war. Hopkins says that his experience of witches began in March 1644, when seven or eight of them lived near him at Manningtree. Every six weeks they met, in company with other witches, on a Friday night, and offered sacrifices to the devil. He procured the condemnation of twenty-nine witches in a batch; four, he says, were brought twenty-five miles to be hanged for sending the devil, like a bear, to kill him in his garden. He then set up as 'Witch Finder Generall,' and, on the invitation of different towns, made journeys for the discovery of witches through Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, and Huntingdonshire. His assistants were John Stern and a woman employed as searcher. They rode on horseback, and Hopkins charged 20*s.* for expenses in each town they visited. Supposed witches were urged to confess, and on the strength of their own confession were hanged. When they confessed nothing they were searched; 'divers,' says Hopkins, 'have come ten or twelve miles to be searched, of their own accord, and hanged for their labour.' The special mark of a witch was a third 'pap' or 'teat' on some part of the body; this was searched for with little regard to decency. If the search was fruitless, the accused were placed cross-legged, and bound if necessary, on a table in the middle of a closed room, with a small hole in the door for their 'imps' to enter by. In this manner they were kept for twenty-four hours, sometimes for over two days, without sleep or food. The next measure was to walk them about till their feet were blistered. Thus confessions were produced. Elizabeth Clark, an old, one-legged beggar-woman, gave the names of her 'imps' as 'Holt,' a 'white kitling;' 'Jarmara,' a 'fat spaniel' without legs; 'Sacke and Sugar,' a 'black rabbet;' 'Newes,' a 'polcat;'

and 'Vinegar Tom,' a greyhound with ox-head and horns. Another called her 'imps' 'Ilemauzar' (or 'Elemauzer'), 'Pyewackett,' 'Pecke in the Crowne,' and 'Griezzell Greedigutt,' names, says Hopkins, 'which no mortal could invent.' At Hoxne, Suffolk, a poor creature, kept sleepless and fasting, confessed an 'imp Nan;' after a night's rest she said she knew of no 'Nan' but a pullet she sometimes called by that name. In case this inquisition failed, the victim was thrown into a pool, with thumbs and toes bound together crosswise; the possession of a 'teat' prevented the body from sinking, hence those who 'swam' were hanged.

Not only were such measures sanctioned by local authorities, but a special commission of oyer and terminer was granted for the trial of witches at Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, in 1645. Serjeant John Godbolt [q. v.] was the judge. Samuel Fairclough [q. v.], who was on the commission, preached two sermons on witchcraft at the opening of the assize before taking his place on the bench. Edmund Calamy the elder [q. v.] was also on the commission. A Suffolk clergyman who had preached against the 'discovery' was 'forced to recant' by the commission. Baxter had no doubt of the reality of the 'confessions.' The number of victims was very large. Hopkins states that sixty were hanged in Essex in one year, probably 1644, and some at Norwich. Hutchinson specifies sixteen executions at Yarmouth in 1644, fifteen in Essex and one at Cambridge in 1645, nearly forty at Bury St. Edmunds in 1645–6, and many in Huntingdonshire in 1646. One of the worst cases was that of John Lowes, who had been for fifty years vicar of Brandeston, Suffolk, and who, when nearly eighty years old, was kept awake for several nights together, then run about till he was breathless, after which 'they swam him' at Framlingham, Suffolk. At last he confessed that he had two 'imps,' one of which he had sent to sink a ship. He was hanged at Framlingham, having read the burial office on his own behalf prior to his execution.

To John Gaule, vicar of Great Staughton, Huntingdonshire, is due the merit of exposing these proceedings. Gaule was a puritan and a Cromwellian, who believed in witchcraft, but not in Hopkins. A letter from Hopkins to one of his parishioners complains of Gaule's opposition. On 30 June 1646 Gaule published a small book containing the substance of a month's sermons on witchcraft. 'Every old woman,' he says, 'with a wrinkled face, a furr'd brow, a hairy lip, a gobber tooth, a squint eye, a squeaking voyce, or a scolding tongue, having a rugged coate on her back, a skull-cap on her head, a spindle in her hand, and a dog or cat by her side, is not only suspected but pronounced for a witch.' Hopkins's 'signs' discover 'no other witch but the user of them.' This hint was taken up in certain 'queries' presented to the judges at the Norfolk assize, suggesting that Hopkins was himself a witch. He replied in a defensive pamphlet, published on 18 May 1647. This did not save him from the application of his own method of trial. According to Hutchinson his thumbs and toes were tied, 'he swam,' and was hanged. The register of Mistley-cum-Manningtree contains the entry, 'Matthew Hopkins, son of Mr. James Hopkins, minister of Wenham, was buried at Mistley. Aug^{t} 12, 1647' (*Notes and Queries*, 7 Oct. 1854, p. 285). Butler alludes to him (*Hudibras*, pt. ii. canto iii. ll. 139–54) as 'a leger to the devil' empowered by parliament,

> Who after proved himself a witch,
> And made a rod for his own breech.

He published 'The Discovery of Witches: in Answer to Severall Queries, lately delivered to the Judges of Assize for the County of Norfolk. And now published by Matthew Hopkins, Witchfinder. For the benefit of the whole Kingdom,' &c., 1647, 4to. Prefixed is a curious plate (reproduced by Caulfield) with full-length likenesses of Hopkins, Elizabeth Clark with her 'imps,' and another witch. His likeness has also been separately reproduced by Caulfield.

[Hopkins's Discovery; Gaule's Select Cases of Conscience touching Witches and Witchcrafts, 1646; Gaule's Πῦς-μαντία. The Mag-astromancer, 1652, p. 207; Howell's Letters, 1726, pp. 405, 441 (letters of 3 Feb. 1646 and 20 Feb. 1647); Clarke's Lives, 1683, p. 172 *b* (Fairclough); Baxter's Certainty of the World of Spirits (1691), 1834, p. 20 sq.; Hutchinson's Historical Essay concerning Witchcraft, 1720, pp. 50 sq.; Anthologia Hibernica, June 1793, pp. 424 sq.; Granger's Biog. Hist. of England, 1824, iii. 255; Notes and Queries, 16 Nov. 1850, p. 413; information from the Rev. W. H. Barlee, Brandeston.] A. G.

HOPKINS, RICHARD (*d.* 1594?), catholic exile, was born of 'genteel parents,' and at about seventeen years of age became a commoner of St. Alban's Hall, Oxford, where he was residing in 1563. Leaving the university without a degree he studied law at the Middle Temple, but he eventually became 'wearied with the heresy of the place,' and proceeded about 1566 to Louvain. There he contracted a close friendship with Dr. Thomas Harding (1512–1572) [q. v.] He afterwards prosecuted his studies in one of the

Spanish universities, but returned to Louvain, where he was residing with his sister in 1579. After visits to Rheims (July 1580) and to Rouen in 1586, he is found again in Paris in 1589. In the Cottonian MS. Titus B. ii. f. 224 is an intercepted letter from him to Cardinal Allen at Rome, dated at Antwerp 8 Jan. 1594. In a memorial drawn up in that year for the Archduke Ernest, governor of the Low Countries, regarding English persons and affairs in their relation to the government of Flanders, he is thus mentioned: 'Hay tambien Ricardo Hopequins, hombre de grande fidelidad y zelo en las cosas del servicio de Dios y del rey' (*Douay Diaries*, pp. 403, 406). The date of his death is unknown. Pits and Dodd speak highly of his learning and generosity.

He translated the following works from the Spanish of Father F. Lewis de Granada, provincial of the order of Friar-preachers, in the province of Portugal: 1. 'Of Prayer and Meditation; wherein is conteyned fowertien devoute Meditations for the seven daies of the weeke, bothe for the Morninges and Eveninges. And in them is treyted of the consideration of the principall holie Mysteries of our Faithe,' Paris, 1582, 8vo, illustrated by curious plates; London, 1592, 24mo; Douay, 1612, 24mo. 2. 'A Memoriall of a Christian Life; Wherein are treated all such thinges, as apperteyne unto a Christian to doe, from the beginninge of his conversion until the ende of his Perfection,' Rouen, 1586, 8vo, with many neat engravings; Rouen, 1599, 8vo; Douay, 1612, 8vo; St. Omer, 1625, 8vo.

[Letters and Memorials of Cardinal Allen, pp. 75, 78, 393; Gillow's Dict. of English Catholics; Harl. MS. 295, f. 261; Lowndes's Bibl. Man. (Bohn), p. 1351; Pits, De Angliæ Scriptoribus, p. 896; Dodd's Church History, ii. 164; Tanner's Bibl. Brit. p. 412; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. (Bliss), i. 567.] T. C.

HOPKINS, WILLIAM (*fl.* 1674), stenographer, was a writing-master and professional teacher of shorthand in London, where he published a little work, beautifully engraved by John Drapentier, entitled 'The Flying Pen-Man, or the Art of Short-Writing by a more easie, exact, compendious, and speedy way,' London [1670], 12mo; 2nd edition, 1674, with the author's portrait prefixed. From the address to the reader it appears that it was a main part of his design to 'accommodate our merchants, and others English in the parts beyond the seas, with this Succinct, Secret, and Litle Pocket Consort, that there, in spite of Misguided Zeal, the Doctrine which is only necessary (but forbidden to be read in our Native Language on the other side of the water) may be read secretly and at pleasure, with safetie because Secret.' Hopkins's scheme of stenography is founded partly on the Cartwright-Rich method, and partly on earlier systems.

[Westby-Gibson's Bibliography of Shorthand, p. 97; Granger's Biog. Hist. of England, 1824, v. 346; Journalist, 29 April 1887, p. 44; Levy's Hist. of Shorthand, p. 55; Lewis's Hist. of Shorthand, p. 82; Rockwell's Literature of Shorthand, 1855, p. 95.] T. C.

HOPKINS, WILLIAM (1647–1700), divine, born at Evesham, Worcestershire, on 2 Aug. (baptised 28 Aug.) 1647, was the son of George Hopkins (1620–1666), rector of All Saints Church, Evesham, who was ejected from Evesham in 1662 for nonconformity, but afterwards, when at Dumbleton in Gloucestershire, took the Oxford oath to avoid the operation of the Five Mile Act, and wrote 'Salvation from Sin,' &c., London, 1655, 8vo, to which Richard Baxter contributed a preface. William Hopkins was sent to the free school of his native town, and on 29 Oct. 1661 became a commoner of Trinity College, Oxford, migrating in 1666 to St. Mary Hall. He graduated M.A. 9 April 1668, D.D. 5 July 1692. On 2 Sept. 1671 he accompanied Henry Coventry as chaplain in his second embassy to Sweden [see Coventry, Henry, 1619–1686], and there began the study of northern antiquities, 'in which,' says Hickes, 'he was a good proficient.' On Coventry's recommendation he was made a prebendary of Worcester Cathedral on 22 March 1675. On 23 June 1678 the dean and chapter of the cathedral gave him the curacy of Mortlake, Surrey, from which he was preferred in 1686 to the vicarage of Lindridge, Worcestershire. He was also, about 1680, afternoon preacher at St. Lawrence Jewry, London, and on 16 May 1697 was chosen master of St. Oswald's Hospital, Worcester. He gave up his salary as master to form a fund for the benefit of the hospital. In 1686 Hopkins went to live in Worcester. He held his prebend there till his death, from a fever, on 18 May 1700. He was buried in Worcester Cathedral. Hickes, dean of Worcester, who was intimate with Hopkins from about 1680, says he was a modest, benevolent, and learned man, who gave him great assistance while he was dean. He married, first, on 3 Feb. 1678, Averill (*d.* 1691), daughter of Thomas Martin; secondly, in the autumn of 1699, Elizabeth Whitehorne, widow of Dr. Whitehorne of Tewkesbury.

Hopkins published 'The Book of Bertram or Ratramnus concerning the Body and Blood of the Lord' (Latin, with English translation),

1686, 8vo; also 1688, 8vo; and 'Animadversions on Mr. Johnson's Answer to Jovian' (i.e. Hickes), 1691, 8vo. 'Seventeen Sermons' by him were published by Hickes after his death, with a memoir, London, 1708, 12mo. Hopkins also collected materials for a history of Worcester Cathedral, and helped Bishop Gibson in his editions of the 'Saxon Chronicle' and Camden's 'Britannia.'

[Life of Hickes prefixed to the Seventeen Sermons; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. ed. Bliss, iv. 680–681; Chalmers's Biog. Dict.; Green's Hist. of Worcester, ii. 102, 103.] W. W.

HOPKINS, WILLIAM (1706–1786), Arian writer, born in 1706, was the son of John Hopkins of Monmouth. After attending Monmouth grammar school, he matriculated at All Souls College, Oxford, on 19 Nov. 1724, and graduated B.A. in 1728 (Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*, 1715–1886, ii. 689). He became in 1729 curate of Waldron, Sussex; in 1731 curate of Buxted and Cuckfield in the same county, an assistant master of Cuckfield grammar school, and vicar of the neighbouring village of Bolney. In 1753 he published anonymously 'An Appeal to the Common Sense of all Christian People, more particularly the members of the Church of England, with regard to an important point of faith and practice imposed upon their consciences by Church authority, by a Member of the Church of England' (other editions in 1754, 1775, and 1787), which excited some controversy. He was elected master of Cuckfield school in 1756. His next attack on the church was published without his name in 1763 as 'The Liturgy of the Church of England reduced nearer to the standard of Scripture.' This was followed about 1765 by another anonymous treatise, entitled 'An Attempt to restore Scripture forms of Worship; or a friendly Dialogue between a common Unitarian Christian and an Athanasian' (other editions in 1784 and 1787). In 1766 Hopkins undertook the curacy of Slaugham, Sussex, and officiated there many years, and in his own parish of Bolney, making what alterations he pleased in the service, with the connivance of his churchwardens. He supported the petition to parliament for relief in the matter of subscription to the liturgy and Thirty-nine Articles, and published anonymously in 1772 two pamphlets on the subject: 1. 'Queries recommended to the consideration of the public with regard to the Thirty-nine Articles,' and 2. 'A Letter to the Rev. Josiah Tucker, Dean of Gloucester, occasioned by his Apology for the present Church of England.' His last work, issued in 1784, was 'Exodus. A corrected Translation, with Notes critical and explanatory,' in which notes he renewed his attack on the articles and liturgy. He died in 1786.

[Life prefixed to An Appeal (ed. 1787); Robert Williams's Eminent Welshmen, p. 220.] G. G.

HOPKINS, WILLIAM (1793–1866), mathematician and geologist, born 2 Feb. 1793 at Kingston in Derbyshire, was the only son of William Hopkins, a gentleman farmer. After spending some time in Norfolk, learning practical farming, his father bought for him a small property near Bury St. Edmunds in Suffolk, which he attempted to farm, but without success. The occupation had always been uncongenial, and after the death of his first wife, a Miss Braithwaite, Hopkins sold the farm to pay his debts, and made a fresh start in life by entering himself in 1822, when in his thirtieth year, at Peterhouse, Cambridge.

Graduating seventh wrangler in 1827, when De Morgan was fourth, Hopkins settled in Cambridge as a private tutor, having married his second wife, Caroline Boys, while an undergraduate. His success as a mathematical teacher was so remarkable that he soon became known as the 'senior wrangler maker,' and in 1849, according to Mr. Rouse Ball, 'he was able to say that he had had among his pupils nearly two hundred wranglers, of whom seventeen had been senior and forty-four in one of the first three places.' Although so successful in this respect, he was conspicuous for encouraging in his pupils a disinterested love of their studies, instead of limiting their aspirations to examination honours. He formed a select class of those who had shown in their first year promise of becoming high wranglers. Among his pupils were Professors Stokes, Sir W. Thomson, Tait, Fawcett, James Clerk-Maxwell, and Todhunter. Fawcett was a favourite pupil, and when he became blind in 1858, was first roused to resolute acceptance of his position by a letter of manly advice from Hopkins.

Chosen senior esquire bedell of the university in 1827, Hopkins proceeded M.A. in 1830. He was appointed in 1835 and again in 1837 a syndic for building the Fitzwilliam Museum.

About 1833 Hopkins acquired through Professor Sedgwick a taste for geology, and afterwards devoted much of his time to the physical theories of the science, applying mathematical methods to test them, and in certain cases suggesting important modifications of accepted views. In 1850 he received the Wollaston medal for his researches on the application of mathematics to physics and

geology, and in the following year he was elected president of the Geological Society. He became president of the British Association in 1853, then held at Hull, and in his address referred to a series of important experiments which he had instituted at Manchester, with the advice of Sir William Thomson and the assistance of Messrs. Joule and Fairbairn, to determine the temperature of melting of substances under great pressure. These were connected with his speculations on the interior of the earth. He concluded that the conducting power of the strata, or the temperature at which they melt, increases considerably with their depth. Hopkins also applied the astronomical phenomena of 'precession of the equinoxes' to test whether the interior of the earth is solid or molten.

Hopkins died at Cambridge 13 Oct. 1866, in his seventy-third year. He was a man of marked dignity of character and most affectionate nature. He took a keen pleasure in poetry and music, had great conversational power, and his sense of natural beauty led to his taking up, not unsuccessfully, landscape-painting late in life as a recreation. By his second marriage Hopkins left one son and three daughters. After his death the Cambridge Philosophical Society founded a prize in his honour (first awarded in 1867 and triennially since) 'for the best original memoir, invention, or discovery in connection with mathematico-physical or mathematico-experimental science.' Hitherto 'only the very best mathematicians,' writes Dr. Routh, 'have had this prize awarded to them.'

Hopkins published: 1. 'Elements of Trigonometry,' London, 1833, containing a good historical sketch of that branch of mathematics. 2. 'Abstract of a Memoir on Physical Geology,' Cambridge, 1836, an attempt to explain dislocations by estimating the 'effects of an elevatory force acting at every point beneath extensive portions of the earth's crust.' 3. 'Investigation of Effects of the Sun's and Moon's Attraction according as the earth is solid, or a fluid surrounded by a rigid shell;' before the Royal Society, and again with additions before the British Association in 1847, in a report on the geological theories of elevation and of earthquakes. 4. 'Researches in Physical Geology,' 'Philosophical Transactions' for 1839 and 1840. 5. 'Theoretical Investigations on the Motion of Glaciers,' Cambridge, 1842. 6. 'Transport of Erratic Blocks,' 'Transactions of Cambridge Philosophical Society,' vol. viii. pt. ii., 1844. 7. Address as president of the Geological Society, mainly occupied with drift accumulations in relation to the theories of transport of glaciers and floating ice, London, 1852. 8. 'Geology,' a paper setting forth clearly the primary principles of speculative geology in 'Cambridge Essays,' 1857.

For his other papers see 'Geological Society's Journal,' iv. 70, viii. 20; 'Transactions,' vii. 1; 'Proceedings,' iii. 363; 'Fraser's Magazine,' 1863.

There is a painting of Hopkins in the hall of Peterhouse, Cambridge.

[Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. xxiii. p. xxix, &c.; Gent. Mag. 1866; Bury Post, October 1866; Times, October 1866; private information; Abstr. Phil. Trans. vi. 347; Admiralty Manual of Scientific Inquiry, p. 283 *n.*; Nichols's Cycl. pp. 225, 830; L. Stephen's Life of Henry Fawcett, pp. 24, 26, 27, 48–51, 99; Clark and Hughes's Life of Sedgwick, ii. 74, 154, 323.] R. E. A.

HOPKINSON, JOHN (1610–1680), antiquary, son of George Hopkinson of Lofthouse, near Leeds, by his second wife, Judith, daughter of John Langley of Horbury, was born at Lofthouse in 1610. He states that he was a member of Lincoln's Inn, and for some part of the reign of Charles I he was clerk of the peace for the county of York. Thoresby, in his 'Diary,' infers that he had been Norroy king-of-arms, meaning really deputy to that officer. When Sir William Dugdale made a visitation of the county of York in 1665–6, Hopkinson accompanied him as his secretary. In spare moments he employed himself in transcribing old deeds connected with Yorkshire families, and also in drawing out the pedigrees of the Yorkshire gentry. In this way he slowly accumulated a very extensive antiquarian miscellany in manuscript, which has been largely used by local historians and genealogists. Hopkinson was well enough known and respected to have special letters of protection granted to him and his father during the civil war by both the Marquis of Newcastle and Fairfax. He died 28 Feb. 1680, and was buried at Rothwell, near Leeds, where there is a monument to his memory in the chancel of the church.

Hopkinson's collections, which comprised at least eighty volumes, passed on his death to his sister Jane, who had married Richard Richardson. About half came by descent into the possession of Frances Mary Richardson Currer [q. v.] of North Bierley and Eshton in Yorkshire, and from her passed to her relative, Sir Matthew Wilson. These have been catalogued by the Historical Manuscripts Commission. The other portion are in the possession of J. G. F. Smyth of Heath, near Wakefield, who is also descended from Richard Richardson and Jane Hopkinson.

Many copies of Hopkinson's various collections have been made, especially of the genealogies of the West Riding families. One

is in the British Museum, Harl. 4630. Another, much enlarged and corrected by Thomas Wilson, F.S.A., is in the Leeds Library.

[Thoresby's Diary, ed. Hunter, i. 110; James's Hist. of Bradford, Pref. viii; Lupton's Wakefield Worthies, p. 208; Taylor's Leeds Worthies, p. 109; Nichols's Illustrations, i. 253 sqq., iii. 366 sqq.; Noble's Hist. of College of Arms; Burke's Landed Gentry; Hist. MSS. Comm. 3rd Rep. xviii. and App. 293 sqq., 4th Rep. App. 409, 6th Rep. App. 448, 451, 453, 454, 461, 462; Foster's Yorkshire Pedigrees.] W. A. J. A.

HOPKINSON, WILLIAM (*fl.* 1583), divine, graduated B.A. in 1567 from St. John's College, Cambridge, and was a minister in Lincolnshire, perhaps at Kirton in Lindsey in that county. He wrote: 1. 'An Evident Display of Popish Practices, or patched Pelagianism, wherein is mightily cleared the Sovereign Truth of God's eternal Predestination, the stayed groundwork of our assured Safety,' London, 1578, 4to; a translation from Beza's vindication of Calvin's predestination, dedicated to Aylmer, bishop of London. 2. 'A Preparation into the Waie of Life, with a Direction into the right use of the Lordes Supper,' London, 1583, 12mo; a catechism, dedicated to Sir Henry Sidney. 3. 'Animadversions on some places of Tremelius's version of the Bible,' Brit. Mus. Royal MS. 17 A. 42.

[Cooper's Athenæ Cantabr. ii. 5; Ames's Typogr. Antiq. (Herbert), pp. 986, 1159; Strype's Annals, ii. 556; Strype's Aylmer, p. 38; Casley's Cat. of the Royal Library, p. 261.] W. A. J. A.

HOPKIRK, THOMAS (1790?–1851?), botanist, born at Dalbeath, near Glasgow, about 1790, was elected fellow of the Linnean Society in November 1812, and in the next year published 'Flora Glottiana, being a Catalogue of the Indigenous Plants on the Banks of the Clyde,' Glasgow, 8vo. Four years later, in 1817, he produced, also at Glasgow, his principal work, 'Flora Anomoia; a General View of the Anomalies in the Vegetable Kingdom,' with a frontispiece designed by himself. It is usually misquoted as 'Flora Anomala.' His name last appeared in the annual lists of the Linnean Society in 1851. The genus *Hopkirkia* of Sprengel is merged in *Salmea*, and the homonymous genus established by De Candolle has also disappeared. It is identical with *Schkuhria*.

[Annual Lists, Linn. Soc. 1812–52; Journ. Bot. 1889, xxvii. 116; Sowerby's English Botany, tab. 2532.] B. D. J.

HOPLEY, EDWARD WILLIAM JOHN (1816–1869), painter, born in 1816, resided for the early part of his life at Lewes in Sussex. He was originally destined for the medical profession, but soon turned to art, settled in London, and after some years succeeded in gaining popularity as a painter of domestic subjects, and also of portraits. In 1845 he exhibited at the British Institution a picture entitled 'Love not,' and in 1854 and 1855 two pictures illustrating the 'Vicissitudes of Science,' viz. 'Sir Isaac Newton explaining to Lord Treasurer Halifax his Theory of Colour' and 'Michael Angelo in the Gardens of the Medici.' In 1859 he exhibited a picture entitled 'The Birth of a Pyramid,' the result of considerable archæological research and industry, which attracted attention. He exhibited first at the Royal Academy in 1851, when he sent 'Psyche.' His last work was a portrait of Professor Owen, F.R.S., exhibited at the British Institution in 1869. Hopley resided latterly at 14 South Bank, Regent's Park, where he died 30 April 1869, in his fifty-third year. He invented a trigonometrical system of facial measurement for the use of artists.

[Art Journal, 1869, p. 216; Catalogues of the Royal Academy and British Institution.] L. C.

HOPPER, HUMPHREY (*fl.* 1799–1834), sculptor, studied in the Royal Academy, and gained the gold medal there in 1803 for an original group of 'The Death of Meleager.' He had previously, in 1799 and in the two following years, exhibited some ornamental pieces of sculpture at that exhibition. In 1807 he was a competitor for the Pitt and Nelson memorials in the Guildhall. He executed some classical figures, but latterly devoted himself principally to memorial busts and monuments. An example of the latter is the public monument to Major-general Hay in St. Paul's Cathedral. Hopper exhibited for the last time in 1834.

[Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Royal Academy Catalogues.] L. C.

HOPPER, THOMAS (1776–1856), architect and surveyor, born 6 July 1776 at Rochester, was the son of a surveyor in that town, and educated in his father's office. He acquired considerable artistic knowledge by his own efforts. He was employed by Mr. Walsh Porter to make some alterations in Craven Cottage, Fulham. These attracted the notice of the Prince Regent, who commissioned him to make alterations at Carlton House, including the building of the Gothic conservatory. Hopper, as 'Thomas Hopper, junior,' exhibited designs for this at the Royal Academy in 1807. This patronage soon brought Hopper many commissions from the nobility and gentry. Among the mansions

built or altered by him were Slane Castle and Gosford Castle in Ireland; Penrhyn Castle, Margam, and Kinmel in Wales; Dunmow Lodge, Danbury Place, Wyvenhoe Place, and others in Essex; Leigh Court, near Bristol; Rood Ashton in Wiltshire, and many others. A design for the alteration of Dunkeld Palace was not carried out. Hopper built the Essex county gaol at Springfield, and was surveyor of the county for forty years. In London he built Arthur's Club in St. James's Street, the Atlas Fire Office in Cheapside, St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington (as honorary architect), &c. In 1820 he competed unsuccessfully for the erection of the General Post Office, and afterwards for the rebuilding of the Royal Exchange and the Houses of Parliament. He published his designs for both the latter competitions, and asserted that some features of his design for the Royal Exchange had been appropriated by Sir Robert Smirke. Hopper declined an offer of knighthood from George IV. He died at Bayswater Hill 11 Aug. 1856, in his eightieth year.

[Dict. of Architecture; Builder, xiv. 481; Redgrave's Dict. of Artists.] L. C.

HOPPNER, JOHN (1758–1810), portrait-painter, the son of German parents, was born in Whitechapel, London, on 4 April 1758. At an early age he was a chorister in the royal chapel, and George III made him a small allowance to enable him to commence his studies as a painter. His mother is said to have been one of the German attendants (some accounts say lady in waiting) at the palace, and the interest which George III took in the boy favoured the suspicion that it was fatherly. As George III had not completed his twentieth year when Hoppner was born, and did not occupy the palace till he ascended the throne two years afterwards, the scandal would not be worth mentioning but for the statement that Hoppner encouraged it, and the fact that it does not appear to be quite dead yet (see *Notes and Queries*, 4th ser. vol. xi. 21 June 1873). In 1775 he was admitted a student at the Royal Academy, in 1778 he gained a silver medal for drawing from the life, and in 1782 the gold medal for an original painting of a scene from King Lear. In 1780 he began to exhibit at the Royal Academy. His address in the catalogues of the exhibition for this and the following year is 'at Mr. Chamberlaine's, North Audley Street;' but in 1782 it is 'at Mrs. Wright's, Cockspur Street, Haymarket.' In this year he married the youngest daughter of this Mrs. Wright (Mrs. Patience Wright, 1725–1786 [q. v.]), an American lady celebrated for her portraits modelled in wax, for her social qualities, and her patriotic ardour. At her house Hoppner probably associated with many eminent men of the day, as it was frequented by Garrick, Foote, Dr. Dodd, Sir Benjamin (then Mr.) West, Benjamin Franklin, &c. In 1784 he was settled at 18 Charles Street, St. James's Square, close to Carlton House, where he remained till his death. In 1785 he exhibited portraits of the youngest three princesses, Sophia, Amelia, and Mary, and in 1786 one of 'Mrs. Jordan in the character of the Comic Muse, supported by Euphrosyne, who represses the advances of a Satyr.' The latter picture was also probably a royal commission, as it is now at Hampton Court. In 1789 he was appointed portrait-painter to the Prince of Wales. In 1792 he was elected an associate, and in 1795 a full academician. Sir Joshua Reynolds was now dead, and Romney declining. Hoppner's only rival was Sir Thomas Lawrence, who, though his junior by seven years, had been elected an academician, and appointed portrait-painter to the king in 1792. Hoppner and Lawrence now divided the favours of high society; if the latter had the advantage as painter to the court, Hoppner was favoured by the beauties of Carlton House. According to Allan Cunningham 'the factions of Reynolds and Romney seemed revived in those of Hoppner and Lawrence,' and he adds that Hoppner painted the whigs. But he painted tories also, and their rivalry was mainly professional. It, however, was keen and not free from bitterness on the side of Hoppner, who exclaimed against what he considered the impropriety of Lawrence's portraits of ladies. As rivals they were well matched, as both were handsome men, of fine address, and polished manners. Hoppner had also wit and humour, and was a brilliant talker. The rivalry was only ended by Hoppner's death, for Lawrence wrote in 1810: 'You will be sorry to hear it, my most powerful competitor, he whom only (to my friends) I have acknowledged as my rival, is, I fear, sinking to the grave—I mean of course Hoppner.'

Hoppner remained popular and prosperous to the last. Among his numerous sitters were the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York (full-lengths of whom, with others of Lord Nelson and Lord Rodney, are in the state apartments of St. James's Palace), the Duke of Clarence, the Duke of Kent (at Windsor Castle), members of the Mornington family, including the Duke of Wellington (when Lieutenant-colonel Arthur Wellesley), two of his brothers, and Lady Culling Eardley (a group of this lady and her children, one

of which she carries pickaback, is, though unfinished, one of his finest works. It belongs to the present Duke of Wellington); the Countesses of Darnley, Carysfort, Aylesford, and Harewood (when Mrs. Lascelles); the first Lord St. Vincent and Sir Ralph Abercromby; the Archbishop of York (William Markham) and Shute Barrington, bishop of Durham; the statesmen Pitt, Castlereagh, Canning, Frere, and Grenville; Robert Bloomfield, the poet, Mrs. Inchbald, Sir Philip Francis, and William Gifford; William Smith, the actor, and Richard Humphreys, the pugilist: Mrs. Gwyn (Goldsmith's 'Jessamy Bride'), and Mrs. Draper (Sterne's 'Eliza'). He never exhibited anywhere except at the Royal Academy, where he sent 168 pictures between 1780 and 1809 (both inclusive). These were mostly portraits, but he sent, especially in his earlier years, an occasional picture of the fancy, such as 'A Primrose Girl' (1780 and 1785); 'Jupiter and Io' (1785); 'Belisarius' (1787); 'A Standard Bearer' and 'A Nymph' (1788); and 'A Bacchante' (1789). One of the best of these, called 'A Sleeping Nymph,' was bought by Sir J. Leicester (Lord de Tabley), and was sold at his sale in 1827 for 472*l.* 10*s.* Between 1797 and 1803 he published, with Charles Wilkin [q. v.], the engraver, a 'Select Series of Portraits of Ladies of Rank and Fashion;' ten plates, seven after Hoppner, and three after Wilkin, who engraved them all (see *Art Journal*, 1886, p. 54). He also attempted verse with small success in a volume of 'Oriental Tales translated into English Verse' (1805).

Hoppner was always a great lover of nature, and began by painting landscape, his great taste for which is seen in the backgrounds to his portraits and the numerous sketches in chalk with which he amused his leisure hours. There are several of these in the print room of the British Museum.

It has been said that Hoppner was 'the most daring plagiarist of Reynolds, and the boldest rival of Lawrence,' and this expresses with some approach to accuracy his position as a portrait-painter, if it does not give him the credit he deserves. Without the marked individuality of either his senior or his junior, of whom alternately his works remind us, he is more manly than Lawrence, and, especially in his portraits of women and children, more simple and natural. Many of his pictures have suffered from the use of destructive mediums, but the public appearance in late years of a few of his best works in good condition has much improved his reputation. Such pictures as the group of 'Lady Culling Smith and children' (belonging to the Duke of Wellington), and the fine portrait of 'Mrs. Lascelles' (belonging to Lord Harewood), which were exhibited at the Royal Academy in the winter of 1876, enable us to understand the reputation enjoyed by Hoppner as a colourist at once brilliant and mellow. His drawing was faulty and his execution slight.

Hoppner died 23 Jan. 1810, and was buried in the cemetery of St. James's Chapel in Hampstead Road, London.

[Gent. Mag. 1810; Annual Register, 1810; Redgrave's Century of Painters; Redgrave's Dict.; Bryan's Dict. (Graves); Graves's Dict.; Cunningham's Lives (Heaton); Somerset House Gazette, i. 358; Seguier's Dict. Encyclopædia Britannica; Catalogues of National Gallery, South Kensington Museum, National Portrait Gallery, Special Exhibitions of National Portraits on Loan to the South Kensington Museum, 1867 and 1868, Royal Academy, &c. For remarks on Hoppner's technique see especially Redgrave's Dictionary, Redgraves' Century of Painters, Seguier's Dict., and Chesneau's English School of Painting.] C. M.

HOPPUS, JOHN (1789–1875), independent minister and professor at University College, London, son of the Rev. John Hoppus, also an independent minister, was born in London in 1789. He was educated for a time under Dr. Bennett at the Rotherham Independent College, where the views of Edward Williams, author of the 'Divine Equality and Sovereignty,' had great influence among the students. He afterwards studied at Edinburgh under Dugald Stewart, but transferred his terms to Glasgow, in order to attend the sermons of Dr. Chalmers, and there he graduated M.A. He came to London to take charge of the Carter Street Chapel, but resigned in 1825 owing to difficulties with his congregation, which was somewhat Arian in views. Hoppus had done some work for the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, and had become acquainted with Brougham. At Brougham's instance, with the support of James Mill, he was appointed the first professor of the philosophy of mind and logic in the university of London, afterwards University College, in 1829 [for the circumstances of the election, see under Grote, George]. Here he lectured till the middle of 1866. He was made LL.D. of Glasgow in 1839, and F.R.S. in 1841. In 1847 he took part in the controversy as to popular education. Hoppus died 29 Jan. 1875. He had married in 1832 Martha Devenish, who died in 1853, leaving several children.

His principal works, all published in London, are: 1. 'A Statement of Facts, with Correspondence, relating to the late Mea-

sures of the Managers of the Congregation of Protestant Dissenters assembled in Carter Lane, Doctors' Commons,' 1825, 12mo. 2. 'An Account of Lord Bacon's "Novum Organon Scientiarum,"' for the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, 1827, 8vo. 3. 'An Essay on the Nature and Objects of the Course of Study, in the Class of the Philosophy of the Human Mind and Logic in the University of London,' 2nd edition, 1830. 4. 'On the Present State of Religion,' 1832, 12mo. 5. 'Sketches on the Continent in 1835,' 2nd edition, 1836, 12mo. 6. 'Thoughts on Academical Education and Degrees in Arts,' 1837, 8vo. 7. 'The Crisis of Popular Education,' 1847, 8vo. 8. 'Lectures on the Polity and History of the Hebrews,' 1847, 12mo. 9. 'Memorials of a Wife,' 1856, 12mo.

[Works; Congregational Year-Book, 1876.] W. A. J. A.

HOPSON, CHARLES RIVINGTON (1744–1796), medical writer, was born, probably in London, in 1744. He was educated at St. Paul's School, and entered at Leyden on 1 Oct. 1765. At Leyden he proceeded M.D., his dissertation (published at Leyden, 1767) being entitled 'De Tribus in Uno.' Hopson practised in London, and for many years was physician to the Finsbury Dispensary. He died on 23 Dec. 1796. He wrote 'An Essay on Fire,' 1782, 8vo, and translated 1. 'A Treatise on Dysentery,' from the German of J. G. Zimmerman, London, 1771, 8vo. 2. 'A General System of Chemistry . . .,' London, 1789, 4to, principally from the work of Wiegleb. He is also credited with translations of Forster's 'Voyages and Discoveries in the North' (1786; cf. FORSTER, JOHANN GEORG ADAM), and Sparrman's and Thunberg's 'Travels.'

[Gent. Mag. 1797, i. 80; Gardiner's Admission Reg. of St. Paul's School, p. 98; Index of Leyden Students; Watt's Bibl. Brit.] W. A. J. A.

HOPSONN, SIR THOMAS (1642–1717), vice-admiral, of a family settled at Lingwood (or Ningwood) in the Isle of Wight since the time of Henry VIII (WORSLEY, *Hist. of the Isle of Wight*, p. 260), was born there in 1642 (BRAYLEY, *Hist. of Surrey*, ii. 396), and seems to have entered the navy in 1662 (*ib.*) The tradition that he was a tailor's apprentice at Bonchurch, and ran away to sea to take part in an engagement with a French ship, rests on no historical foundation (*Naval Chron.* iii. 111; *Notes and Queries*, 1st ser. ix. 172). The first official mention of him that can now be traced is in 1672, when he was appointed second lieutenant of the Dreadnought, in which he was probably present in the battle of Solebay on 28 May 1672, and in the actions of 1673. On 10 Dec. 1676 he was appointed first lieutenant of the Dragon with Sir Roger Strickland [q. v.] in the Mediterranean; on 5 Nov. 1677 he was moved with Strickland into the Centurion, then fitting out; and on 10 Dec., still with Strickland, was turned over to the Mary. In her he again went to the Mediterranean, where he was appointed by Vice-admiral Herbert to the command of the Tiger Prize on 21 March 1677–8, from which date he took post. On 10 Jan. 1681–2 he was appointed to the Swan, and on 18 May 1688 to the Bonadventure, one of the ships ordered to the Nore under Sir Roger Strickland on the expectation of the Dutch invasion. Hopsonn does not seem to have taken any part in the revolution, but to have readily accepted it when accomplished. He was afterwards appointed to the York, of 60 guns, which he commanded in the battle of Beachy Head, 30 June 1690, in the rear division of the red squadron, under the immediate orders of Sir George Rooke [q. v.], who is said to have formed a high opinion of his gallantry, and from that time to have selected him as his associate. In the battle of Barfleur, 19 May 1692, Hopsonn commanded the St. Michael, the second ahead of the Neptune, carrying Rooke's flag, still as rear-admiral of the red. During the early months of 1693 he was senior officer in the Medway. In May he was promoted to be rear-admiral of the blue, and with his flag in the Breda joined Rooke as second in command of the squadron which sailed in the end of the month in convoy of the trade for the Mediterranean, and which was scattered by Tourville off Cape St. Vincent on 18 June. On his return to England Hopsonn hoisted his flag on board the Russell as vice-admiral of the blue in the squadron going to the Mediterranean under Sir Francis Wheler [q. v.], whom he left at Cadiz in the early days of February 1693–4, coming back with the homeward trade. In August 1694 he commanded the squadron off Dunkirk, and again, in September 1695, on the coast of France. In 1699 he commanded a squadron of observation in the channel, and in June 1701 convoyed the troops to Ireland under the immediate orders of the king.

On 28 Jan. 1701–2 he was promoted to be vice-admiral of the white, and authorised to wear the union flag at the fore, as second in command, under Rooke, of the expedition against Cadiz, which sailed from Portsmouth on 19 June 1702. After failing at Cadiz, Rooke resolved to attack the French-Spanish fleet at Vigo. This was done on 12 Oct. The allies had protected themselves by a boom of

masts and cables frapped together to the thickness of nine feet, buoyed up in its length by empty casks, moored with anchors at its extremities, and flanked by two of their largest ships. Against this formidable obstacle Hopsonn in the Torbay, an 80-gun ship, was directed to lead in; and with a fresh, fair breeze and a press of sail he broke through it, leaving a clear passage for the rest of the squadron. The action soon became general. The Torbay was set on fire by a fireship, but happily escaped, partly by 'the diligence of the officers and men,' but still more by the extraordinary accident of the fireship having on board a large quantity of snuff, the blast of which as she blew up extinguished the flames. The Torbay had, however, sustained so much damage that Hopsonn shifted his flag to the Monmouth; but the victory was already won, and the French were busy setting fire to their own ships. Hopsonn's brilliant service was rewarded, on his return to England, with knighthood, 29 Nov. 1702, and a pension of 500*l.* a year, with a reversion of 300*l.* to his wife if she survived him. It is stated in the inscription on his monument in Weybridge Church that Vigo 'was the last of forty-two engagements he had been in, in some of which he received many honourable wounds for the service of his country. Towards the latter end of his days he chose this place [sc. Weybridge] for the retreat and repose of his old age, where he died in peace 12 October 1717, aged 75' (Brayley, ii. 396). He represented Newtown, Isle of Wight, in parliament from 1698 to 1705, and in the return of 1700 is described as 'of Weybridge in the county of Surrey.' There is a fine portrait by Michael Dahl in the Painted Hall at Greenwich, the gift of George IV.

Hopsonn's wife, Elizabeth, survived him, and was named his executor jointly with Sir John Jennings [q. v.], Captain Edward Hopsonn, both 'of Weybridge,' and Brigadier William Watkins 'of Walton-upon-Thames.' The will, dated 4 Jan. 1716–17 (proved 7 Nov. 1717), mentions a son James, and two daughters, Grace and Martha, all minors; 'my grandson, George Watkins (a minor), son of my late daughter, Mary Watkins;' and a living daughter, Elizabeth, wife of John Goodall.

It is suggested by Charnock (*Biog. Nav.* iii. 128) that the Edward Hopsonn (*d.* 1728) named as an executor, and who in later life wrote his name Hopson, was a brother of Sir Thomas. Neither of their wills gives any support to this supposition, which the great difference in their age seems to contradict. Edward Hopsonn is first mentioned as lieutenant of the Breda in 1693, took post from 24 July 1696, and died vice-admiral in command of the West Indian station on 8 May 1728. His will, dated 13 April 1720 (proved 27 July 1728), mentions his wife Jane and one son, Edward, a minor; his mother, still living; and a sister, Jane, widow of Richard Downer, deceased, in the Isle of Wight.

[Charnock's Biog. Nav. ii. 50; commissions and appointments in the Public Record Office; will at Somerset House; Burchett's Transactions at Sea; Lediard's Naval History; Memoirs relating to the Lord Torrington (Camden Soc.), p. 93.] J. K. L.

HOPTON, Sir ARTHUR (1588?–1650), diplomatist, fifth son of Sir Arthur Hopton of Witham, Somerset, by Rachael, daughter of Edmund Hall of Gretford, Lincolnshire, was born about 1588 (Blore, *Rutlandshire*, p. 133; *Visit. of Somerset*, 1623, Harl. Soc. xi. 57; *Notes and Queries*, 1st ser. iv. 497; Skelton, *Antiquities of Oxfordshire*, 'Bampton,' p. 4). Sir Owen Hopton, lieutenant of the Tower, was his grandfather. His father, at one time high sheriff of Somerset, was created K.B. in 1603. Arthur matriculated as a member of Lincoln College, Oxford, on 15 March 1604–5 (Clark, *Register of the University of Oxford*, ii. 281). When Lord Cottington was sent as ambassador extraordinary to Spain (October 1629), Hopton accompanied him as secretary, and on the conclusion of Cottington's mission he was left there as English agent (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1629–31 p. 107, 1635 p. 467). Garrard writes to Wentworth in 1635, announcing that by Cottington's request Hopton is to be recalled and made clerk of the council; but it is doubtful whether this appointment actually took place (*Strafford Letters*, i. 511). Hopton was knighted on 2 Feb. 1637–8, and succeeded Lord Aston as ambassador in Spain (*ib.* iii. 149; *Cal. Clarendon State Papers*, i. 1491; Metcalfe, *Book of Knights*, p. 194). He seems to have remained in Spain throughout the civil wars (*Cal. of Committee for Advance of Money*, p. 667). When his nephew, Sir Ralph Hopton, was raised to the peerage a limitation in favour of Sir Arthur Hopton and his heirs male was inserted in the patent. Hopton was again in England in 1649, and was on 7 June 1649 visited by Evelyn, who terms him 'a most excellent person,' and records some of his stories about Spain (Evelyn, *Diary*, ed. 1879, ii. 5, 477). He died on 6 March 1649–50, aged 62, and was buried in the chancel of the church of Black Bourton, near Bampton in Oxfordshire (Skelton, *Antiquities of Oxfordshire*, 'Bampton,' p. 4).

Many of Hopton's despatches are among Clarendon's papers in the Bodleian Library,

and some are printed in the 'Clarendon State Papers.' The Tanner MSS. contain several letters from Hopton relating to the Portuguese revolution in 1640 (lxv. 224, 229, 268).

A contemporary ARTHUR HOPTON (1588?–1614), astrologer, apparently of the Herefordshire family of Hopton, has been confused by Wood with the diplomatist. Wood gives the astrologer the parentage which belongs to the diplomatist, and represents him as graduating from Lincoln College, Oxford, at the dates which apply only to the diplomatist. At Oxford, according to Wood, the astrologer acquired such a reputation that he was called 'the miracle of his age for learning.' But it is uncertain whether the astrologer studied at Oxford at all. Entering Clement's Inn, London, the astrologer is said to have become an intimate friend of Selden, and to have been 'much valued by him and by all the noted men of that time.' Wood adds that he died in his twenty-sixth year, 1614, in the parish of St. Clement Danes, London.

Hopton, the astrologer, wrote: 1. 'A Prognostication for this Yeere of Our Lord MDCVII —referred most especially to the Longitude and Latitude of the worthy Towne of Shrewesbury—authore Arthuro Hoptono,' London, 1607, and for each year until 1614, printed by the Company of Stationers. 2. 'Bacvlum Geodæticum siue Viaticum, or the Geodeticall Staffe, in eight Bookes,' London, 1610, 4to. 3. 'Speculum Topographicum: or the Topographical Glasse, containing the use of the Topographicall Glasse Theodelitus, Plaine Table, and Circumferentor,' London, 1611, 4to, dedicated to the 'Mathematicall Practizer,' 9 April 1611, and containing many good practical rules in geometry, measurement of distances, heights, sun's altitude and parallax, and a 'table for calculating annuities.' 4. 'Concordancy of Yeeres,' London, 1612, 1615, and newly augmented 1616, containing 'a new, easie, and most exact Computation of Time according to the English account; also the use of the English and Roman Kalendar,' dedicated to Sir Edward Coke, reprinted in 1635 with 'a plaine direction for the . . . computing of interest' and other additions by John Penkethman, under the title 'Hopton's Concordancy Enlarged.' 5. 'Teares or Lamentations of a Sorrowfull Soule,' London, 1613, to which are prefixed some verses inscribed to 'my endeared friend and kinsman Sir William Leighton, knt.'

[Wood's Athenæ Oxon. (ii. 151, ed. Bliss), where the two Arthur Hoptons are hopelessly confused; Wood's Fasti, i. 321; the works of Arthur Hopton, the astrologer.] C. H. F.

HOPTON, JOHN, D.D. (*d.* 1558), bishop of Norwich, was a Yorkshireman, probably born at Mirfield, the seat of his family. In early youth he joined the Black Monks or Dominicans, and received his education in their house at Oxford, of which he eventually became prior. He made more than one journey to Rome, on one of which he obtained a doctorate in theology at the university of Bologna, and was incorporated at Oxford 17 Nov. 1539. Three years later, however, he proceeded regularly in divinity, and took his degree of D.D. 8 July 1532. He was presented to the rectory of St. Anne and St. Agnes in the city of London by the abbot and convent of Westminster 24 Jan. 1538–9, and held it till his appointment by Princess (afterwards Queen) Mary to the rectory of Fobbing, Essex, 27 May 1548. He also held the benefice of Yeldham Magna in the same county *in commendam* until his death. The date of his institution does not appear. In Edward VI's reign he was private chaplain and confessor to the Princess Mary. In July 1549 he was summoned before the council, and having professed that he himself 'allowed' the new liturgy, was charged with instructions to the princess, requiring her conformity to the new ritual (STRYPE, *Memorials*, ii. 238–9). To these instructions Mary paid no heed, and the emperor having made it a question of peace or war between the two countries, Hopton, undaunted by the committal to the Tower of his fellow-chaplain, Mallet, for saying mass to the princess's household, continued to officiate at her house of Copt Hall in Essex. Edward VI says in his journal for 15 Dec. 1550: 'Ther was lettres sent for the taking of certeine chapelins of the lady Mary for saiing masse, wich she denied.' The orders of council, 9 Aug. 1551, were repeated more stringently 15 Aug., with the threat that he and his brother chaplains 'must look for punishment' if they refused obedience. But, to avoid more serious evils, the illegal service was winked at until the death of Edward, 6 July 1553.

Soon after Mary's accession Hopton was rewarded for his fidelity by the bishopric of Norwich, to which he was consecrated in the chapel attached to the palace of the bishop of London by Bonner, Tunstall, and Thirlby, 28 Oct. 1554. As bishop he signalised himself as one of the most active persecutors of protestants, seconded by his chancellor, one Downing or Duning, who, as Fuller quaintly remarks, 'played the devil himself, enough to make wood dear, so many did he consume to ashes' (FULLER, *Church Hist.* iv. 187). 'They had not their match,' writes Foxe, 'for strait-

ness and cruel handling of the bodies of the saints among all the rest besides.' Early in the reign Hopton reported to the queen a number of scandalous stories about herself which he found current in his diocese, and very stringent orders were sent to the justices to discover and punish the authors of them as well as the enemies of the true faith (BURNET, pt. ii. Appendix, bk. ii. No. 14; DIXON, *Hist. of the Church*, iv. 238). Hopton's zeal against heresy was stimulated by Ratcliffe, earl of Sussex, then resident in his diocese, by whose directions he established a system of 'espionage' over the propagators of unsound doctrines (STRYPE, *Cranmer*, p. 525). Fuller says that Hopton was unmerciful in his visitations; but on a visitation of Norwich at Whitsuntide 1556, he left the city when the alleged heretics were brought up before him for examination by his officials, feeling himself no match for the quick wits of his opponents (FOXE, iii. 628). The persecution continued till the end of Mary's reign. Six suffered in Hopton's diocese in 1555, ten in 1556, sixteen in 1557, and fourteen had been burnt by November 1558, when the death of Mary, twelve days after the last had gone to the stake, interrupted Hopton's atrocities. According to Foxe, those who suffered at the stake in Hopton's diocese numbered forty-six in all. In only two dioceses, London and Canterbury, was the list of martyrs longer. Mary's death was speedily followed by his own. The date is not stated, but it was before the end of the year (1558). He died so deeply in debt that, 'for all his spare hospitality, he was not able to pay half he owed.' His debts to the crown swallowed up nearly all he left, his other creditors receiving little or nothing (STRYPE, *Life of Archbishop Parker*, i. 75).

[Strype's Annals, I. i. 309; Strype's Memorials, II. i. 238–9, 451, III. i. 539; Strype's Cranmer, pp. 396, 459, 525, 968; Strype's Parker, i. 75; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. ii. 784; Wood's Fasti, i. 83, 94; Godwin, ii. 21; Newcourt's Repertorium, i. 278, ii. 268; Fuller's Church Hist. iv. 187; Foxe's Acts and Monuments, iii. 203, 334, 350, 568, 589, 595, 624, 696, 702, 714, 729, 742, 783; Literary Remains of King Edward VI. ed. Nichols (Roxburghe Club), ii. 297; Dixon's Hist. of Church of England, iii. 146, 299, 309, iv. 238, 389, 402, 585, 711.] E. V.

HOPTON, RALPH, LORD HOPTON (1598–1652), son of Robert Hopton of Witham, Somerset, and Jane, widow of Sir Henry Jones, and daughter of Rowland Kemeys of Vandry, Monmouthshire, was born about 1601 (BLORE, *Rutland*, p. 133; DUGDALE, *Baronage*, ii. 469; LLOYD, *Memoirs of Excellent Personages*, 1668, p. 341). According to Wood he was a gentleman-commoner of Lincoln College, Oxford, and the statement is confirmed by the fact that he presented to the college about 1616 'a double gilt bowl' (*Athenæ Oxonienses*, ed. Bliss, ii. 152; information from the Rev. Andrew Clark). At the beginning of the 'thirty years' war' Hopton entered the service of the elector palatine, and is said to have escorted the queen of Bohemia in her flight after the battle of Prague (LLOYD, p. 342). In December 1624 Hopton was lieutenant-colonel of Sir Charles Rich's regiment raised in England for Mansfeld's expedition (RUSHWORTH, i. 153). When recalled to take part in the Cadiz expedition he declined to serve, because the fleet was not properly equipped either with provisions or money (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1625–6, pp. 27, 71, 123). At the coronation of Charles I (2 Feb. 1625) he was made a knight of the Bath (METCALFE, *Book of Knights*, p. 186). On 12 Sept. 1628 he was appointed one of the commissioners for draining Sedgmoor (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1628–1629, p. 397). He represented Bath in the first parliament of Charles I, and Somerset in the Short parliament. In the parliament of 1628, as in the Long parliament, he sat for Wells. In the latter assembly he sided at first with the popular party, and both spoke and voted for Strafford's attainder (VERNEY, *Notes of the Long Parliament*, p. 48; RUSHWORTH, iv. 248). He was appointed spokesman of the committee named to present the Remonstrance to the king, and reported his answer to the commons (*Commons' Journals*, ii. 328, 330).

In the spring of 1642, however, Hopton was one of the most prominent of the king's supporters in the commons. He excused the attempt to seize the 'five members,' and opposed the declaration of the house concerning it. He spoke also against the militia ordinance, and on 4 March so vigorously attacked a proposed manifesto of the parliament that he was sent to the Tower for ten days. According to Hopton the committee who had drawn the declaration had taxed the king with apostasy 'upon a less evidence than would serve to hang a fellow for stealing a horse' (SANFORD, *Studies and Illustrations of the Great Rebellion*, pp. 469, 479, 482; *Commons' Journals*, ii. 467; CLARENDON, *Rebellion*, iv. 338).

In July 1642 the king sent the Marquis of Hertford to Somerset as lieutenant-general of the six western counties, and Hopton accompanied him, with the title of lieutenant-general of the horse in his army. He raised a troop at his own cost, and personally arrested William Strode, one of the de-

puty lieutenants of Somersetshire appointed by the parliament (*A Declaration made by the Lord Marquesse of Hertford and other Lords and Gentlemen of the County of Somerset*, 1642; *The Lord Marquesse of Hertford his Letter*, &c., 1642; *Lords' Journals*, v. 265, 278, 286). On 5 Aug. 1642 Hopton was expelled from the House of Commons, and sent for as a delinquent (*Commons' Journals*, ii. 708). Hertford's little army was obliged to retreat to Sherborne Castle, and after a brief siege he resolved to transport his infantry into Wales; while Hopton, with 160 horse, fifty dragoons, and a few gentlemen, made his way to Cornwall. There he succeeded in inducing the grand jury to indict Buller and Carew, the parliamentary commissioners, and with the aid of the *posse comitatus* expelled them from the county. The king sent a commission to Hopton and three others to command jointly in Hertford's absence. They organised a small body of excellent Cornish infantry, and proceeded to carry the war into Devonshire (Gardiner, *Great Civil War*, i. 79, 88; Clarendon, *Rebellion*, vi. 239–46).

In January 1643 the parliamentary general Ruthven invaded Cornwall with greatly superior forces. Hopton, whom the other commissioners entrusted with the command, defeated the invaders at Bradock Down, near Liskeard, taking 1,250 prisoners and five guns (19 Jan. 1643; *ib.* vi. 248). In May 1643 Lord Stamford, with 1,400 horse and 5,400 foot, marched into Cornwall, and encamped in a strong position at Stratton. Hopton and the Cornish army attacked him there on 16 May, and routed him with the loss of seventeen hundred men and all his artillery and baggage (*ib.* vii. 87–90). The victors overran Devonshire, and joining Prince Maurice's forces at Chard on 4 June, attacked Sir William Waller at Lansdown, near Bath, on 5 July. Though Waller was driven from his position, the royalist army was too shattered to press its advantages. Hopton himself was shot through the arm, and badly injured by the explosion of a powder-wagon. 'Having hardly so much life as not to be numbered with the dead,' he was put into a litter, and carried to Devizes. At Devizes the Cornish army was besieged by Waller with a superior force, and while the horse broke through the besiegers to fetch aid from Oxford, Hopton from his sick bed directed the defence. His ingenuity and experience suggested the expedient of beating and boiling the bed-cords collected from the town to supply the want of match for the musketeers (*Clarendon MS.* 1738. 4. f. 9). The defeat of Waller's army at Roundway Down on 13 July by Lord Wilmot raised the siege (Clarendon, *Rebellion*, vii. 109–20; Gardiner, *Great Civil War*, i. 79, 98, 159, 195, 203). A few days later the royalists took Bristol, and a quarrel took place between Prince Rupert and the Marquis of Hertford on the appointment of the governor. Hertford named Hopton, while Rupert obtained from Charles a promise of the governorship for himself. To allay their strife Hopton consented to withdraw his claim, and accepted the post of deputy governor under Prince Rupert. 'We can think no man fitter for that command than yourself, it being by far too little a recompense for your great deservings,' wrote Charles to Hopton, explaining that he was tied by his previous promise to Rupert, and adding that he intended to testify his acknowledgment of Hopton's services 'by some real testimony of our favour' (*Clarendon MS.* 1738. 4. f. 12). Accordingly, on 4 Sept. 1643, Hopton was created a baron by the title of Lord Hopton of Stratton, with a collateral remainder to his uncle, Sir Arthur Hopton [q. v.] (Dugdale, ii. 469; Collins, *Peerage*, ed. Brydges, ix. 482).

In October 1643 the king ordered Hopton to 'draw into the field for the clearing of Dorsetshire, Wiltshire, and Hampshire, and so to point forwards as far as he could go towards London' (*Clarendon MS.* 1738. (6). f. 2). Raising what foot he could in his own quarters, and reinforced by some horse from Oxford, Hopton advanced into Sussex and took Arundel Castle (9 Dec.) His old antagonist, Waller, cut off a detachment of Hopton's forces at Alton 13 Dec., and retook Arundel 6 Jan. 1644. The Earl of Forth came to Hopton's aid with fresh troops from Oxford, but their joint forces were defeated at Cheriton (or Alresford) on 29 March 1644. Though beaten, Hopton succeeded in carrying off all his guns (*ib.*; Gardiner, *Great Civil War*, i. 296, 377, 385; Clarendon, *Rebellion*, viii. 28).

In July 1644 King Charles marched into the west. Hopton joined him with part of the garrison of Bristol, and on 14 Aug. 1644 was appointed general of the ordnance in place of Lord Percy (Walker, *Historical Discourses*, 1705, pp. 16, 45, 61; *Diary of Richard Symonds*, p. 53; Black, *Oxford Docquets*, pp. 238, 240). When the Prince of Wales was sent to the west, Hopton was appointed one of his councillors, and it was intended that he should act as lieutenant-general of his army (Clarendon, viii. 180, 254, ix. 7). This appointment was made 'by the king's special direction, and at the earnest desire of the whole association.' The prince's council supported Hopton, but Goring, anx-

ious to secure the chief command himself, intrigued against Hopton, refused to obey the council, and succeeded in preventing either from exercising any control over his army (*ib.* ix. 20, 83). After Goring's retirement to France, Hopton was appointed commander-in-chief of the 'dissolute, undisciplined, wicked, beaten army' he left behind him. Other men would have refused the hopeless task. Hopton, however, generously agreed to accept the post, although certain to 'lose his honour' (*ib.* ix. 135, 136). On 16 Feb. 1646 Fairfax routed Hopton at Torrington in North Devon, with the loss of the greater part of his foot. Hopton, who was 'hurt in the face with a pike, and had his horse killed under him,' strove to make a stand at Bodmin, but the advance of Fairfax and the insubordination of his own troops compelled him to capitulate at Truro, 14 March 1646 (*ib.* ix. 150; Sprigge, *Anglia Rediviva*, ed. 1854, p. 229. His own account of this campaign is printed by Carte, *Original Letters*, 1739, i. 109–126). He then accompanied Prince Charles, first to Scilly and then to Jersey. While at Jersey he signed the agreement with Hyde, Capel, and Carteret for the defence of that island against Lord Jermyn's supposed design of selling it to France (*Clarendon State Papers*, ii. 279). In July 1648, when a part of the parliamentary fleet revolted, and placed itself under the command of Prince Charles, Hopton accompanied the prince to sea. He was the only one of the prince's councillors in that expedition 'of whom nobody spoke ill, nor laid anything to his charge.' Nevertheless the hostility of Prince Rupert and the intrigues of the court lords led even Prince Charles 'to have a less esteem of him than his singular virtue and fidelity did deserve' (Clarendon, xi. 32, 84). One reason for this was doubtless Hopton's opposition to the policy of concession to catholics and presbyterians, in order to secure their help against the independents. He formed one of the little body of church and constitution royalists of which Hyde was the spokesman. When the treaty took place at Breda in 1650 between Charles II and the Scots, Hopton and Nicholas were excluded from the king's council on account of their opposition (*Nicholas Papers*, i. 173, 186; Carte, *Original Letters*, i. 379). While Charles II was in Scotland, Hopton, 'finding himself neglected and unacceptable, partly upon discontent, and partly to live cheaper, retired to Wesel' (*ib.* p. 414). After the battle of Worcester, at the suggestion of Lord Colepeper, he endeavoured to compound for his estate, but the parliament, which had excepted him from pardon both in the treaties of Uxbridge and Newport, refused this favour (*Nicholas Papers*, i. 241, 268, 297). He therefore remained in exile, and died at Bruges in September 1652, at the age of fifty-four (*ib.* i. 311; Dugdale, ii. 469).

Hopton married in 1623 Elizabeth, widow of Sir Justinian Lewyn, knight, and daughter of Arthur Capel of Hadham, Hertfordshire (Blore, p. 133; *Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1619–23, p. 492). In 1644 she was captured by Sir William Balfour at Newbury, on her way to Oxford (Rushworth, v. 655). She died early in 1646 (*Cal. Clarendon Papers*, i. 306; *Funerall Obsequies to the Lady Elizabeth Hopton*, by Edward Whatman, 4to, 1647; *Notes and Queries*, 6th ser. xii. 294). In 1650 Hopton contemplated marriage with a daughter of Lady Morton; but in spite of Hyde's good offices the match fell through (*ib.* ii. 65, 98, 176). As neither Lord Hopton nor Sir Arthur Hopton left issue the Hopton peerage became extinct.

In a letter written immediately after Hopton's death, Hyde terms him 'as faultless a person, as full of courage, industry, integrity, and religion as I ever knew man' (*Clarendon State Papers*, iii. 108). As a general and as a councillor he admits that his friend had faults. 'In the debates concerning the war he was longer in resolving, and more apt to change his mind after he had resolved, than is agreeable to the office of a commander-in-chief, which rendered him rather fit for the second than for the supreme command in an army' (*Rebellion*, viii. 31). Hopton was distinguished among the royalist commanders for the good order which he maintained among his soldiers. Under his command the Cornish army was so disciplined 'as the fame of their religion and devotion was no less than their courage' (*ib.* vi. 248, vii. 98). He was remarkable also for the rare self-abnegation and fidelity with which he sacrificed his own claims and his own wishes to the good of the king's cause (*ib.* vii. 148). No royalist leader was so much respected by his opponents. 'My affections to you are so unchangeable,' wrote Waller, 'that hostility itself cannot violate my friendship to your person' (*Clarendon State Papers*, ii. 155). 'For yourself,' wrote Fairfax, when he offered terms to Hopton's army, 'you may be assured of such mediation to the parliament on your behalf as for one whom (for personal worth and many virtues, but especially for your care of and moderation toward the country) we honour and esteem above any other of your party, whose error (supposing you more swayed with principles of honour and conscience than others) we most pity, and whose happiness (so far as consistent with the public

welfare) we should more delight in than your least suffering' (SPRIGGE, *Anglia Rediviva*, p. 215).

A portrait of Hopton by an unknown painter, formerly at the seat of the Astley's, Melton Constable, Norfolk, is in the National Portrait Gallery. It was engraved by Van der Gucht among the illustrations to Clarendon's 'History.'

[Pedigrees of the Hopton family are contained in Blore's Rutland and Hoare's Monastic Remains of Witham, Bruton, &c., 1824. Lives of Hopton are in Lodge's Portraits and Lloyd's Memoirs of Excellent Personages, 1668. His narratives of his own campaigns are among Clarendon's papers in the Bodleian Library, and many of his letters are to be found in Prince Rupert's correspondence in the British Museum. Some are printed in Warburton's Prince Rupert, 1849. Clarendon used Hopton's narratives largely in writing books vi. vii. viii. of the Hist. of the Rebellion, and Fuller gives some extracts in his Worthies of England under 'Cornwall.']

C. H. F.

HOPTON, SUSANNA (1627–1709), devotional writer, whose maiden name was HARVEY, belonged on the father's side to an ancient family in Staffordshire, and on the mother's to the family of Wiseman of Torrell's Hall in Essex. She did not receive a learned education, but read much by herself. She married Richard Hopton of Kington in Herefordshire, a barrister, who was afterwards one of the Welsh judges in the reigns of Charles II and James II. In her early years she was drawn over to the church of Rome through the influence of Father Turberville, a Roman priest. In writing to Father Turberville after her return to the church of England in 1661, she ascribes her conversion to 'the Eclipse of the Church of England, and my own youth.' Her husband, whom, she says, 'I confess I love truly and passionately,' did his best to bring her back to the church of her baptism; but she thought the matter out for herself, studying carefully all the arguments of the great English divines, especially Laud, Thomas Morton, and Chillingworth, and the result was that she came back more attached to the church of England than ever, and remained a member of that communion to the close of her long life. Her husband died in 1696, leaving his widow, by whom he had no issue, in affluent circumstances. She continued to live at Kington 'divers years after his death, in great esteem with her neighbours, among whom she did a great deal of good, both by her example and by her extensive charity.' She rose at 4 A.M. every morning, and set apart five different times every day for religious worship. She was a constant observer of the fasts and festivals of the church, and was particularly kind to the clergy, especially those who were suffering from poverty. Her two most intimate friends among that class were the nonjurors George Hickes [q. v.] and Nathaniel Spinckes [q. v.] Both have published short but interesting accounts of her life. Before her last illness she removed from Kington to Hereford, where she died of a fever on 12 July 1709, in the eighty-second year of her age. She was buried at Bishops-Frome, near her husband. Her literary works were all of a devotional character, and were for the most part published anonymously. They include: 1. 'Daily Devotions, consisting of Thanksgiving, Confessions, and Prayers, by an Humble Penitent,' 1673. 2. 'Devotions in the Antient Way of Offices,' 1701. It was published by Dr. Hickes, who revised it and prefixed a preface. As the title implies, the work was not original. 'It had,' says Dr. Hickes, 'four editions reformed from Roman Catholics, five as it was reformed by Dorrington, while this is a second in a new reform.' The work contains psalms, hymns, and prayers for every day in the week, and for every holy day in the year. 3. 'A Hexameron, or Meditations on the Six Days of Creation.' After each day's meditations there are verses upon it of some poetical merit. 4. 'Meditations and Devotions on the Life of Jesus Christ.' The last two, together with the 'Daily Devotions,' were published after her death in one volume by her friend Nathaniel Spinckes, under the title of 'A Collection of Meditations and Devotions, in Three Parts,' 1717. 5. The 'Letter' to Father Turberville above noticed was copied by Dr. Hickes at Mrs. Hopton's own house, and published by him with her full consent 'forty-nine years after it was written,' that is, in 1710, in his second volume of 'Controversial Letters.' She is said to have left several poems on various subjects in manuscript, but these were never published.

[Ballard's Memoirs of British Ladies; Hickes's Second Collection of Controversial Letters relating to the Church of England and the Church of Rome; Hickes's Preface to Devotions in the Antient Way of Offices; Spinckes's Preface to a Collection of Meditations, 1717.] J. H. O.

HOPWOOD, JAMES (1752?–1819), engraver, born at Beverley in Yorkshire about 1752, took to engraving at the age of forty-five, as a means of supporting a family of six children. By industry he succeeded in engraving and publishing two plates, on the strength of which he came to London, where

James Heath permitted him to work at his profession in his house. By assiduous work he gained some experience and employment in his profession, though he never attained any great reputation. Hopwood was elected in 1813 secretary to the Artists' Benevolent Fund, and held the post till 1818, when he resigned through illness. He published, in 1812, a pamphlet in defence of that society. He died 29 Sept. 1819. A portrait of Hopwood, from a drawing by A. Cooper, R.A., will be found in Pye's 'Patronage of British Art' (p. 335).

Hopwood, James, the younger (*fl.* 1800–1850), engraver, son of the above, followed his father's profession, and engraved in the stipple manner. He designed and engraved illustrations for books, and was employed in engraving for Finden's 'Byron' and some of the annuals. Subsequently he went to Paris, where he was very extensively employed in engraving portraits on a small scale for the numerous collections of portraits published at that time. Some of these have merit, but his style did not command much attention, being almost the last survival of the school of stipple-engraving. Ferdinand Gaillard, the well-known French engraver, received his first lessons in his art from Hopwood.

Hopwood, William (1784–1853), another son of James Hopwood the elder, also practised as an engraver, and was employed in book-illustrations, but did not obtain much reputation. He died in 1853.

[Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Nagler's Künstler-Lexikon; Pye's Patronage of British Art; Beraldi's Graveurs du XIX^e^ Siècle; Le Blanc's Manuel de l'Amateur d'Estampes.] L. C.

HORBERY, MATTHEW (1707?–1773), divine, born at Haxey, Lincolnshire, about 1707, was the son of Martin Horbery, vicar of Haxey and rector of Althorpe in the same county. After attending schools at Epworth and Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, he matriculated at Oxford from Lincoln College on 26 May 1726, graduated B.A. on 26 Jan. 1729–30, and M.A. 26 June 1733 (Foster, *Alumni Oxon.* 1715–1886, ii. 690). In July 1733 he was elected to a Lincolnshire fellowship at Magdalen College (Bloxam, *Reg. of Magd. Coll.* iii. 230). He took holy orders, and his preaching, which was aided by a fine voice and person, gained him a great reputation in the university. Garrick, who often heard him preach at Lichfield, said 'that he was one of the best deliverers of a sermon he had ever heard.' A defence which he published of Daniel Waterland, who had been attacked by John Jackson, an Arian clergyman, appeared in 1735, with the title, 'Animadversions upon a late pamphlet intituled Christian Liberty asserted, and the Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity vindicated, by a Clergyman in the Country,' 8vo, London, 1735. Horbery thus secured some fame as a theologian. Smalbroke, bishop of Lichfield, made him his chaplain, collated him to a canonry of Lichfield on 26 July 1736 (Le Neve, *Fasti*, ed. Hardy, i. 588, &c.), and presented him to the vicarage of Eccleshall, to the perpetual curacy of Gnosall, and in 1740 to the vicarage of Hanbury, when he resigned Gnosall (Shaw, *Staffordshire*, i. 77). But, despite these preferments, Horbery's unpractical habits kept him in continual pecuniary difficulties. He commenced B.D. on 22 April 1743, and in the following year published 'An Enquiry into the Scripture-Doctrine concerning the Duration of Future Punishment . . . occasion'd by some late Writings, and particularly Mr. Whiston's Discourse of Hell-Torments,' 8vo, London; Oxford (printed), 1744 (reprinted, with an introductory notice by G. Osborn, in 1878). This able treatise was written at the solicitation of Smalbroke. On 4 July 1745 Horbery became D.D., and in 1756 was presented by his college to the rectory of Standlake, Oxfordshire. On the death in 1768 of Thomas Jenner, president of Magdalen, Horbery declined an invitation to stand for the post. He died at Standlake on 22 June 1773, aged 66. His wife was Sarah Taylor, daughter of the vicar of Chebsey, Staffordshire. For her benefit, eighteen of Horbery's sermons were published at Oxford in 1774 by her nephew, Jeoffry Snelson, vicar of Hanbury, and were pronounced by Dr. Johnson to be 'excellent' (cf. Van Mildert, *Life of Waterland*, p. 316). A collected edition of Horbery's published works was issued from the Clarendon Press, Oxford, in two octavo volumes in 1828. His library was sold for 120*l.*, while two hundred of his manuscript sermons were disposed of for six hundred guineas.

[Nichols's Lit. Anecd. ix. 558–63; Brit. Mus. Cat.] G. G.

HORDEN, HILDEBRAND (*d.* 1696), actor, the eldest son of Dr. Horden of Twickenham, received a liberal education, and in 1695–6 was a member of the company holding possession of Drury Lane and Dorset Garden. At one or other house he played Younger Worthy in Cibber's 'Love's Last Shift,' Basilius in D'Urfey's 'Don Quixote, Part 3,' in which he and Mrs. Cross spoke the prologue; Venutius in 'Bonduca, or the British Heroine,' an adaptation from Beau-

mont and Fletcher; Stanmore in Southerne's 'Oroonoko;' Wildman in Mrs. Manley's 'Lost Lover;' Fairly in Thomas Scott's 'Mock Marriage;' Welborn in Mrs. Behn's 'Younger Brother;' and Artaban in 'Neglected Virtue, or the Unhappy Conqueror,' an anonymous play which Horden published, and to which he wrote and spoke the prologue. He is said by Davies to have written a Latin encomium on the 'Treacherous Brothers' of George Powell, who appears to have been his associate (*Dramatic Miscellany*, iii. 415, 416). Horden was killed (18 May 1696) in a frivolous and accidental brawl at the bar of the Rose Tavern in Russell Street, Covent Garden, a notorious haunt of gamblers and rufflers. Captain Burgess, who had been English resident in Venice, and other persons of distinction were charged with causing Horden's death. Burgess escaped, and received the king's pardon (30 Nov. 1697). The others were tried and acquitted. Colley Cibber credits Horden with the possession of a handsome person, a good deal of table wit and humour, and almost every natural gift that could promise an excellent actor, and says he was rising rapidly in public favour. Cibber continues: 'Before he was bury'd it was observable that two or three days together several of the fair sex, well dressed, came in masks [then frequently worn], and some in their own coaches, to visit the theatrical heroe in his shroud' (*Apology*, ed. Lowe, i. 303–4). The author of the 'List of English Dramatic Poets,' appended to Whincop's 'Scanderbeg,' credits him with the authorship of 'Neglected Virtue' before mentioned, no great honour, and says he was seven years on the stage. Genest abridges the period by four to five years.

[Works cited; Genest's Account of the Stage; Cunningham's Handbook to London; Luttrell's Brief Relation, iv. 61, 63, 126, 312.] J. K.

HORMAN, WILLIAM (*d.* 1535), vice-provost of Eton, was born at Salisbury, and educated partly at Winchester. According to Bale and Pits (*De Illustr. Angl. Script.* p. 722) he proceeded thence to King's College, Cambridge; but according to Wood (*Athenæ Oxon.* ed. Bliss, i. 78), he was fellow of New College, Oxford, from 1477 to 1485. In the latter year he became master of Eton, and in 1494 was presented by the college to the rectory of East Wrotham, Norfolk. In 1502 he became fellow of Eton; in 1503 he resigned his rectory, and subsequently he became vice-provost. He died at Eton 12 April 1535, and was buried in the college chapel, where there is a brass bearing his effigy and an epitaph. The latter, which is printed by Wood, suggests that he lived nearly one hundred years ('lustra vicena').

Horman was one of the most prolific writers of his time, many of his works being apparently compendia for school use; but he seems to have been a good critic and a scholarly divine. Only two of his works are known to have been printed, his 'Vulgaria' and 'Antibossicon.' The former, a valuable collection of sentences and aphorisms in Latin and English, was first printed by Pynson in 1519, 4to, and secondly by De Worde in 1540, both editions unpaged. The 'Antibossicon' (Pynson, 1521, 55 leaves, 4to, without pagination) is an attack in the form of a dialogue, partly written by Robert Aldrich [q. v.], on the grammatical works of Robert Whitynton, who had affixed to the door of St. Paul's verses written under the quaint pseudonym of 'Bossus,' abusing Horman's friend, William Lily [q. v.]

Horman is said to have written nearly thirty other works, but of these the titles are alone preserved by Bale, viz. 'In Theologiam Gabrielis Biel;' 'Fascis rerum Britannicarum;' 'Farrago Historiarum' and 'Farrago plurium;' 'Compendium Historiæ Gul. Malmsburiensis;' 'Epitome Historiæ Joh. Pici com. Mirandulæ;' 'De secundo regis connubio;' 'Collectanea Diversorum;' 'Sophicorum flores;' 'Anatomia membrorum hominis' and 'Anatomia corporis humani;' 'Orationes et carmina;' 'Epistolæ ad diversos;' 'Elegiæ in mortem Gul. Lilii;' 'Apotheca carminum jucundorum;' 'De arte dictandi;' 'De orthographia;' 'Penultimarum syllabarum tempora;' 'Herbarum synonyma;' 'Indices Chronicorum;' 'In Chronica Sabellici;' 'Ejusdem Decades rerum Venetarum;' 'In Catonem, Varronem, Palladium;' 'In Columellam, de re rustica,' and 'In Moralia Æsopi.'

[Gillow's Dict. English Catholics, iii. 390; Fuller's Worthies, iii. 156; Wood's Hist. and Antiq. of Oxford, ii. 135; Cole's MSS. xxx. 65; Cooper's Athenæ Cantabr. i. 51, 529; Dodd's Church History, i. 215; Harwood's Alumni Eton. p. 55; Lipscomb's Buckinghamshire, iv. 489, 495; Tanner's Bibl. Brit.-Hib. p. 412; Maitland's List of Early Printed Books, p. 415; Cowie's Cat. of St. John's College MSS. p. 135.] G. S. B.

HORN, ANDREW (*d.* 1328), chamberlain of London and legal writer, born in London, carried on the trade of a fishmonger in Bridge Street. In 1315 he, with fifteen other fishmongers, was summoned before the sheriffs of London on a charge of using dorsers or baskets 'not of rightful measure.' Horn and one other person were acquitted (Riley, *Memorials of London*, 1868, p. 116).

He was elected chamberlain of the city in January 1319–20, and continued in that office till his death. Horn was present at a meeting of the mayor and aldermen in 1327 (*ib.* p. 169). He died in 1328, and his will, dated 9 Oct. of that year, is enrolled in the Court of Husting (SHARPE, *Calendar of Husting Wills*, i. 344–5). His accounts as chamberlain, up to 18 Oct. 1328, were rendered by his executors, and passed in August of the following year (*ib.* i. 344). He leaves to the chamber of the Guildhall of London several valuable books: 'De gestis Anglorum,' 'De veteribus legibus Angliæ,' and other manuscripts, some of which have been identified as still in the possession of the corporation. He was unmarried, and left his property to be divided among his brother, William Horn, rector of the church of Rotherhithe, William and Simon Doggett, his nephews, and Cristina his niece. Besides his residence in Bridge Street, he possessed a house in Eastcheap.

Horn is chiefly known by a valuable compilation of city laws and customs preserved among the records at Guildhall, and entitled 'Liber Horn,' which is composed of two or more distinct treatises. It contains an early copy of the laws of Oleron (*Black Book of the Admiralty*, ed. Sir Travers Twiss, Introd. pp. lix–lx); on folio ccvi, where a fresh compilation of charters, statutes, &c., commences, there is an illuminated frontispiece containing a rubricated note briefly describing the contents of the volume ('Quem fieri fecit anno Domini MCCCXI'). Horn was also the author (or perhaps editor) of the well-known legal treatise 'La Somme appelle Mirroir des Justices, vel Speculum Justiciariorum, factum per A. H.,' of which a sixteenth-century manuscript copy is in the British Museum (Addit. MS. 25033). Printed editions of the book appeared in 1624, London, 12mo; 1642, London, 16mo; in 1776, in Hoüard's 'Traité sur les coutumes Anglo-Normandes,' tome 4, 4to; and an English translation by W[illiam] H[ughes] in 1646, London, 8vo, 1649, 12mo, 1659, 8vo, and 1768, 8vo. A new edition is in preparation for the Selden Society, edited from the manuscript in Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, by J. W. Whitaker.

[Brit. Mus. Cat.; Watt's Bibl. Brit.; authorities above cited.] C. W–H.

HORN, CHARLES EDWARD (1786–1849), vocalist and composer, was the second son of Karl Friedrich Horn (1762–1830), musician, who came to England from Saxony as a valet (PAPENDIEK) in 1782, and was appointed music-master to Princesses Augusta and Elizabeth about 1789, and organist to St. George's Chapel, Windsor, in 1823. Charles Edward Horn was born in London in 1786. He was taught music by his father, and had a few lessons at Bath from Rauzzini in 1808. He made his *début* at the English Opera House in King's 'Up all Night,' but after composing an unsuccessful melodrama, 'The Magic Bride,' he took lessons from Thomas Welch in 1809, and did not again appear on the stage until 1814. He then took the part of the Seraskier in Storace's 'Siege of Belgrade' with success; but it was his performance as Caspar in 'Der Freischütz' at Drury Lane, 1824, that established his reputation, and made him for many seasons a favourite singer. The compass of his voice enabled him to take tenor or baritone parts at will, and he was a good actor. In 1835, however, the loss of his voice through illness obliged him to quit the stage. He subsequently removed to New York, where he had sung with success in 1827, and entered into a music publisher's business with Mr. Davis as partner. During one of his visits to England, 1843–7, Horn was appointed director of music at the Princess's Theatre, but in 1848 he became conductor of the Haydn and Handel Society at Boston, and died there on 21 Oct. 1849. Horn was twice married; his first wife was Miss Ray, an actress, and his second, Miss Horton, who died in 1887.

Horn's music pleased the public by its simplicity and brightness. Like James Hook [q. v.], he composed one or two airs which may claim a place among national ballads, e.g. 'Cherry Ripe' (1825?), and the duet, 'I know a bank.' Other of Horn's most popular songs are 'Child of Earth' and 'Through the Wood,' 1830?; 'I've been roaming,' 1835; 'All things love thee,' 1844; and 'The Mermaid's Cave,' 1855. Of his more elaborate productions the best known were the operas, 'Magic Bride' and 'Tricks upon Travellers' (with Reeve), 1810; 'The Beehive' and 'The Boarding House,' 1811; 'Rich and Poor' and 'The Devil's Bridge' (with Braham), 1812; 'Godolphin,' 1813; 'The Statue' and 'The Woodman's Hut,' 1814; 'Charles the Bold,' 1815; 'The Persian Hunters,' 1816; 'Election' and the 'Wizard,' 1817; 'Dirce,' 1821; 'Actors al fresco' (with Cooke and Blewitt) and 'Merry Wives of Windsor' (with S. Webbe, jun., Parry, &c., 'I know a bank' introduced), 1823; 'Philandering,' 1824; 'The Death Fetch' and 'Peveril of the Peak' (comic), 1826; 'Pay to my Order,' 1827; 'Honest Frauds' (with 'Deep, deep Sea,' sung by Malibran), 1830; 'Christmas Bells,' performed in America. 'Ahmed al Kamel, the Pilgrim of Love,' Horn's last opera, was brought out under his direction at the New

York National Theatre in 1840. His oratorios were 'Remission of Sin,' which a New York paper says was the first oratorio composed in America; 'Satan,' performed by the London Melophonic Society, 1845; and 'Daniel's Prediction,' given at Hanover Square Rooms in 1848. 'Lalla Rookh' (1825) and probably 'M.P.' were composed for Dublin. He also wrote glees and pianoforte music, and edited a curious volume of 'Hindustani Melodies,' 1813.

[Mrs. Papendiek's Journal, i. 256, ii. 189, 190; Musical World, xxiv. 741; Grove's Dict. i. 752; Dict. of Music, 1827, i. 375; Ireland's Records of the New York Stage, i. 542.] L. M. M.

HORNBLOWER, JONATHAN (1717–1800), engineer, belonged to a family which for two generations had shown much inventive genius. His father, Joseph Hornblower (1692?–1761), born at Broseley, Shropshire, made the acquaintance of Newcomen when the latter was building a machine at Wolverhampton in 1712, and went to Cornwall in 1725 to erect a Newcomen engine at Wheal Rose, near Truro; he afterwards erected similar engines at Wheal Bury and Polgooth, and in 1748 settled at Salem, Chacewater, and died at Bristol in 1761.

Jonathan went to Cornwall to succeed his father as engineer in 1745, and finally settled at Chacewater in 1765. He was engaged in the construction of engines, and began putting together Tresavean engine on 20 Jan. 1766. He died at Whitehall, near Scorrier, Cornwall, in 1780, leaving six sons.

Jonathan's second brother, Josiah (1729?–1809), went with him to Cornwall, and assisted him as an engineer until he emigrated to America in May 1753. There he obtained reputation as an engineer and mathematician, and became a magistrate, a member of the legislature, and speaker of the House of Assembly, New Jersey, U.S.A. He died at Belleville, N.J., in January 1809.

Jonathan's four elder sons assisted him as engineers. The eldest, Jabez Carter Hornblower (1744–1814), born at Broseley 21 May 1744, was at first bred to the law by his grandfather Carter, but at the age of nineteen became an engineer, working with his father, and in 1775 went to Holland to build engines for the Dutch government, and afterwards to Sweden. In 1788 he became bankrupt while in business at Gloucester. He contrived an improved machine for glazing calicoes, which he patented 4 Feb. 1800, and wrote on the 'Steam Engine,' in 'Pantologia' (1813), partly edited by Dr. Olinthus Gilbert Gregory [q. v.] He died in London on 11 July 1814. Jethro Hornblower (1746–1820), third son of Jonathan, patented, 15 Nov. 1798, 'a new method of making pattens.'

Jonathan Carter Hornblower (1753–1815), the most distinguished engineer of the family, was Jonathan's fourth son. He was born at Chacewater on 5 July 1753, and is known as the inventor of the 'double-beat valve.' It was principally with him and his father that Watt had to compete when Watt's new engine with separate condensers was introduced into Cornwall. Watt employed Jonathan Carter and his four sons to assist in the erection of several new engines, and after mastering the details, which gave the condensing machine advantages over Newcomen's invention in dealing with large masses of water, the Hornblowers resolved to contrive a steam engine to outrival that of Watt. 'They have laboured' (letter from Watt to Boulton, 16 July 1781) 'to evade our act, have long had a copy of our specification . . . they pretend to condense the steam in the cylinder, but I have heard they do it in a separate vessel.' 'It is no less' (*ib.* 19 Nov. 1791) 'than our double cylinder engine worked upon our principle of expansion.' The machine patented 13 July 1781 by Jonathan Carter Hornblower was described as a 'Machine of [*sic*] Engine for raising Water and other liquids and for other purposes by means of Fire and Steam.' It had two cylinders, and both piston-rods were attached to the same end of the working-beam. The machine became the subject of a lawsuit for infringement of Watt's patent. Experts pronounced it to be essentially based on Watt's expansion principle, and in 1799 the court of king's bench decided finally against Hornblower for using 'a separate condenser and air-pump.' The singular merit of Hornblower's patent was that it anticipated the principle of the compound engine, which, owing to the infringement of Watt's patent, thus remained undeveloped till it was rediscovered afterwards by Woolf. Hornblower's machine was the first attempt at using steam expansively. Dr. Olinthus Gregory, in the 'Treatise of Mechanics,' 1806, appears to defend Hornblower, and (ii. 381, &c.) introduces a statement of his claims as an independent inventor, with strictures on Watt and his friends. In a subsequent edition Dr. Gregory expressed different views, and a writer in the 'Edinburgh Review' (January 1809) shows that Hornblower's own account of his contrivance is decisive as to his infringement of Watt's patent.

In 1798 and 1805 Hornblower printed in London descriptions of a 'new invented machine or rotative engine' and 'new invented [steam] wheel or engine.' Both inventions

he patented in those years. He wrote also 'Description of a Machine for communicating Motion at a Distance,' Bristol, 1786. To Nicholson's 'Journal' he contributed various essays, including 'Description of an Hydraulic Bellows,' 1802; 'Of a Measuring Screw,' 1803; 'Account of a Machine for Sweeping Chimnies by a Blast of Air,' 1804; 'On the Measure of Force by Horse Power,' 1805; 'On the Measure of Mechanical Power,' &c. Hornblower amassed a considerable fortune as an engineer in Cornwall, and died at Penryn in March 1815, leaving two daughters.

[Yesterday and To-Day, by Cyrus Redding (whose mother was Jonathan Hornblower's eldest daughter), i. 131–6; Woodcroft's Alph. Index of Patentees, p. 265; Stuart's Hist. of the Steam Engine, p. 141, &c., and Anecd. of the Steam Engine, pp. 334, 363, &c.; Boase and Courtney's Bibl. Cornub. i. 253, 254, iii. 1235.]

R. E. A.

HORNBY, Sir PHIPPS (1785–1867), admiral, born on 27 April 1785, was fifth son of Geoffrey Hornby, rector of Winwick in Lancashire, by Lady Lucy Stanley, sister of the twelfth Earl of Derby. His sister Charlotte Margaret married her cousin Edward, thirteenth earl of Derby. He entered the navy in May 1797, on board the Latona frigate, with Captain John Bligh, just before the outbreak of the mutiny at the Nore, of which he was a witness. With Captain Bligh he continued to serve in the Romney, Agincourt, and Theseus, chiefly on the coast of North America and in the West Indies. In 1804 he was sent out to the Mediterranean, where he joined the Victory off Toulon, and on 1 Aug. was promoted from her by Nelson to be lieutenant of the Excellent, with Captain Frank Sotheron. The promotion was confirmed on 16 Nov., and Hornby, continuing in the Excellent, was employed through 1805–1806 in the operations on the coast of Italy, including the defence of Gaeta and the reduction of Capri. On 15 Aug. 1806 he was promoted to the command of the Duchess of Bedford armed vessel, and in her fought a sharp action in the Straits of Gibraltar with two heavy privateers, which he succeeded in beating off. In February 1807 he was moved into the Minorca sloop, in which he was several times engaged with the Spanish gunboats off Cadiz, and in 1809 was employed in the Adriatic. On 16 Feb. 1810 he was advanced to post rank, and, after a short period in command of the Fame of 74 guns off Toulon, was appointed to the Volage, a small frigate of 22 guns, and in her on 13 March 1811 took part in the brilliant frigate action off Lissa [see Hoste, Sir William], for which, with the other captains, he received the gold medal. The Volage had thirteen killed and thirty-three wounded, Hornby himself being among the latter. He afterwards commanded the Stag at the Cape of Good Hope, and the Spartan in the Mediterranean, where he co-operated with the Tuscan troops in taking over the island of Elba from the French, a service for which he received the Austrian order of St. Joseph of Wurzburg. On 4 June 1815 he was nominated a C.B.

After paying off the Spartan in the summer of 1816, he had no further service till 1832, when he was appointed superintendent of the Royal Naval Hospital and victualling yard at Plymouth, from which post he was transferred in January 1838 to Woolwich, as superintendent of the dockyard. He was comptroller-general of the coastguard from December 1841 till he became rear-admiral on 9 Nov. 1846. From August 1847 to August 1850 he was commander-in-chief in the Pacific, with his flag in the Asia of 80 guns, and in 1851–2 was one of the lords of the admiralty. On 7 April 1852 he was nominated a K.C.B., became vice-admiral on 21 Jan. 1854, admiral on 25 June 1858, was made a G.C.B. on 28 June 1861, and died at Little Green, near Petersfield, Hampshire, aged nearly 82, on 19 March 1867.

Hornby married in 1814 Sophia Maria, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-general John Burgoyne (1722–1792) [q. v.], by whom he left issue, besides several daughters, two sons; of whom the elder, Sir Geoffrey Thomas Phipps Hornby, G.C.B., is now (1891) admiral of the fleet; the younger, the Rev. James John Hornby, D.D., is provost of Eton.

[Marshall's Roy. Nav. Biog. vi. (supplement, pt. ii.) 70; O'Byrne's Naval Biog. Dict.; Gent. Mag. 1867, pt. i. p. 671; Colburn's United Service Mag. 1867, pt. ii. p. 123; Foster's Peerage, s. n. 'Derby;' notes by Sir Geoffrey Hornby.]

J. K. L.

HORNBY, WILLIAM (*fl.* 1618), poet, was, according to his own account, educated at Peterborough free school, of which he gives an amusing account in his 'Hornbook.' He is the author of 'The Scovrge of Drvnkennes,' 1618, 4to. On the title-page is a woodcut of a wild man holding a scourge in his right hand and a pipe in his left. The British Museum copy is dated 1619. Prefixed is a dedicatory epistle in verse 'to his loving Kinsman and approved Friend, Mr. Henry Cholmely, Esquire,' which is followed by a metrical address headed 'To all the Impious and relentlesse-harted Ruffians and Roysters

vnder Bacchus: *Cornu-apes* [*i.e.* Horn-bee] wisheth remorse of Conscience and more increase of Grace,' and by some verses to Drunkenness. The poem, entitled 'The Scovrge of Drvnkennes,' follows 'Cornu-apes his Farewell to Folly, or his Metamorphosis,' &c. Appended are two short poems entitled 'A Meditation of the Flesh and Spirit' and 'A Prayer against Temptation.' The author was a reformed drunkard. He published one other work, a whimsical poem called 'Hornbyes Hornbook,' 1622, 8vo (Brit. Museum), dedicated to Sir Robert Carr, baronet, of Sleaford, Lincolnshire, Thomas Grantham, son and heir to Sir Thomas Grantham, knight, and Mr. Rochester Carre.

[Corser's Collectanea; Brit. Mus. Cat.]

A. H. B.

HORNE, GEORGE (1730–1792), bishop of Norwich, born at Otham, near Maidstone, on 1 Nov. 1730, was son of Samuel Horne, rector of the parish; his mother was the daughter of Bowyer Handley. He received his early education from his father, and was then sent for two years to Maidstone school. In his sixteenth year he won 'a Maidstone scholarship' at University College, Oxford, matriculating 17 March 1745–6. During his undergraduate course he became acquainted with William Jones, his future chaplain and biographer; Charles Jenkinson, afterwards earl of Liverpool, his constant friend and patron; and John Moore, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury. He graduated B.A. in October 1749, and was elected to a Kentish fellowship at Magdalen College in 1750. Here he passed the greater part of his life; he graduated M.A. in 1752, and was ordained by the Bishop of Oxford in 1753; he was junior proctor in 1758; and in 1768 he was elected president of Magdalen. In March 1776 Dr. Johnson and Boswell drank tea with him at Magdalen on their visit to Oxford. He impressed his guests very favourably. From 1771 to 1781 he was chaplain in ordinary to the king. In 1776 he became vice-chancellor of the university; this introduced him to the acquaintance of Lord North, then chancellor of the university. With two such powerful friends as Lord Liverpool and Lord North and with his own intrinsic merits he was clearly marked out for preferment. Accordingly, in 1781 he was made dean of Canterbury. He intended to resign his presidentship and reside exclusively in his native county of Kent, but was dissuaded by a friend; and 'submitted to the unsettled life of a pilgrim between the two situations of his college and his deanery; and with everything that lay between Oxford and Canterbury he was acquainted, and with little besides.' In 1788 his health seems to have broken down prematurely; but in June 1790, after some hesitation on this account, he accepted the bishopric of Norwich. His health grew worse, and on a journey to Bath he suffered a paralytic stroke, from which he never fully recovered. He died at Bath on 17 Jan. 1792, and was buried in the churchyard at Eltham. There is a marble tablet to his memory on a pillar on the north side of the choir of Norwich Cathedral.

About 1769 Horne married the daughter of Philip Burton of Eltham, by whom he had three daughters.

Like many earnest men of the day, Horne fell under the imputation of methodism. He adopted the views of John Hutchinson (1674–1737) [q. v.], and wrote in his defence, although he disagreed with his fanciful interpretations of Hebrew etymology. Hutchinsonianism had some points in common with methodism, notably its intense appreciation of holy scripture, and its insistence upon spiritual religion. But Horne was distinctly what would now be called a high churchman, and he publicly protested from the university pulpit against those who took their theology from the Tabernacle and the Foundry (Whitefield's and Wesley's headquarters) instead of from the great divines of the church. Nevertheless, apart from his position as a Hutchinsonian, Horne personally showed a sympathy with the methodists. He strongly disapproved of the expulsion of the six methodist students from St. Edmund Hall, Oxford. He would not have John Wesley, 'an ordained minister of the Church of England,' forbidden to preach in his diocese, and John Wesley thoroughly appreciated Horne's action. Horne was an active promoter of the Naval and Military Bible Society, founded in 1780. Towards the close of his life he espoused the cause of the Scottish bishops, who in 1789 came up to London to petition parliament for relief from the penalties under which they had long suffered.

Horne wrote from an early age many pamphlets against such antagonists as Newton, Hume, Adam Smith, and William Law, all of whom he ludicrously underrated. His chief works are: 1. 'A Fair, Candid, and Impartial Statement of the Case between Sir Isaac Newton and Mr. Hutchinson' (anon.), 1753. He 'allowed to Sir Isaac the great merit of having settled laws and rules in natural philosophy; but at the same time claimed for Mr. Hutchinson the discovery of the true physiological causes by which, under the power of the Creator, the natural world is moved and directed' (Jones). 2. 'An

Apology for certain Gentlemen in the University of Oxford, aspersed in a late anonymous pamphlet,' 1756. The anonymous pamphlet was called 'A Word to the Hutchinsonians.' 3. 'Cautions to the Readers of Mr. Law, and, with very few varieties, to the Readers of Baron Swedenborg,' 1758, to which was added 'A Letter to a Lady on the subject of Jacob Behmen's Writings.' Horne had been deeply impressed by the earlier writings of William Law, and he was proportionately grieved when he saw him 'falling from the heaven of Christianity into the sink and complication of Paganism, Quakerism, and Socinianism, mixed up with chemistry and astrology by a possessed cobbler.' 4. 'A View of Mr. Kennicott's Method of Correcting the Hebrew Text,' 1760, adversely criticising the design of Benjamin Kennicott [q. v.] and some of his friends to collate the text of the Hebrew Bible with such manuscripts as could then be procured, in order to reform the text and prepare it for a new translation to be made from it into the English language. In spite of their differences Horne and Kennicott became firm friends, and lived at Oxford on terms of great intimacy. 5. 'A Letter to Dr. Adam Smith' (anon.), 1777, a humorous refutation of Smith's account of David Hume's life and death. 6. 'Letters on Infidelity,' 1784, addressed to 'W. S., Esqr.,' that is, no doubt, William Stevens, his cousin and life-long friend, the founder of 'Nobody's Club,' and treasurer of Queen Anne's Bounty. Several of these letters are on the same subject as the letter to Dr. Adam Smith, and the titles of the rest tell their own tales. A satirical vein runs through all these letters. 7. (with Jones of Nayland) 'Answer to Dr. Clayton's Essay on Spirit.' He purposed writing a 'Defence of the Divinity of Christ' against Dr. Priestley, but did not live to execute the task.

The work by which Horne still lives is 8. his 'Commentary on the Psalms,' 1771, 4to, which occupied him twenty years, and, as he tells us in his well-written preface, proved to him a most delightful occupation. The 'Commentary' is partly exegetical and partly devotional; it proceeds on the principle that most of the psalms are more or less Messianic, and cannot be properly understood except in relation to the Messiah. Dr. Richard Mant has transferred the preface almost *en bloc* to the pages of his annotated 'Book of Common Prayer.' Hannah More, of whom Horne was a great friend, was much attracted by its 'sweet and devout spirit.' Of a similar character is 9. his 'Considerations on the Life and Death of St. John the Baptist,' 1769, which was an expansion of a sermon preached by him on St. John the Baptist's day 1755 from the open-air pulpit in the quadrangle of Magdalen College. Horne had a great reputation as a preacher, and his earnest and scholarly sermons were frequently reprinted. He also wrote a few short fugitive pieces in verse, which are not remarkable in any way.

[Works of Bishop Horne, to which are prefixed Memoirs of his Life by William Jones, 6 vols. 8vo, 1799; Todd's Some Accounts of the Deans of Canterbury, 1793; Hannah More's Life and Works, passim; Abbey's English Church and its Bishops (1700–1800), 1887; Boswell's Johnson, ed. Hill.] J. H. O.

HORNE, JOHN (1614–1676), puritan divine, was born in 1614 at Long Sutton in Lincolnshire, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. After taking holy orders he was appointed to the living of Sutton St. James in Lincolnshire, and in 1647 was beneficed at All Hallows, Lynn Regis, Norfolk. Calamy (*Continuation of Baxter*, p. 634) says that he also held a living at Bolingbrook, Lincolnshire, and adds that he was not beneficed out of Lincolnshire at all; but Palmer (*Nonconformist's Memorial*, iii. 5) thinks that he was ejected from Lynn in 1662, and that he lived in that town until his death, a statement which is borne out by his publication of a sermon entitled 'A Farewell to his Neighbours, the Parishioners of Lynn,' n.d. His religious views were Arminian. His contemporaries state that he was 'excellently skilled in Oriental languages.' After his ejection he was accustomed to preach three times every Sunday in his own house, and to expound the Scriptures twice a day to any person who cared to attend. His piety and charity won him universal esteem. He died, apparently at Lynn, on 14 Dec. 1676.

Horne's principal works are: 1. '*Θύρα ἀνεῳγμένη*. The Open Door for Man's Approach to God,' &c., London, 1650, 4to. 2. '*Διατριβὴ περὶ παιδοβαπτισμοῦ*, or a Consideration of Infant Baptism,' London, 1654, 4to. 3. 'Essays about General and Special Grace,' London, 1659, 4to. 4. 'A Brief Discovery of the Quakers,' &c., London, 1659, 4to. 5. 'The Quakers proved Deceivers,' &c., London, 1660, 4to. 6. 'Truth's Triumph,' 1660, 4to. 7. 'Balaam's Wish, or the Reward of Righteousness in and after Death,' London, 1667, 4to. 8. 'The Efficacy of the True Balme,' &c., London, 1669, 12mo. 9. 'The Best Exercise for Christians in worst Times,' London, 1671, 8vo. 10. 'A Comfortable Corroborative Cordial,' &c., London, 1672, 8vo. 11. 'The Divine Wooer' (a poem), London, 1673, 8vo. 12. 'The Brazen Serpent, or God's Grand Design,' &c., London, 1673,

4to. 13. 'The Reward of Murder, or a Relation of the Penitent Behaviour of Rose Warne of Lynn, a condemned Malefactor,' n.d. 14. 'The Open Door, or a Vindication of the Extent of Christ's Death, in Answer to John Owen,' n.d. 15. 'A Brief Discovery of some Pieces of close Idolatry in some pretending to Religion, with Independents and Presbyterians,' n.d.

[Calamy's Cont. of Baxter, p. 634; Palmer's Nonconformist's Mem. iii. 5; Watt's Bibl. Brit.; Smith's Cat. of Friends' Books.] A. C. B.

HORNE, RICHARD HENRY or HENGIST (1803–1884), author, born in London on 1 Jan. 1803, was educated at Sandhurst, with the view of entering the East India Company's service. Receiving no appointment, he became a midshipman in the Mexican navy, and served in the war against Spain. He was present at the siege of Vera Cruz and the taking of the fortress of San Juan Ulloa. Swimming in the bay of Vera Cruz, he had a narrow escape from a shark. At the restoration of peace he went (after recovering from an attack of yellow fever) to the United States, where he visited some of the Indian encampments. On one occasion he was shipwrecked in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and on another he broke two of his ribs near the Falls of Niagara. He returned to England from Nova Scotia in a timber vessel. On the voyage the crew mutinied, and later the ship took fire. In the 'Monthly Repository,' over the signature 'M. I. D.,' he wrote an account of his early experiences. He began his literary career in 1828 by contributing a poem, 'Hecatompylos,' to the 'Athenæum.' In 1833 he published 'Exposition of the False Medium and Barriers excluding Men of Genius from the public,' advocating the establishment of a Society of English Literature and Art, 'for the encouragement and permanent support of men of superior ability in all departments of human genius and knowledge.' This was followed in 1834 by 'Spirit of Peers and People: a National Tragicomedy.' Between July 1836 and June 1837 he edited the 'Monthly Repository.' In 1837 appeared two impressive tragedies, 'Cosmo de Medici' and 'The Death of Marlowe;' the former was reprinted in 1875, with the addition of some miscellaneous poems, and the latter (in one act) passed through several editions. A curious tract, 'The Russian Catechism, with Explanatory Notes,' was published in or about 1837. In 1839 Horne began a correspondence with Elizabeth Barrett Barrett (afterwards Mrs. Browning), which continued until 1846. 'Letters of Elizabeth Barrett Browning, addressed to Richard Hengist Horne,' was published in 1877, 2 vols. He contributed in 1840 an Introduction to Black's translation of 'Schlegel's Lectures on Dramatic Art and Literature,' and in the same year published 'Gregory VII, a Tragedy,' with a prefatory 'Essay on Tragic Influence.' In 1841 he contributed an introduction and three of the modernised poems to 'Poems of Geoffrey Chaucer Modernised,' and published 'The History of Napoleon,' 2 vols. About this time he was engaged as commissioner to report on the employment of children and young persons in mines and manufactures. Mrs. Browning's 'Cry of the Children' was inspired by Horne's report. In 1843 appeared 'Orion, an Epic Poem, in ten Books,' the work by which he is chiefly known. It passed through six editions in 1843, and five followed later. Attention was attracted to it from the fact that the first three editions were issued at a farthing. There are eloquent passages in 'Orion,' but the praise accorded to it by Edgar Allan Poe and others was far in excess of its merits. 'A New Spirit of the Age,' 1844, republished in the same year (2 vols.), is a very interesting collection of critical essays on distinguished contemporaries. Mrs. Browning and Robert Bell assisted Horne in this work, which was illustrated with well-executed portraits. Two stories for children, 'The Good-natured Bear' and 'Memoirs of a London Doll, written by herself, edited by Mrs. Fairstar' (afterwards republished together), appeared in 1846, to which year belongs 'Ballad Romances.' At this time Horne was writing much on many subjects. Among his fugitive pieces may be mentioned 'The Life of Van Amburgh, the Brute Tamer, by Ephraim Watts, Citizen of New York,' and 'Gottlieb Einhalter, or the Philanthropic Assassin' (which appeared in 'Howitt's Journal,' and was republished under the title of 'Murder Heroes'). In 1847 he married Miss Foggs, but he was not fitted to lead a domestic life. 'Judas Iscariot,' a tragedy in two acts, was published in 1848, and republished in a collection of 'Bible Tragedies,' 1881. 'The Poor Artist,' 1850 (2nd ed. 1871), is attractive; but 'The Dreamer and the Worker,' 2 vols., 1851, a story with a moral, is of slender interest. In 1852 Horne went with William Howitt to Australia, where he served as commander of the gold escort in Victoria, 1852, commissioner of crown lands for the gold fields, 1853–4, territorial magistrate, 1855, &c. 'Australian Facts and Prospects, to which is prefixed the Author's Australian Autobiography,' London, 1859, written in Melbourne, is full of shrewd observation and entertaining anec-

dote. 'Prometheus, the Fire Bringer,' Edinburgh, 1864, a dramatic poem (of little value), was written in the Australian bush; and 'The South-Sea Sisters; a lyric masque,' Melbourne [1866], celebrated the opening of the Intercolonial Exhibition of Australasia. Horne remained in Australia until 1869, when (conceiving that the Victorian government had not kept faith with him) he returned to England in the sailing ship The Lady Jocelyn. On the voyage he kept a journal, which he printed under the title of 'The Lady Jocelyn's Weekly Mail.' In 1874 he received a civil list pension of 50*l.* a year, which was augmented to 100*l.* before Lord Beaconsfield went out of office. He continued to write verse and prose (chiefly for magazines) in his later years. 'The Tragic Story of Emilia Daràna, Marchioness of Albarozzi,' was published in 'Harper's Magazine,' November 1874; 'The Countess von Labanoff, or the Three Lovers; a Novelette,' was reprinted from the 'New Quarterly Magazine' in 1877; 'Laura Dibalzo,' a tragedy, followed in 1880, and 'King Nihil's Round Table, or the Regicide's Symposium; a Dramatic Scene,' in 1881. 'Soliloquium Fratris Rogeri Baconis' (verse), from 'Fraser's Magazine,' appeared in 1882, and 'The Last Words of Cleanthes; a Poem,' from 'Longman's Magazine,' in 1883. Horne's latest work was a curious prose-tract, purporting to be translated from an Arabic original, 'Sithron, the Star-Stricken,' 1883. He died at Margate on 13 March 1884, and was buried there on 18 March. Among his papers were many unpublished plays, poems, and romances. One of the poems was a long piece in blank verse, 'Ancient Idols, or the Fall of the Gods,' which he regarded as his most considerable work. He appointed as his literary executor Mr. H. Buxton Forman, who in 1872 had reprinted from 'Household Words' (14 June 1851) his striking poem, 'The Great Peace-maker; a Submarine Dialogue,' on the laying of the submarine cable between Dover and Calais.

Horne was a talented, energetic, and versatile writer. His epic and his early tragedies have much force and fire, but they are not born for immortality. He was a good musician, he played excellently on the guitar, sang well, and was a marvellous whistler. He was an expert swimmer. Horne had his affectations. When he went out to Australia he was 'Richard *Henry*,' but he came back 'Richard *Hengist*.' In the bush he had met a Mr. Hengist, whose name he took.

[Athenæum, March 1884; Mary Howitt's Autobiog. ii. 86; information supplied by Mr. W. J. Linton.] A. H. B.

HORNE, ROBERT (1519?–1580), bishop of Winchester, was son of John Horne, a member of an old Cumberland family settled at Cleator in that county, where he was probably born. The doubt as to his birthplace, suggested by his having been admitted to a Yorkshire fellowship at St. John's College, Cambridge, is answered by the fact that Cleator is situated in what was the old archdeaconry of Richmond, which, before the foundation of the see of Chester by Henry VIII, was included in the diocese of York. He graduated at St. John's College as B.A. in 1536–7, M.A. in 1540, B.D. in 1546, and D.D. in 1549. He was elected a fellow of his college on 25 March 1536–7, and became senior bursar, and Hebrew lecturer in 1545–1546. He was a zealous advocate of the reformed doctrines, and, being a man of learning and a powerful preacher, he soon obtained ecclesiastical preferment. In October 1546 he became vicar of Matching in Essex, in May 1550 rector of Allhallows, Bread Street, London, about the same time chaplain to Edward VI, and in November of the following year dean of Durham, on the deprivation of Dean Robertson. The new dean was received with ill-concealed aversion by a chapter wedded to the 'old learning' and ritual (*Rites of Durham*, Surtees Society, pp. 59, 65). On 18 Feb. 1552–3 Cecil wrote to the chapter requiring them to conform to Horne's orders 'in religion and divine service,' and to 'receive him and use him well' (*Lansdowne MS.* 981, fol. 194). Without delay Horne began reforming his cathedral and its services on the strictest puritan lines. With his own hands he removed St. Cuthbert's tomb in the cloisters, and tore down the 'superstitious ornaments' in the cathedral and in St. Nicholas Church.

Horne took part in the disputation on the sacraments with John Feckenham [q.v.] and Young, held at the houses of Sir William Cecil and Sir Richard Moryson (Strype, *Cranmer*, i. 385). He became prebendary of Bugthorpe in York Minster on 27 April 1552, and in the following October he was appointed with other of the royal chaplains to consider a scheme of articles of religion (*ib.* p. 391); the forty-five articles were the result, and Horne amongst the rest signed them. On 11 Oct. 1552 'Horne, deane of Durham, declared a secret conspiracy of th' erl of Westmurland, the yeare of th' apprehension of the duke of Somerset. . . . He was commanded to kepe this matter close' (*Lit. Rem. Edw. VI*, 463). At the same time he was nominated by Northumberland as the successor of Tunstall, the deprived bishop of Durham, the see being severed from that of Newcastle by act of par-

liament (7 Edward VI). The oversight of the diocese was actually committed to him on 27 Nov. 1552 (*ib.* p. 415), but, greatly to Northumberland's annoyance, he 'cared not to take it over Tunstall's head' (*Cal. State Papers*, January 1551–2). On 2 Jan. 1552–3 Northumberland wrote of Horne: 'I have been much deceived by him, for he is undoubtedly not only a greedy, covetous man, but also a malicious, and an open evil speaker.'

The accession of Mary at once deprived Horne of all his preferments. He was summoned before the lords of the council in September 1553, and charged with having polluted the church of Durham by introducing his wife into the college, and with having infected the whole diocese with protestant error. He was deprived of his deanery; all his goods at Durham were confiscated for the queen's use, and on learning that it was intended to commit him to the Tower, he started for Zurich, paying a visit on the way to Peter Martyr at Strasburg (Strype, *Memorials*, iii. pref. viii). At Zurich Horne and his wife, Margery, with eleven others of the leading scholars of the day, were sheltered and hospitably entertained by Christopher Froschover, the protestant printer (*ib.* i. 232, 519, cf. Cole, William, D.D., *d.* 1600). Horne declined the invitation of the English exiles settled at Frankfort, under the spiritual rule of John Knox [q. v.], to join them there and form one united protestant church. He was determined to 'adhere to the order last taken in the church of England' (the second prayer-book of Edward VI), but ultimately joined Richard Cox [q. v.] at Frankfort, and on the expulsion of Knox (26 March 1555) and the resettlement of the church there, he was appointed reader in Hebrew. He joined with Cox, Grindal, Sandys, and others in a letter to Calvin (5 April 1555) informing him of the changes made in their ritual for the sake of peace, and apologising for acting without consulting him (*Zurich Letters*, iii. 753–5). Horne was soon involved in the notorious 'troubles at Frankfort,' but after the withdrawal of Knox's supporters, Whittingham, Foxe, and others, Cox appointed Horne chief minister (1 March 1555–6), and left for Strasburg. Fresh broils ensued in January 1556–7. Horne resigned his office. At the suggestion of the magistrates a new scheme of church government was drawn up, but Horne and his friends declined to accept either it or another plan of reconciliation drawn up by Cox and Sandys (afterwards archbishop of York), whom the magistrates had summoned to heal the rupture (Fuller, *Church Hist.* iv. 207–26; Collier, *Church Hist.* vi. 144–53, 162–4). In June Horne left Frankfort for Strasburg, and remained there until 21 Dec. 1558, when the death of Mary made it safe for him to return to England.

Horne reached London at the beginning of 1559, and was restored to the deanery of Durham (Strype, *Annals*, I. i. 228–9; Camden, *Elizabeth*, s.a. 1559). He was at once selected to preach on public occasions in London, sometimes before the queen (cf. Churton, *Life of Nowell*, p. 43; Strype, u.s. p. 394). At the disputation at Westminster Abbey between the Roman catholic and protestant divines on 31 March, Horne led the way on his side with a weighty and learned paper (Strype, u.s. I. ii. 465, No. xv.; Foxe, *Acts*, iii. 979 ff.; Cardwell, *Conferences*, pp. 24–9). On the opening of the visitation at St. Paul's on 11 Aug. he was the preacher, and sat as visitor both there and in other churches of London (Machyn, *Diary*, pp. 206–7; Strype, u.s. I. i. 249). He was also appointed one of the visitors of the university of Cambridge and of Eton College (Strype, *Parker*, i. 205). In November 1560, on White's deprivation, he was nominated to the see of Winchester, and was consecrated by Parker at Lambeth on 16 Feb. 1561. In the winter of 1563 Feckenham, the late abbot of Westminster, was committed to his custody. For a time Horne daily discussed matters of faith with the prisoner before selected audiences with much temper and courtesy. But after Feckenham contradicted a report of his approaching conformity which Horne had circulated, the bishop treated him with greater rigour, refused all further discussion with him, and finally secured his recommittal to the Tower in October 1564. Feckenham published (1565) what purported to be Horne's arguments and his answers in their conferences together. Horne, in an elaborate reply, violently impugned Feckenham's accuracy and honesty [see Feckenham, John] (Strype, *Annals*, I. i. 215, ii. 179; Strype, *Parker*, i. 279; Wood, *Athenæ*, i. 508). When Edmund Bonner [q. v.], the deprived bishop of London, was committed to the Marshalsea in Southwark, within his diocese, Horne, 'with officious and reprehensible zeal,' caused the oath of supremacy to be tendered to him in the full assurance that he would not take it. When indicted for recusancy before the queen's bench Bonner, or his counsel, justified his refusal by the plea that Horne had no authority to administer the oath as not being legally a bishop, never having been consecrated by a form sanctioned by parliament, the Act of Uniformity which gave authority to the prayer-book having made no express mention of the ordinal. To remedy this defect a fresh act was passed in 1566,

having a retrospective force, but care was taken that neither Bonner nor any other person should be similarly molested (Heylyn, *Reformation*, ii. 424–6; Strype, *Annals*, I. ii. 2–4; Strype, *Parker*, i. 120). In 1573 John Leslie [q. v.], bishop of Ross, the wily ambassador of Mary Queen of Scots at the English court, was placed in Horne's custody, and on 14 Nov. Horne begged Burghley to relieve him of his prisoner, whom he described as a 'devilish spirit' and 'this devill' (*Lansd. MSS.* xvii. art. 57; Ellis, *Orig. Letters*, 3rd ser. iii. 367). In 1565 he presented his old fellow-exile, Laurence Humphrey [q. v.], to a living, which called forth a remonstrance from Jewel on account of Humphrey's nonconformity (Strype, *Annals*, I. ii. 133; Strype, *Parker*, i. 369). Horne was incorporated D.D. of Oxford 9 July 1568. As visitor he forced Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, to admit his companion at Zurich, William Cole, D.D. [q. v.], to the headship, to which Cole had recently been nominated by the queen against the fellows' wishes. A strict visitation followed, and the college was purged of all taint of Romanism (Strype, *Grindal*, p. 196; Strype, *Parker*, i. 528; Wood, *Annals*, ii. 165). He exercised visitatorial authority with equal vigour at St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1571, and at New College, Oxford. At New College he removed in 1576 John Underhill [q. v.], afterwards bishop of Oxford, from his fellowship for questioning his powers; but Underhill, by Leslie's advice, having threatened Horne with a lawsuit, the bishop reinstated him (Wood, *Athenæ*, ii. 831). Horne's puritanical fanaticism led him in his visitations of his cathedral, as well as of the colleges subject to him, to order the destruction of every picture, painted window, image, vestment, ornament, or architectural structure, which he regarded as superstitious. Organs were silenced, and missals and old service books were put to the vilest uses. Copes and vestments were prohibited, and persons were forbidden to turn to the east at the 'Gloria Patri' *more papistico*. At New College the whole of the rich tabernacle work covering the east end of the chapel was shattered to pieces, the wall made flat, whitened, and inscribed with scripture texts. The cloisters and chapter-house of his cathedral were pulled down to save the cost of repair, and 'to turn their leaden roofs into gold' (Warton, *Life of Sir Thomas Pope*, Appendix xix.; Wood, *Fasti*, i. 180, *n.* 7; Kitchen, *Winchester*, p. 180).

Horne laboured hard to get the 'papistical habits' abolished, but he ultimately accepted them. In 1564 he signed the episcopal manifesto allowing the 'habits' and explaining their use, and, with Jewel, preached at Paul's Cross to reconcile the people to them, saying 'he wished those cut off from the church who troubled it about white or black garments, square or round caps' (Neal, *Puritans*, i. 156). Writing to his friend Gualter he expressed his dislike to the vestments, and his hope that the law might be altered; but 'he obeyed for obedience sake' (Strype, *Annals*, I. i. 264; Strype, *Parker*, i. 344).

In the administration of his diocese he was equally harsh to papists and sectaries. In January 1579 he desired that the papists should be more rigorously dealt with (*Lansd. MSS.* xii. art. 31), and in 1580 he advised the council to prevent the landing of jesuits and priests in Hampshire, and to transport obstinate recusants (Strype, *Annals*, II. ii. 344). His enemies played upon his name as indicative of his character, 'hard in nature and crooked in conditions,' and of his 'dwarfish and deformed person' (Fuller, *Worthies*, i. 330). In January 1567 he recommended to Cecil for the deanery of Canterbury 'one Mr. Whitgift,' as 'a man honest and very well learned' (*Cal. State Papers*). His wife Margery died in 1576. He was in very infirm health in February 1579–80 (*Zurich Letters*, 2nd ser. p. 307), and died at Winchester House, Southwark, on 1 June 1580. He desired to be buried in his cathedral 'before the pulpit, in seemly sort, without any pomp or blazing ceremony.' He left four daughters surviving him: Anne Dayrel, Mary Hales, Margery Hales, and Rebecca Hayman. A fifth daughter, Elizabeth Dering, appears to have predeceased him. Dr. William Barlow, probably the bishop successively of Rochester and of Lincoln, was his brother-in-law. Immediately after his death his goods were seized for debts to the crown.

Apart from letters, injunctions, &c., Horne published: 1. A translation of two sermons of Calvin's, with a prefatory apology, 1553; reprinted by Antony Munday, and dedicated to Robert, earl of Leicester, 1584. 2. 'Whether Christian Faith may be kept secret, and The hurt of being present at the Mass;' entitled by Bale 'De Missæ Abominationibus,' 1553. 3. 'Answer to Feckenham's "Scruples and Staies of Conscience touching the Oath of Supremacie,"' 1566. 4. 'Life and Death,' four sermons published under his name in 1613. Horne was one of those who drew up the 'Book of Advertisements' in 1564 (Strype, *Parker*, i. 315), and helped to frame the canons of 1571 (*ib.* ii. 60). In Parker's revision of the authorised version, known as the 'Bishops' Bible' (1568), the books of Isaiah, Jeremiah, and Lamentations were assigned to Horne (*ib.* ii. 222).

In 1573 he joined Parker, Sandys, Jewel, his old friend Cox, and other prelates in concerting measures to counteract Cartwright's attacks on the established ecclesiastical government (*ib.* p. 282).

The collection of 'Zurich Letters' contains a large number of letters from and to Horne. Some of the most valuable historically, as well as the most pleasing in tone, are those addressed to Bullinger and to Gualter, Bullinger's successor in the pastorate of Zurich. One of those written to Bullinger describes the order of common prayer and administration of the sacraments of the church of England according to Edward VI's second prayer-book (*Zurich Letters*, 2nd ser. pp. 354–8).

A portrait at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, is said to represent Horne. It was engraved by White by mistake as that of Bishop Gardiner. It is also engraved in the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' vol. lxi. pt. ii. p. 611.

[Fuller's Church Hist. iv. 207–26; Heylyn's Hist. of Reformation, ii. 144–53, 162–4; Strype's Annals; Parker's Memorials, ll. cc.; Warton's Life of Sir Thomas Pope, pp. 155, 353; Troubles at Frankfort passim; Zurich Letters (see Index); Machyn's Diary; Literary Remains of King Edward VI, ed. Nichols (Roxburghe Club), ii. 463, 464, 547, 591; Neal's Hist. of Puritans, i. 82, 126; Cassan's Lives of Bishops of Winchester, ii. 25; Cooper's Athenæ Cantabr.] E. V.

HORNE, ROBERT (1565–1640), divine, was probably the Robert Horne 'pleb. fil.' of Newcastle who matriculated, aged 16, 25 Feb. 1581, at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, and graduated B.A. 7 Feb. 1584, and M.A. 6 July 1587 (*Oxf. Univ. Reg.*, Oxf. Hist. Soc., II. ii. 95, iii. 119). From 1585 to 1595 the same Horne was chaplain of Magdalen College (Bloxam, *Register of Magdalen*, ii. 129). By 1613 the divine was settled at Ludlow, where he preached, and whence he dates his books. His will is dated in 1640, and he bequeathed a rent-charge of 10*l.* to the rector of Ludlow parish church.

Horne published: 1. 'God's gentle Remembrancer this last summer, anno 1613, or an Exposition on part of the Parable of the Lost Son,' London, 1614, 8vo, dedicated to Richard Atkyns of Tuppe Leigh, Gloucestershire. A reference is made in the preface to Prince Henry's death and the plague. 2. 'Points of Instruction for the Ignorant, as also an Exposition on the Ten Commandments and the Lord's Prayer by questions and answers,' 2nd edition, much enlarged, 1617 (Bodleian Library). 3. 'Certaine Sermons of the Rich Man and Lazarus,' London, 1619, 4to, dedicated to Sir Thomas Chamberlain, chief justice of his majesty's council in the marches of Wales (British Museum and Bodleian Library). 4. 'The Shield of the Righteous, or the Ninety-first Psalme,' London, 1625, 4to. 5. 'The History of the Woman of great Faith . . . treatised and expounded,' London, 1632, 12mo. The two last are in the British Museum, and the author's name is spelt Horn. In the Rawlinson MSS. (B. art. 151, Bodleian Library) is an unpublished collection of historical manuscripts belonging to Horne, relating to the reigns of James I and Charles I between 1618 and 1626, and transcribed by him at Clunbury, Ludlow, and Westthorpe in Shropshire. It contains copies of letters from Raleigh, Bacon, Sir Philip Sidney, besides proceedings in parliament from 1610 to 1626, and letters about the Spanish match.

[Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 180; History of Ludlow, 1822, p. 155.] E. T. B.

HORNE, THOMAS (1610–1654), master of Eton College, son of William Horne of Cassall, Nottinghamshire, was born at West Hallam, Derbyshire, in 1610. He matriculated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, in 1624, graduating B.A. 14 Feb. 1628, and M.A. 4 July 1633. He first kept a private school in London; was afterwards master of the free school, Leicester, for about two years; and was master of Tunbridge school from 1640 to 1648. In 1648 he succeeded George Goad [q. v.] as master of Eton College. Robert Boyle [q. v.] was educated under him there. Dying 22 Aug. 1654, he was buried (24 Aug.) in the college chapel. Two of Horne's sons became distinguished scholars, one, William, a scholar of Eton, graduated B.A. in 1660 and M.A. in 1664 from King's College, Cambridge; was elected fellow and became assistant master at Eton, and afterwards master of Harrow. The other, Thomas, also a scholar of Eton, graduated B.A. 1662 and M.A. 1666 from King's College, Cambridge, where he was elected a fellow; became chaplain to the Earl of St. Albans; was senior proctor at Cambridge in 1682, when he also was appointed fellow of Eton; he published several sermons.

Horne was the author of some popular classical school books: 1. 'Janua Linguarum; or a Collection of Latin Sentences, with the English of them,' London, 1634, 8vo; chiefly a translation of 'Janua Linguarum reserata —the Gate of Languages unlocked,' by J. A. Komensky. Horne's translation was revised by J. Rowbotham, and again corrected and republished by W. D. (possibly William Dugard [q. v.]), with a 'portal' prefixed, London, 1659. 2. 'Manuductio in ædem Palladis, quâ Utilissima Methodus Authores bonos legendi indigitatur,' London, 1641,

8vo (Bodleian Library). 3. 'Rhetoricæ compendium Latino-Anglicè,' London, 1651, 8vo. Wood adds that Horne published some learned observations on the 'Epitome of the Greek Tongue' written by Ant. Laubegeois.

[Wood's Athenæ, ed. Bliss, iii. 365; Wood's Fasti, i. 438, 469; Nichols's History of Leicestershire, i. pt. ii. 512; History of the Colleges of Winchester, Eton, &c. p. 60; Watt's Bibl. Brit.; Harwood's Alumni Eton. p. 79; Maxwell Lyte's History of Eton College; Hughes's Tunbridge School Register.] E. T. B.

HORNE, THOMAS HARTWELL (1780–1862), biblical scholar, bibliographer, and polemic, born in Chancery Lane, London, on 20 Oct. 1780, was son of William Horne, a barrister's clerk, who for many years was confidentially employed by Robert (afterwards Sir Robert) Graham [q. v.], baron of the exchequer. He was educated successively at a dame's school at Eversley, Hampshire, at a boys' school in London, and at Christ's Hospital, where he remained from 1789 to 21 Oct. 1795, and rose to be a deputy Grecian. For two years he was contemporary at Christ's Hospital with Samuel Taylor Coleridge, who gave him private instruction in the summer vacation of 1790. In 1796 he obtained an engagement as a barrister's clerk at a salary of 20*l.* a year. In order to increase his income he directed his attention to literature. His first publication was 'A Brief View of the Necessity and Truth of the Christian Revelation,' London, 1800 and 1802, 8vo. He obtained two guineas for the copyright. Soon afterwards he joined the Wesleyan methodists, and he continued in communion with them for many years. He was for a time amanuensis to Dr. Willich, who was preparing 'The Domestic Encyclopædia;' clerk to William Cruise [q. v.], a catholic barrister, whom he assisted in his 'Digest of the Laws;' assistant in spare hours to Charles Butler, the catholic historian; and from 1806 to 1809 private clerk to Joseph Butterworth [q. v.] Meanwhile he devoted himself late at night and early in the morning to editing or compiling works on such varied subjects as grazing, theology, law, Sunday schools, topography, and bibliography.

In May 1808 the compilation of the indexes to the three volumes of the Catalogue of the Harleian Manuscripts in the British Museum was entrusted to Horne by the commissioners on public records, and after its completion he continued to be employed in the Record Office at the Chapter House, Westminster. In 1816 he was engaged on the index to the 'Rotuli Scotiæ in turri Londonensi et in domo Capitulari Westmonasteriensi asservati,' and from 1817 to 1819 was third or junior clerk at the Record Office.

The first edition of his 'Introduction to the Critical Study and Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures' appeared in 1818. This work, to use his own words, was 'the result of seventeen years' prayerful, solitary, unassisted, and not unfrequently midnight labour.' It was well received. The university of King's College, Aberdeen, conferred upon him the honorary degree of M.A. in 1818, and in the following year Dr. Howley, bishop of London, ordained him to the curacy of Christ Church, Newgate Street. There he remained for six years; from 1825 to 1833 he was assistant minister at Welbeck Chapel, and in November 1833 Dr. Howley, then archbishop of Canterbury, collated him to the rectory of the united parishes of St. Edmund the King and Martyr and St. Nicholas Acons in the city of London. In 1831 he was presented to a prebend in St. Paul's Cathedral (Le Neve, *Fasti*, ed. Hardy, ii. 438). He was also sub-librarian to the Surrey Institution from 1809 till its dissolution in 1823, and from 1824 until Christmas 1860 was senior assistant librarian in the department of printed books in the British Museum.

In 1821 Horne was engaged to prepare a classified catalogue of the library of Queens' College, Cambridge, and three years later he undertook at the request of the trustees to compile a similar catalogue of the printed books in the British Museum; but after he had made considerable progress this work was eventually abandoned in favour of the alphabetical catalogue now in use. In March 1828 Horne was elected a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. In 1829 he took the degree of B.D. at Cambridge as a 'ten year man' (*Graduati Cantabr.* ed. 1856, p. 198). It was at his suggestion that the tercentenary commemoration of the publication of the protestant English Bible by Myles Coverdale was celebrated in 1835. He died at his residence in Bloomsbury Square, London, on 27 Jan. 1862, and was buried in the cemetery at Nunhead.

He married in 1812 Sarah, eldest daughter of John Millard, solicitor, clerk to the Cordwainers' Company. She died on 7 July 1858, aged 74. By her he had two daughters, one of whom, Mrs. Sarah Anne Cheyne, survived him. His portrait has been engraved by H. Adlard and by J. Cochrane from photographs.

Horne's chief work, 'An Introduction to the Critical Study and Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures; with maps and facsimiles of Biblical Manuscripts,' 3 vols., London, 1818, 8vo, supplement 1 vol. 1821, passed through many editions. The second edition

appeared in 4 vols. 1821, and supplement, 1 vol. 1822; 3rd edit. 4 vols. 1822; 4th edit. 4 vols. 1823; 5th edit. 4 vols. 1825; 6th edit. 4 vols. in 5, 1828; 7th edit. 4 vols. in 5, 1834; 8th edit. 5 vols. 1846; 9th edit. revised, corrected, and enlarged, 5 vols. 1846; 10th edit. by the author, with the assistance of Samuel Davidson, LL.D., and Samuel Prideaux Tregelles, LL.D., 4 vols. 1856; 11th edit., with the assistance of John Ayre, M.A., and S. P. Tregelles, 4 vols. 1860. Many other editions have appeared in the United States. Of the seventh edition the fifth volume was issued separately as 'Manual of Biblical Bibliography,' 1839. Immediately after its first appearance it took its place in literature as one of the principal class-books for the study of the Scriptures in all English-speaking protestant colleges and universities.

Other of Horne's works besides those described above were: 1. 'A Compendium of the Statute Laws and Regulations of the Court of Admiralty, relative to Ships of War, Privateers, &c.,' Lond. 1803, 12mo. 2. 'Wallis's Pocket Itinerary; being a . . . Guide to all the principal Direct and Cross Roads throughout England, Wales, and Scotland' (pseudonymous), Lond. 1803, 18mo. 3. 'The Complete Grazier; or Farmer's and Cattle-dealer's Assistant' (anon.), Lond. 1805, 8vo. 4. 'Hints on the Formation and Management of Sunday Schools' (anon.), Lond. 1807, 12mo. 5. 'Catalogue of the Library of the Surrey Institution, methodically arranged' (anon.), Lond. 1811, 8vo; 2nd edit. 1812. 6. 'Librorum Manuscriptorum Bibliothecæ Harleianæ Catalogus,' Lond. 1812, fol., forming the fourth volume of the 'Catalogue of the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum.' 7. 'Introduction to the Study of Bibliography; to which is prefixed a Memoir on the Public Libraries of the Antients,' 2 vols., Lond. 1814, 8vo. 8. 'An Illustrated Record of Important Events in the Annals of Europe during 1812–15' (anon.), Lond. fol. 9. 'Deism Refuted; or Plain Reasons for being a Christian,' 1819; 7th edit. 1826. 10. 'The Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity briefly stated and defended, with a Defence of the Athanasian Creed,' 1820; 2nd edit. 1826. 11. 'Outlines for the Classification of a Library, submitted to the Trustees of the British Museum,' Lond. 1825, 4to. 12. 'Catalogue of the Library of . . . Queens' College, Cambridge, methodically arranged,' 2 vols. 1827, 8vo. 13. 'Romanism contradictory to the Bible,' 1827. 14. 'A Compendious Introduction to the Study of the Bible,' 1827; tenth London edition, with the assistance of the Rev. John Ayre, 1862. 15. 'Manual of Parochial Psalmody,' 1829; forty-first edit. 1861. 16. 'Manual for the Afflicted,' 1832. 17. 'Bibliographical Notes on the Book of Jasher,' 1833. 18. 'The Conformity of the Church of England . . . to the Apostolic Precept and Pattern,' 1834. 19. 'A Protestant Memorial,' 1835. 20. 'Mariolatry; or Facts and Evidences demonstrating the Worship of the Virgin Mary in the Church of Rome' (anon.), 1840. 21. 'Popery the Enemy and Falsifier of Scripture' (anon.), 1844. 22. 'Popery Delineated' (anon.), 1848. 23. 'The Communicant's Companion,' 1855.

In 1805 Horne commenced, and for nine months edited, 'The Tradesman, or Commercial Magazine;' between 1815 and 1817 he edited 'The Literary Panorama;' and between 1824 and 1835 he contributed numerous historico-ecclesiastical articles to the 'Encyclopædia Metropolitana.' One of the articles, 'Diplomacy,' was afterwards appended to Polson's 'Principles of the Law of Nations,' 1848. He also edited Richard Lee's 'Treatise on Captures in War,' 2nd edit. 1803, 8vo; Richard Burn's 'Justice of the Peace,' 20th edit. 1805; 'The Bible for the use of Families,' with James Wallis, 1809; Callis's 'Readings upon the Statutes of Sewers,' 4th edit. 1810; John Clarke's 'Bibliotheca Legum,' 1810; Thomas Pott's 'Compendious Law Dictionary,' 1815; James Cavanagh Murphy's 'Arabian Antiquities of Spain,' 1816, with an introduction on 'The History of the Mohammedan Empire in Spain,' in which he was aided by John Gillies and John Shakespeare; Dr. Simon von Leeuwen's 'Commentaries on the Romano-Dutch Law,' 1820 (English transl.); Thomas Clerk's 'Works of Hogarth,' with life, 1821; Bishop Beveridge's 'Works,' with memoir, 9 vols., 1824. Horne's translations include Beaujour's 'View of the Commerce of Greece,' 1800; De Marten's 'Essays on Privateers,' 1801; Maignan's 'Analysis of Raphael's Picture of the Transfiguration,' 1817. He also wrote the descriptions for Joseph Farington's engravings of 'The English Lakes,' 1816, and for Finden's 'Landscape Illustrations of the Bible,' 1836.

[Reminiscences, Personal and Bibliographical, of T. H. Horne, with Notes by his Daughter, Sarah Anne Cheyne, and an introduction by the Rev. Joseph B. McCaul, Lond. 1862; McCaul's The Rev. T. H. Horne: a Sketch, 1862; Memoir by Turpin, reprinted from the Evangelical Magazine, 1862; Cowtan's Memories of the British Museum, p. 105; Gent. Mag. ccxii. 504; Martin's Privately Printed Books, 2nd ed. pp. 325, 428; Lowndes's Bibl. Man. (Bohn), ii. 1120; Darling's Cycl. Bibliographica; Allibone's Crit. Dict. of Engl. Literature.] T. C.

HORNE-TOOKE, JOHN. [See TOOKE.]

HORNE, SIR WILLIAM (1774–1860), lawyer, born in 1774, was second son of the Rev. Thomas Horne, who kept a private school at Chiswick, where Lord Lyndhurst was educated. He was admitted student at Lincoln's Inn on 3 June 1793, and called to the bar on 23 June 1798. Twenty years later (1818) he became a king's counsel, and on 6 Nov. 1818 was made a bencher of his inn (*Lincoln's Inn Registers*). After he had been for many years distinguished as a leader in the court of chancery he was created in 1830 attorney-general to Queen Adelaide. When Brougham became lord chancellor a law officer was necessary to assist him in the court of chancery, and Horne was appointed. He became solicitor-general on 26 Nov. 1830, and was knighted in the same month; but his abilities made him no match for Sugden in the courts, and in the House of Commons he was deficient in adroitness. He sat for Helston in Cornwall from 1812 to 1818, and now that he was an officer of the crown a seat was found for him at Bletchingley, Surrey, from 18 Feb. to the dissolution on 23 April 1831, and for Newtown in the Isle of Wight for the parliament of 1831–2. After the Reform Bill he represented the new constituency of Marylebone (1833–4). When Denman succeeded as lord chief justice, Brougham made a vain attempt to induce Sir John Bayley [q. v.] to retire from the court of exchequer to make way for Horne there. Horne was raised to the post of attorney-general (November 1832), and Campbell [see CAMPBELL, JOHN, first BARON, 1779–1861] took the vacant place of solicitor-general, with the understanding that he should 'conduct all government prosecutions in the king's bench and be consulted separately when necessary.' Campbell was not long in pressing his claims to promotion, and Bayley was at last forced into resignation in Horne's favour (February 1834). Horne had 'conscientious scruples against pronouncing sentence of death, and therefore could not go the circuit or sit in a criminal court.' After a conversation with the lord chancellor, he imagined that the court was to be remodelled, and that he would not be called upon to undertake these duties; but this plan, if ever entertained by Brougham, proved impracticable, and it was at last intimated to Horne that he must either resign or be superseded. He replied 'with great spirit' that he would vacate his office, and thereupon withdrew to private practice. After several years he accepted from Lord Cottenham, on 23 July 1839, the post of master in chancery, and held it until 1853. Horne died at 49 Upper Harley Street, London, on 13 July 1860. Campbell acknowledged Horne's 'many valuable qualities,' and Brougham referred to the 'abominable treatment of Horne' and his 'admirable and truly unexampled behaviour.' His wife, a Miss Hesse, whom he married in 1800, died there on 12 Nov. 1849. They had a large family. His third son, Francis Woodley Horne, a major in the 7th hussars, was killed in the Indian mutiny on the River Raptee in 1858, and is commemorated on a tablet in Little Berkhampstead Church (CUSSANS, *Hertfordshire*, vol. ii. pt. ii. p. 168).

[Times, 14 July 1860 p. 1, 16 July p. 9; Mrs. Hardcastle's Lord Campbell, ii. 18–41; Martin's Lord Lyndhurst, p. 18; Le Marchant's Lord Spencer, pp. 61–2; Brougham's Life and Times, iii. 341–54, 426–9; Greville's Journals, iii. 67; Gent. Mag. 1839 pt. ii. 194, 1849 pt. ii. 665.]

W. P. C.

HORNEBOLT, or **HORNEBAUD**, **HORENBOUT**, **HOORENBAULT**, **HOREBOUT**, GERARD (1480?–1540), painter, was born about 1480 at Ghent, of a family which had produced numerous artists since 1414. The earliest notice of him is a payment to him in the communal accounts for the year 1510–11 for a plan of part of the town of Ghent. His chief patron at Ghent was the Abbé Lievin Huguenois of the cathedral church, for whom he executed two pictures—one of the 'Flagellation,' and the other of 'The Deposition from the Cross,' formerly in the church of St. Bavon—a diptych with the portrait of the abbé adoring the Virgin and Child, lately in the collection of M. C. Onghena at Ghent, by whom it was engraved (see *Messager des Sciences Historiques*, 1833, p. 16), and the designs for the fine chasuble and cope still preserved in the treasury of St. Bavon, also engraved by Onghena (KERVYN DE VOLKAERSBEKE, *Eglises de Gand*, i. 164). In December 1517 Hornebolt was already married, as appears by a deed preserved at Ghent to which he and his wife, Margaret Svanders, daughter of Derick Svanders and widow of Jan van Heerweghe, were parties. Hornebolt was celebrated as one of the best illuminators of the day, and was largely employed by Margaret of Austria, the regent of the Netherlands, for whom he executed several walls, including a portrait of Christian II of Denmark. He attended her at Bruges, Mechlin, and Antwerp, and it was probably on one of these journeys that Albrecht Dürer met him at Antwerp in 1521, as recorded in Dürer's diary of his journey to the Netherlands. His reputation as an illuminator has led to the identification of Gerard Hornebolt with the 'Gherardo da Guanto,' one of the traditional collaborators in the famous breviary of Car-

dinal Grimani in the Library of St. Mark at Venice (see *L'Anonimo da Jacopo Morelli*, ed. Frizzoni); but it has been satisfactorily proved that this designation belonged to Gerard David, the famous painter of Bruges (see Ellis and Weale, *The Hours of Albert of Brandenburg*). Little of Hornebolt's illuminated work can be identified. A small manuscript, lately in private hands at Ghent, is believed to be by him. Gerard Hornebolt came over to England with Luke Hornebolt (see below) about 1528, and was appointed painter to Henry VIII. Payments occur to him in the household accounts, beginning in October 1528, at a rate of 20*l.* per annum. He died in 1540, as is proved by an entry in the communal accounts at Ghent. His wife died at Fulham, 26 Nov. 1529, and was buried in the church there, where a brass, designed no doubt by her husband, still remains to her memory (see *Messager des Sciences Historiques*, 1857, p. 233).

Hornebolt, or Hornebaud, Hoorenbault, Lucas (*d.* 1544), painter, was a near relative of the above. Guicciardini (*Descrittione di tutti i Paesi-Bassi*) speaks of Gerard's daughter Susanna as his sister when extolling their merits as illuminators. If Guicciardini be correct, Lucas would therefore be Gerard's son, but it is more probable that he was his brother or cousin, for his name occurs in the accounts of the household of Henry VIII in 1528 conjointly with that of Gerard, but in receipt of a larger salary, 33*l.* 6*s.* per annum, paid monthly. In one of these entries he is styled 'pictor-maker.' In 1531, and again in 1532, he had a license granted him to export four hundred quarters of barley. He was made a denizen by patent 22 June 1534, and was appointed by another patent on the same day to the office of king's painter, with a tenement and piece of ground in the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster (see *Notes and Queries*, 2nd ser. iv. 356). In the list of New-year's gifts to the king in 1540 appears 'by Lewcas, paynter, a skrene to set afore the fyre, standing uppon a fote of wode, and the skrene blew worsted,' for which in return 'luke hornebaude, that gave the skryne, received vis. viij*d.*' He was without doubt the 'Meister Lucas' who taught Hans Holbein [q. v.] the art of miniature-painting. He died in May 1544; an entry of that date in the household books runs: 'Item, for Lewke Hornebaude, paynter, wagis nihil, quia mortuus.' In his will, dated 8 Dec. 1543, he leaves one-third of his property to his daughter Jacomina, and the other two-thirds to his wife Margaret, to whom letters of administration were granted on 27 May 1544. He expressed his wish to be buried in the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. The name of Hornebolt has attached itself to the portrait of Henry VIII, of which various versions exist at Warwick Castle, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and elsewhere, but there is no evidence to support the tradition.

Hornebolt, Susanna (1503–1545), who was daughter of Gerard and Margaret Hornebolt, is mentioned by Dürer as being with her father at Antwerp in 1521. Dürer purchased an illumination of 'The Saviour' by her. Guicciardini and Vasari extol her excellence as an illuminator. She came to England with her parents, and married John Parker, yeoman of the robes in the royal household. She is stated in another account to have died at Worcester in 1545 as the wife of a 'sculptor' called Worsley. One Worsley is mentioned in the list of the royal household, and she may have married him after Parker's death.

[De Busscher's Peintres et Sculpteurs du Gand; Messager des Sciences Historiques etc. de Belgique, 1833, 1854–7; Woltmann's Life of Holbein; Letts. and Papers Henry VIII, ed. Gairdner; Archæologia, xxxix. 28; Carel van Mander's Vies des Peintres, ed. Hymans; Pinchart's Archives des Arts, Sciences, et Lettres, i. 16; information from Mr. W. H. J. Weale; authorities quoted in the text.] L. C.

HORNEBY, HENRY (*d.* 1518), master of Peterhouse, was perhaps a native of Lincolnshire. He became a member of Clare Hall, and was afterwards elected to a fellowship at Michaelhouse. He took orders and proceeded D.D. in 1491. Horneby was appointed dean of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, 2 Feb. 1492–3, rector of Burton Bradstock in Dorset, 12 Dec. 1495, prebendary of Southwell, holding the prebend of Normanton, on 1 March 1495–6, prebendary of Lincoln by the prebend of Nassington in the cathedral, 1501. At some time he was master of the college at Tattershall in Lincolnshire, certainly in 1503 and 1515. He was dean of the collegiate church of Wimborne, held the prebend of Netherhall in the church of Ledbury, Herefordshire, was rector of Over in Cambridgeshire, rector of Orwell in the same county from 1508, and in 1509 was chosen master of Peterhouse. All these preferments were not held together, but Horneby certainly kept Burton Bradstock, Over, Orwell, and the prebend of Normanton until his death.

Horneby was dean of the chapel, secretary, and chancellor to Margaret, countess of Richmond, the founder of St. John's College; was one of her executors, and greatly assisted the new college in its first years. He acted for some years as receiver for the estate which the countess had bequeathed for the founda-

tion; took a prominent part in the opening ceremony; gave 10*l.* towards the glazing of the chapel, and a number of vestments also. But he did not neglect Peterhouse, his own college. In the chapel, now the church of St. Mary the Less, he founded a chantry, building the necessary chapel, and in 1516 providing vestments for the services. Horneby died on 12 Feb. 1517-18, and was buried in Peterhouse chapel. By his will he directed masses to be said for him and for the Countess of Richmond in various churches; he also gave 20*l.* to poor scholars in the university of Cambridge, 40*l.* to the master and fellows of Peterhouse, and 60*l.* to the poor scholars there. It is said that Horneby founded a school at Boston in Lincolnshire. A portrait in ecclesiastical dress is in the college library.

Horneby wrote, according to Tanner, besides other works of a devotional character: 1. 'Historia Nominis Jesu.' 2. 'Historia visitationis Beatæ Mariæ Virginis.'

[Cooper's Athenæ Cantabr. i. 19; Willis and Clark's Arch. Hist. of the Univ. of Cambr. i. 57, 65, ii. 242, iii. 472; Baker's Hist. of St. John's Coll. ed. Mayor, pp. 66, 68, 72, 76, 77, 78; Cooper's Memor. of Cambr. i. 23; Cooper's Margaret, Countess of Richmond, ed. Mayor; Hutchins's Dorset, ii. 288; Baker MSS. vol. xx. (Brit. Mus. Harl. MS. 704) contains on p. 254 an abstract of Horneby's will. Egerton Charter 256 is a power of attorney given by Horneby as master of Tattershall College, dated 3 Sept. 1515.] W. A. J. A.

HORNECK, ANTHONY (1641-1697), divine, was born at Bacharach on the Rhine in 1641. His father was 'recorder' of the town, and brought him up as a protestant (Kidder, *Life of Horneck*). He studied at Heidelberg under Frederick Spanheim, then professor of divinity, and is said to have distinguished himself in a disputation upon Jephthah's vow. For unknown reasons, he came to England about 1661. He became a member of Queen's College, Oxford, 24 Dec. 1663, and was made chaplain by Thomas Barlow [q. v.]; then provost, and afterwards bishop of Lincoln. He was incorporated M.A. (Wood says 'from Wittenberg,' probably a mistake for Heidelberg) 15 March 1663-4. He was presented by Lincoln College to the vicarage of All Saints, Oxford. In 1665 he became tutor to Lord Torrington, son of the Duke of Albemarle. The duke gave him the living of Dolton, Devonshire, and procured for him a prebend at Exeter Cathedral worth 20*l.* a year. He was admitted 13 June 1670. In 1669 he revisited Germany, and was honourably received at the court of the elector palatine. In 1671 he was appointed preacher at the Savoy, and soon afterwards married. He became so popular as a preacher that it was said that his parish extended from Whitechapel to Whitehall. Chairs, according to tradition, had to be placed outside the windows to accommodate his overflowing congregation. Kidder speaks of the crowds which made it necessary for him to obtain assistants in administering the sacrament, and Evelyn (18 March 1683) calls him 'a most pathetic preacher and a person of saint-like life.' He insisted upon resigning Dolton upon obtaining the Savoy preachership, although his salary at the Savoy was trifling, and he had to hire a house near his church. He became the father of four children, and his charity was so great as to impoverish him. Kidder also says that he injured any chance of preferment by the plainness of his reproofs to great men. In 1689 Tillotson was consulted by the Countess of Bedford upon the appointment to the church of Covent Garden. Horneck's name had been suggested, but he was rejected on account of his unpopularity in the parish (*Life of Tillotson*, 1752, pp. 227, 332). The causes, as Birch remarks, are not now ascertainable; but Kidder tells us that he lost many patrons at this time by taking the oaths to the new rulers. He further gave offence by his share in founding one of the societies for the reformation of manners. Burnet (*Own Time*, Oxford edit., v. 18) says that Horneck and William Beveridge [q. v.] were leaders in this movement just before the revolution. The rules of one society, apparently formed by Horneck at the suggestion of some young men of his congregation, are given by Kidder (pp. 13-16). Possibly the Covent Garden people may have thought him a renegade, or a fosterer of institutions leaning towards popery. He had received the D.D. degree from Cambridge in 1681, in compliment, says Wood, to the (second) Duke of Albemarle, his old pupil, soon afterwards chancellor of the university, and in January 1688-9 was appointed one of eight chaplains to King William (Luttrell, *Relation*, i. 497). Edward Russell, afterwards Earl of Orford (commissioner of the admiralty in 1690), recommended him to the queen, who obtained for him a promise from Tillotson of the next vacant prebend at Westminster. He was accordingly installed 1 July 1693. He resigned his prebend at Exeter, but was admitted to a prebend at Wells, which required no residence, by his friend Bishop Kidder, 28 Sept. 1694. He died 31 Jan. 1696-7, after much suffering from stone, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Horneck appears to have been a man of singularly pure and amiable character. His friend Kidder says that he was exceedingly

abstemious, an untiring student of the Bible and religious literature, a skilful casuist, constantly consulted in cases of conscience, and well read in Arabic, Hebrew, and rabbinical literature. He wrote little in controversy, though he took a decided part against the catholics during the reign of James II. His books are chiefly devotional, and dwell especially upon preparation for the sacrament. They went through many editions down to 1730, and some reprints have appeared since 1846. Kidder says that he never saw such a number of communicants, or such signs of devotion, as at Horneck's church. He was one of many men of eminent piety in the anglican church during the Restoration period, though he cannot be reckoned among the philosophical writers of the time.

Horneck was survived by three children: Philip, called by Lord Oxford 'a special rascal,' and abused in the 'Dunciad' (bk. iii. l. 152); William, who became a general, and is buried near his father; and a daughter, married first to Robert Barneveld, and secondly to Captain Warre. William was father of Kane William Horneck, whose eldest daughter married Henry William Bunbury [q. v.], and whose younger daughter was Goldsmith's 'Jessamy Bride.' For further information as to his family, see 'Notes and Queries,' 1st ser. iii. 117, and 3rd ser. v. 458, 521, vi. 38, 92.

His works are: 1. 'The Great Law of Consideration . . . wherein the nature, usefulness, and absolute necessity of Consideration, in order to a . . . religious life, are laid open,' 1676; 11th edit. 1729. 2. 'Letter to a Lady, revolted from the Romish Church' (given by Kidder, not in the British Museum). 3. 'The happy Ascetick; or the Best Exercise . . .; to which is added, A Letter to a Person of Quality concerning the Holy Lives of the Primitive Christians,' 1681; 6th edit. 1724, for which Hogarth engraved a frontispiece (The 'Letter' was reprinted in 1849, and in the 'Churchman's Library,' 1853). 4. 'Delight and Judgment; or the Great Assize . . .,' 1683 (where the first title appears to have been the 'Sirenes;' see 'Short Account'); 3rd edit. 1705. 5. 'The Fire of the Altar; or certain Directions how to raise the Soul into holy Flames before, at, and after the receiving of the . . . Lord's Supper.' Appended is 'A Dialogue betwixt a Christian and his own Conscience,' 1683; 13th edit. 1718. 6. 'The Exercise of Prayer' (supplementary to the last), 1685. 7. 'First Fruits of Reason,' 1685. 8. 'The Crucified Jesus; or a full account of the . . . Sacrament of the Lord's Supper,' 1686; 7th edit. 1727. 9. 'Questions and Answers concerning the two Religions,' 1688. 10. 'Advice to Parents,' &c., 1690. 11. 'An Answer to the Soldier's Question' (mentioned by Kidder). 12. 'Several Sermons upon the Fifth of St. Matthew, being part of Christ's Sermon on the Mount' (with an engraved portrait), 2nd edit. 1706, with life by Kidder.

Horneck published some separate sermons. He translated from the French 'An Antidote against a Careless Indifferency . . .' in 1683; and supervised a translation of Royaumont's 'History of the Old and New Testaments,' 1690, &c. He added accounts of witchcraft in Sweden to the later editions of the 'Sadducismus Triumphatus' of Joseph Glanvill [q. v.], and wrote a preface to Glanvill's 'Remains,' 1681. He attended Borosky and Stern, convicted of the murder of Thomas Thynne in 1682, and with Burnet published an account of their confessions and behaviour (printed in Howell, *State Trials*, ix. 83–123, and *Harleian Misc.* (1811), viii. 191–218). On 5 May 1689, E. Sclater, vicar of Putney, who had gone over to Rome under James II, recanted publicly at the Savoy, and Horneck published an account of the affair.

[Summary Account of the Life of . . . Horneck, in a Letter to a Friend, 1697 (a vague eulogy); Life by Richard (Kidder), bishop of Bath and Wells (an interesting account), 1698 (and prefixed to fifteen sermons, as above); Loftie's Memorials of the Savoy, 1878, pp. 180, 190–2; R. B. Hone's Lives of Eminent Christians, 1834, ii. 305–65; Le Neve's Fasti, i. 201, 425, iii. 362; Wood's Athenæ, iv. 529–31, and Fasti, ii. 271.] L. S.

HORNER, FRANCIS (1778–1817), politician, eldest son of John Horner, a merchant of Edinburgh, and his wife Joanna, daughter of John Baillie, a writer of the signet, was born at Edinburgh on 12 Aug. 1778. Leonard Horner [q.v.] was his brother. In 1786 he was sent to the high school at Edinburgh, where he became dux of the rector's class. In November 1792 he matriculated at the university of Edinburgh, where he attracted the notice of Dugald Stewart, and became the intimate friend of Lord Henry Petty. He left the university at the end of the summer session of 1795, and having determined to go to the bar was placed under the care of the Rev. John Hewlett at Shacklewell, Middlesex, in order to rid himself of his broad Scottish accent. Returning to Edinburgh in the autumn of 1797, he was shortly afterwards admitted with his friend Brougham to the Speculative Society, of which he became a leading member. In June 1800 he was called to the Scotch bar, but though he became 'daily more attached to law as a study,' he also became 'daily more averse to the practice of the Scots court'

(*Memoirs*, i. 173). During a short visit to London in the spring of 1802 he finally determined to come to the English bar, and was admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn on 26 April of that year. Horner, Jeffrey, and Sydney Smith were the original founders of the 'Edinburgh Review.' The first number appeared in November 1802, with four articles by Horner. In March 1803 Horner left Edinburgh, and in the following July established himself in Garden Court, Temple. On 16 May 1804 he made his first appearance at the bar of the House of Lords; but owing to nervousness 'scarcely could finish a sentence, and could find no variety of language to express distinct ideas. . . my tongue in truth clove to the roof of my mouth' (*ib.* i. 251). In the following month, at the request of the chairman, Horner consented to undertake an exposition of the views of the East India Company with respect to the extension of their territory, and an examination of the governor-general's conduct in the Mahratta war. No trace, however, of this 'exposition' has been found either among Horner's papers or among the archives of the India House (*ib.* p. 252 *n.*) In February 1806 he was appointed by Lord Minto to the seat vacated by Mr. Ryder at the board of commissioners entrusted with the duty of adjusting the claims of the creditors of the nabob of Arcot. Through the influence of Lord Henry Petty and Lord Kinnaird, Horner was returned for the borough of St. Ives at the general election in November 1806, in the whig interest. Writing to his friend J. A. Murray, Horner gives an account of his canvass, and relates how he 'shook every individual voter by the hand, stinking with brine and pilchard juice, repeated the same smiles and cajoleries to every one of them, and kissed some women that were very pretty' (*ib.* i. 381). He made his maiden speech in the House of Commons on 27 Jan. 1807 (*Parl. Debates*, viii. 559), but did not take any part in the more important debates of that short-lived parliament.

Horner was called to the English bar on 13 June 1807, and chose the western circuit. As he had not obtained a seat at the general election in the previous May, he was returned, through the influence of Lord Carrington, for the borough of Wendover at a by-election in the following July. Towards the close of 1808 Horner removed from Garden Court to 7 New Square, Lincoln's Inn. Hitherto he had refrained from taking part in any great debate in the house, and Jeffrey, writing to him on 2 April 1809, asked: 'Why do you not make speeches, if you will not write reviews? . . . trample this fastidiousness under your feet; make yourself known for what you are, and at thirty-one, and in the crisis of Europe, do not still think of training yourself for futurity' (*Memoirs*, i. 455–6). Finding his duties on the Arcot commission incompatible with his profession, Horner retired during the summer of this year. On 1 Feb. 1810 he moved for eight different returns respecting bullion and the issue of bank-notes (*Parl. Debates*, xv. 269–272), and on the 19th a committee was appointed, upon his motion, 'to inquire into the cause of the high price of gold bullion, and to take into consideration the state of the circulating medium and of the exchange between Great Britain and foreign parts' (*Journals of the House of Commons*, lxv. 105). Horner was chosen chairman of the committee, which consisted of twenty-two members, and sat for thirty-one days. Their report, styled by Horner 'a motley composition by Huskisson, Thornton, and myself' (*Memoirs*, ii. 47), recommending the resumption of cash payments at the end of two years, on the ground that the mutual convertibility of notes and gold was an essential foundation of sound business, was presented to the house on 8 June (*Parl. Papers*, 1810; *Reports from Committees*, iii. 1–232). On 20 Dec., in a speech which made a great impression on the house, Horner supported Ponsonby in urging the adoption of an address, in opposition to the ministerial proposal that the regent should be appointed by bill (*Parl. Debates*, xviii. 299–311). In January 1811 Lord Grenville, anticipating that the formation of a new ministry would be entrusted to him, offered Horner the post of financial secretary of the treasury. This offer Horner declined, on the ground that he had resolved on entering parliament not to take any political office until he was rich enough to live at ease out of office. On 6 May the bullion report was considered in a committee of the whole house. Horner moved a series of sixteen resolutions, embodying the opinion of the select committee, in a speech occupying three hours in delivery (*ib.* xix. 799–832). His resolutions, however, were defeated by the anti-bullionists, and a few days afterwards Vansittart's counter-resolutions were carried. Parliament was dissolved in September 1812, and as Lord Carrington had to provide for a nephew who had come of age since the last election, as well as for his son-in-law, Horner was once more without a seat. The Marquis of Buckingham, however, came to his assistance, and in April 1813 Horner was returned for the borough of St. Mawes. In the following June Horner deprecated any measure to prevent the importation of corn from foreign countries by a system of

graduated duties, contending that it was only by 'artificial prices that the poor were prevented from living without being burdensome on the community' (*ib.* xxvi. 669). In the following year he again took part in the discussions on the corn trade, and on 28 June moved for the production of papers to show how far the ministers had endeavoured, in their negotiations for peace, to obtain the abolition of the African slave trade on the part of France (*ib.* xxviii. 384–90). On 21 Feb. 1815 he supported Lambton's motion on the Genoa question in an animated speech (*ib.* xxix. 950–2), and two days afterwards opposed Robinson's corn law resolutions in a speech of considerable length.

Horner had now fairly established himself in the front rank of the parliamentary speakers of the day, and Mackintosh, while referring to these last-mentioned speeches, declared that 'two such speeches had never been made in the House of Commons by the same person in one week, or at least not for a great many years.' On 20 March a vote of thanks to Horner and Alexander Baring was passed by the common council of the city of London 'for their able and indefatigable exertions in opposing the Corn Bill in the honourable House of Commons.' In the same month Horner took part in the discussion of the Bank Restriction Bill, and insisted that the bank should resume cash payments as soon as possible. Siding with Lord Grey in his opinion that it was the duty of the allies to make use of every opportunity for maintaining the peace, Horner voted for Whitbread's amendment to the address on 7 April (*ib.* xxx. 463), and in a letter to the Marquis of Buckingham handsomely offered to resign his seat for St. Mawes, an offer which, to the credit of the marquis, was not accepted. On 13 Feb. 1816 Horner strenuously urged the reduction of the peace establishment (*ib.* xxxii. 439–40), and on the following day obtained leave to bring in a bill 'to regulate proceedings of grand juries in Ireland upon bills of indictment' (*ib.* pp. 547–50), which, in spite of the opposition of the Irish judges, was eventually passed into law (56 Geo. III, c. 87). On 26 Feb. he condemned the terms of the treaties in a speech (*Parl. Debates*, xxxii. 770–82) which Lord Colchester is said to have declared was 'most powerful, argumentative, and profound, and altogether one of the most able speeches he had ever heard in that house.' Horner denounced the Alien Bill as unconstitutional, and on 1 May moved for a select committee to inquire into the expediency of restoring the cash payments of the Bank of England, and the safest and most advantageous means of effecting it' (*ib.* xxxiv. 139–48, 165–6), which was rejected by a majority of 73. On 25 June he spoke for the last time in the House of Commons, and expressed his hope of a speedy settlement of the catholic claims (*ib.* xxxiv. 1259–60).

In the summer of this year (1816) Horner's health failed, and under the advice of his doctors he left England in October. He arrived towards the end of the following month at Pisa. There he died on 8 Feb. 1817, aged 38, and was buried in the protestant cemetery at Leghorn, where a monument was erected to his memory, at one end of which a likeness of Horner was executed in relief by Sir Francis Chantrey. On moving for a new writ for St. Mawes on 3 March 1817, Lord Morpeth paid a generous tribute to Horner's merits, in which Canning, Sir Samuel Romilly, and others joined (*ib.* xxxv. 841–50). The speeches made upon this occasion were afterwards translated into Italian by Ugo Foscolo (London, 1817, 12mo). Horner was a man of sound judgment and unassuming manners, of scrupulous integrity, and great amiability of character. He was a correct and forcible speaker, and though without the gift of eloquence or humour, exercised a remarkable influence in the House of Commons, owing to his personal character. Few men, with such small advantages at the outset of their career, ever acquired in such a short space of time so great a reputation among their contemporaries. As a political economist Horner ranks deservedly high, and though the bullion report, with which his name is identified, produced no immediate legislative result, its effect upon public opinion was so great that Peel was enabled to pass his bill for the gradual resumption of cash payments by the bank a few years afterwards (59 Geo. III, c. 49). Lord Cockburn, in 'Memorials of his Time,' has recorded his conviction that 'Horner was born to show what moderate powers, unaided by anything whatever except culture and goodness, may achieve, even when these powers are displayed amidst the competition and jealousy of public life' (p. 313), while Scott declared that Horner always put him 'in mind of Obadiah's bull' (Lockhart, *Life of Sir Walter Scott*, 1845, p. 156).

The original portrait of Horner by Sir Henry Raeburn is now in the National Portrait Gallery. From a note on the back of this portrait it appears that there were 'three copies of this picture,' one of which hangs in the hall of the Speculative Society, another belongs to the National Gallery of Scotland (where there is also a bust of Horner by Chantrey), and the third was lent by 'the Raeburn family' to the Raeburn Exhibition

at Edinburgh in 1876 (*Cat.* No. 145). An engraving by S. W. Reynolds after Raeburn forms the frontispiece to the first volume of the 'Memoirs and Correspondence.' A statue of Horner by Chantrey was erected in the north transept of Westminster Abbey.

From Hewlett's preface to the third edition of the 'Elements of Algebra by Leonard Euler, translated from the French,' &c. (London, 1822, 8vo), it appears that Horner was both the translator of the book, the first edition of which was published anonymously in 1797 (London, 8vo, 2 vols.), as well as the author of the short biographical account of Euler contained in it. While at Edinburgh Horner, in conjunction with Dr. Thomas Brown and others, projected a translation of the political and philosophical writings of Turgot, but the scheme seems to have been abandoned. In 1807 Horner wrote 'a three-penny pamphlet,' entitled 'A Short Account of a late Short Administration,' a reprint of which will be found in the 'Memoirs' (i. 490–494, see also p. 401). He never published any of his parliamentary speeches, and on two occasions only was known to have corrected the reports (*Memoirs*, i. 418, ii. 68). The following is believed to be a complete list of his articles in the 'Edinburgh Review:' No. i., October 1802: art. vi., 'Irvine's Inquiry into the Causes and Effects of Emigration from the Highlands and Western Islands of Scotland;' art. xi., 'Christison's General Diffusion of Knowledge one great Cause of the Prosperity of North Britain;' art. xiv., 'The Utility of Country Banks;' art. xxv., 'Thornton on the Paper Credit of Great Britain.' No. ii., January 1803: art. xvi., 'Canard, Principes d'Economie Politique.' No. iii., April 1803: art. xxiii., 'Sir John Sinclair's Essays.' No. iv., July 1803: art. xi., 'Lord King's Thoughts on the Restriction of Payment in Specie at the Banks of England and Ireland;' art. xviii., 'The Trial of John Peltier, Esq., for a Libel against Napoleon Bonaparte,' &c. No. v., October 1803: art. xvii., 'Miss Williams's Political and Confidential Correspondence of Lewis XVI.' No. ix., October 1804: art. xiv., 'Adams's Letters on Silesia, written during a Tour through that Country in the years 1800, 1801;' art. xv., 'Cursory Observations on the Act for ascertaining the Bounties, and for regulating the Exportation and Importation of Corn. By a Member of Parliament.' No. xiii., October 1805: art. vii., 'A Short Statement of Facts relative to the late Election of a Mathematical Professor in the University of Edinburgh, &c. By Professor Dugald Stewart;' art. xiii., 'Observations on the present State of the Highlands of Scotland, with a view of the Causes and probable Consequences of Emigration. By the Earl of Selkirk.' No. xxix., October 1809: art. xiii., 'Histoire des deux derniers Rois de la Maison de Stuart. Par Ch. J. Fox. Ouvrage traduit de l'Anglais; auquel on a joint une Notice sur la vie de l'Auteur.'

[Memoirs and Correspondence of Francis Horner, M.P., ed. by Leonard Horner, 1843. Two other editions of this book were published, one at Edinburgh in a condensed form in 1849, and the other in America, in a slightly enlarged form, in 1853. The Ann. Biog. and Obit. for 1818, ii. 252–74; Lady Holland's Memoir of the Rev. Sydney Smith, 1855, i. 42, 137, 217–19; Cockburn's Life of Lord Jeffrey; Cockburn's Memorials of his Time; Lord Brougham's Statesmen of the Time of George III, 1839, 2nd ser. pp. 170–82; Edinburgh Review, lxxviii. 261–99; Quarterly Review, lxxii. 108–142; North Amer. Review, lxxviii. 174–202; Gent. Mag. 1817, pt. i. p. 275; Ann. Reg. 1817, Chron. pp. 142–3; Walpole's Hist. of England, vol. i.; Anderson's Scottish Nation, ii. 496–8 (with portrait); Chambers's Biog. Dict. of Eminent Scotsmen, ii. 206–8; Lincoln's Inn Registers; Official Return of Members of Parliament, pt. ii. pp. 231, 242, 258; Parker's Sir Robert Peel, pp. 290, 295.]

G. F. R. B.

HORNER, LEONARD (1785–1864), geologist and educational reformer, brother of Francis Horner [q. v.], was born in Edinburgh, 17 Jan. 1785, and was educated at the Edinburgh High School under Dr. Adam. Brougham was a fellow-pupil, and he and Horner became lifelong friends. In 1802 Horner studied chemistry at the university of Edinburgh under Thomas Charles Hope [q. v.], having already shown a strong bias towards scientific pursuits, and about the same time began to collect mineralogical specimens. Becoming partner in his father's linen factory, he went to London in 1804, and settled there in his twenty-first year, after marrying a Miss Lloyd. From his brother's influence and his own acquirements as mineralogist and geologist Horner was soon well known among scientific and literary men of the day. In 1808 he was elected fellow of the Geological Society, founded in the preceding year, and throughout his life remained intimately associated with that body. In 1810 he was appointed one of the secretaries, in 1828 vice-president, and in 1846 president. In his numerous papers Horner avoided hasty generalisation, but in regard to 'superposition and stratification' he appears to have anticipated some of the principles applied by Murchison and Sedgwick to the history of palæozoic rocks. In 1813 he was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society.

Horner's business duties recalled him to Edinburgh in 1817, where he settled, after

accompanying his brother Francis to Italy, and became prominent as a whig politician and educational reformer. In 1821 he founded the School of Arts there for the instruction of mechanics, and thus, according to Lord Cockburn, was 'indirectly the founder of all such institutions.' From 1821 to 1826 a series of annual political meetings, 'by far the most effective of all the popular movements in Scotland at that time' (COCKBURN), were organised chiefly by Horner. In 1825 he was corresponding with Peel, then home secretary, respecting workmen's combinations (PARKER, *Sir R. Peel*, 1891, p. 379).

Horner was one of the founders of the Edinburgh Academy. In 1827 Horner was invited to London to assist in organising the London Institution, and in the following year became warden of the London University at its opening. In 1831 he resigned the latter office, partly on account of ill-health, and went with his family to live at Bonn on the Rhine. While there Horner occupied himself in studying mineralogy, and in 1833 read a paper (*Geol. Soc. Proc. Trans.* ut infra) on the geology of the environs of Bonn. During that year he was appointed one of the commissioners to inquire into the employment of children in factories, and was until 1856 one of the chief inspectors under the Factories Act, performing his duties with remarkable energy.

After 1856 Horner mainly devoted his attention to geology, and drew up catalogues of the Geological Society's collections. After a sojourn at Florence in 1861 in search of health, Horner died on 5 March 1864, at Montagu Square, London.

Horner's chief published works were: 1. 'On the Occurrence of the Megalichthys,' Edinburgh, 1836; geological details of the coal measures in West Fifeshire. 2. A translation of Cousin's account of the 'State of Education in Holland as regards the Working Classes,' 1838, with observations on the necessity of immediate legislation in Great Britain, and arguments drawn from his own observations. 3. 'On the Employment of Children in Factories in the United Kingdom and in some Foreign Countries,' London, 1840, with practical suggestions for legislation, and a careful review of what had already been done abroad. 4. An edition of his brother Francis's works, London, 1843. 5. A biography of Francis Horner, London, 1848. 6. A translation of Villari's 'History of Savonarola,' London, 1863.

Horner's geological papers appeared in 'Transactions of the Geological Society,' i. 281, ii. 94, iii. 338, iv. 433 and 446; 'Proceedings,' i. 169, 338, 467; 'Philosophical Transactions' for 1855.

[Times, 9 March, 1864; Ann. Reg. for 1864; Quart. Journ. Geog. Soc. xxi. p. xxx, &c.; Cockburn's Life of Lord Jeffrey, i. 267; Horner's Memoirs of F. Horner, Edinburgh, 1843; Clark and Hughes' Life of Sedgwick, i. 282, ii. 401.] R. E. A.

HORNER, WILLIAM GEORGE (1786–1837), mathematician, son of the Rev. William Horner, a Wesleyan minister, was born in 1786. He was educated at Kingswood School, near Bristol, and at the age of sixteen became an assistant master. In four years he rose to be head master (1806), and in 1809 left to establish a school at Grosvenor Place, Bath, which he kept until he died there 22 Sept. 1837. He left a widow and several children, one of whom, William Horner, carried on the school. Horner was the discoverer of a mode of solving numerical equations of any degree, which is of the highest importance and is still known by his name. He first made it known in a paper read before the Royal Society, 1 July 1819, by Davies Gilbert [q. v.], headed 'A New Method of Solving Numerical Equations of all Orders by Continuous Approximation,' and published in the 'Philosophical Transactions' for the same year. It was republished in the 'Ladies' Diary' for 1838, and a simpler and more extended version appeared in vol. i. of the 'Mathematician,' 1843. Horner also published: 1. 'A Tribute of Friendship,' a poem addressed to his friend Thomas Fussell, appended to a 'Funeral Sermon on Mrs. Fussell,' Bristol, 1820, 8vo. 2. 'Natural Magic,' a pamphlet, London, 1832, 8vo. 3. 'Questions for the Examination of Pupils on . . . General History,' Bath, 1843, 12mo. A complete edition of Horner's works was promised by Professor T. S. Davies [q. v.], but never appeared.

[Information kindly supplied by W. P. Workman, esq.; De Morgan's arithmetical books; De Morgan's article on 'Involution and Evolution' in Penny Cyclopædia, vol. xiii.; Wesleyan Methodist Magazine, 1837, p. 957; Bath and Cheltenham Gazette, 3 Oct. 1837; Bath Journal, 2 Oct. 1837.] W. A. J. A.

HORNSBY, THOMAS, D.D. (1733–1810), astronomer, son of Thomas Hornsby of Durham, was born at Oxford on 28 Aug. 1733. He matriculated in Corpus Christi College, Oxford, on 1 Dec. 1749, took degrees of B.A. and M.A. respectively in 1753 and 1757, was elected a fellow of his college, and created D.D. by diploma on 22 June 1785. In 1763 he succeeded James Bradley [q. v.] in the Savilian chair of astronomy, and as 'an instance of reformation' in the university, was obliged to go through a yearly course of lectures. He was admitted a fellow of the

Royal Society on 21 April 1763. Immediately on his appointment in 1772 as the first Radcliffe observer, he laid the foundation-stone of the present observatory, which was not completed until 1794. Its equipment (the finest of that time) included two quadrants and a transit-instrument, each of eight feet, a zenith sector, an equatoreal, and a Dollond's achromatic refractor, to which a Newtonian reflector by Sir William Herschel was added later. The outlay upon buildings and instruments amounted to 28,000*l.* A regular series of transit-observations was made there as long as Hornsby lived. After his appointment, however, in 1782 to the Sedleian professorship, much of his attention was taken up with his excellent series of lectures on experimental philosophy; and he became Radcliffe librarian as well in 1783. Hornsby died at Oxford on 11 April 1810, aged 76. His two sons, Thomas (1766–1832) and George (1781–1837), both graduated from Christ Church, Oxford. The former was vicar of Ravensthorpe, Northamptonshire, from 1797 till death; the latter vicar of Turkdean, Gloucestershire, from 1809 till death.

Hornsby observed the transit of Venus of 6 June 1761 at Shirburn Castle, that of 3 June 1769 at Oxford, and deduced from both a solar parallax (8″·78) almost identical with the best modern results. He took an active share in the scientific pursuits of the Earl of Macclesfield. Five papers by him were read before the Royal Society, viz.: 1. 'A Discourse on the Parallax of the Sun' (*Phil. Trans.* liii. 467). 2. 'On the Transit of Venus in 1769' (*ib.* lv. 326). 3. 'An Account of the Observations of the Transit of Venus and of the Eclipse of the Sun, made at Shirburn Castle and at Oxford' (*ib.* lix. 172). 4. 'The Quantity of the Sun's Parallax as deduced from the Observations of the Transit of Venus on 3 June 1769' (*ib.* lxi. 574). 5. 'An Inquiry into the Quantity and Direction of the Motion of Arcturus' (*ib.* lxiii. 93). He remarked in 1798 the common proper motion of the stars of Castor, but failed to infer their physical connection (Grant, *History of Astronomy*, p. 559). The first volume of Bradley's 'Astronomical Observations' was edited by him for the Clarendon Press in 1798. He had undertaken the task more than twenty years previously, and the delay, for which he was acrimoniously censured, was due to his ill-health.

[Foster's Alumni Oxonienses, ii. 693; Honours Register (1883), pp. 89, 123, 491; Gent. Mag. 1810, pt. i. p. 494; The Georgian Era, iii. 490 (1834); Nichols's Lit. Anecd. iii. 707, viii. 232, 260; Nichols's Illustr. of Lit. iv. 516, 787; André et Rayet's L'Astronomie Pratique, i. 53; Lalande's Bibl. Astronomique, p. 484; Poggendorff's Biog. Lit. Handwörterbuch; Mädler's Gesch. der Astronomie, i. 465, 470, 472, 489; Bradley's Misc. Works, Preface (Rigaud); Watt's Bibl. Brit.]

A. M. C.

HORROCKS, JEREMIAH (1617 ?–1641), astronomer, was born at Toxteth Park, near Liverpool, in a house of which the site is now occupied by the Otterspool railway station. The traditional date is 1619, but 1617 is more likely correct. His father, a small farmer, named, it is supposed, William Horrocks, was a member of a respectable puritan family, originally from Horrocks Fold, near Rumworth in Lancashire. Early grounded in the classics by a country schoolmaster, Horrocks was his own instructor in science, and is stated to have been already 'a very curious astronomer' at his entry as sizar in Emmanuel College, Cambridge, on 18 May 1632. The university proved of little service to him; yet without mathematical instruction or the stimulus of sympathy, he determined 'that the tediousness of study should be overcome by industry, my poverty by patience, and that instead of a master I would use astronomical books.' In the library of Trinity College, Cambridge, is preserved a copy of Lansberg's 'Tables,' purchased by him in 1635, and containing a list in his handwriting of works on astronomy (*Companion to British Almanac*, 1837, p. 28). He left Cambridge without a degree after three years' residence, summoned home probably by family necessities. His first observation was made at Toxteth on 7 June 1635, and through the medium of Christopher Townley he opened a year later a correspondence with William Crabtree [q. v.] From him he learned the untrustworthiness of Lansberg's 'Tables,' and threw himself zealously into the study of Kepler's works. Instantly approving the Keplerian hypotheses, he saw that the numbers used required corrections, which he set himself to supply from his own observations, carried on in the midst of harassing daily occupations with instruments of the rudest kind. In May 1638 he bought a telescope for half-a-crown, and observed with it the partial solar eclipse of 22 May 1639 (*Opera Posthuma*, pp. 387–9). In June 1639 he visited Crabtree at Broughton, near Manchester, and shortly after acquired Galileo's 'Astronomical Dialogues.' Some of Horrocks's and Crabtree's improvements were communicated to Dr. Samuel Foster [q. v.] of Gresham College.

Ordained in 1639 to the curacy of Hoole, a poor hamlet eight miles south-west of Preston, he was obliged to eke out his annual stipend of 40*l.* by tuition or some similar drudgery.

Carr House, half a mile south of the church of St. Michael, in which he officiated, is pointed out as his lodging-place. Here, in the course of his studies, he became convinced that a transit of Venus across the sun, overlooked by Kepler, but predicted in a blundering fashion by Lansberg, would actually occur in the afternoon of 24 Nov. (O.S.) 1639. He announced the approaching phenomenon (one never previously recorded) to Crabtree, and prepared to observe it by throwing upon a screen in a darkened room the image of the sun formed by his little telescope. But 24 Nov. fell on a Sunday, and only the intervals between services were available for watching the heavens. They had just concluded, when at 3 h. 15 m. P.M. he saw with rapture in a perfectly clear sky the disc of Venus already entered upon the sun, over which he followed its advance until sunset at 3 h. 50 m. He and Crabtree were the sole observers of this unprecedented spectacle. His younger brother, Jonas Horrocks, whom he had warned at Liverpool of its advent, was hindered by clouds from seeing anything of it. Among the results secured by Horrocks's rough measurements were corrections to the orbital elements and apparent diameter of Venus.

Horrocks resigned his curacy, probably owing to ill-health, and returned to Toxteth in July 1640. His letters thence to Crabtree contain unexplained allusions to the precarious state of his affairs which obliged him to intermit astronomical occupations. He began, however, a continuous series of tidal observations (the first of the kind undertaken), hoping to derive from them proof of the earth's rotation, and finished, after re-writing it several times, his treatise 'Venus in Sole visa.' Desiring to confer with Crabtree about a publisher, he planned a visit to Broughton, fixed, by his last letter of 19 Dec. 1640, for 4 Jan. 'if nothing unforeseen should occur.' But on the morning of 3 Jan. 1641 he suddenly died at the age of not more than twenty-three years. He was buried without any monument in the ancient chapel at Toxteth Park; but in 1826 a commemorative tablet was set up in the adjacent church of St. Michael-in-the-Hamlet by Mr. Holden of Preston. A memorial chapel and window were in 1859 added to the church in which he had ministered at Hoole, and in 1875 a marble scroll, bearing an inscription composed by Dean Stanley, headed with his own words regarding his clerical duties on the day of the transit, 'Ad majora avocatus quæ ob hæc parerga negligi non decuit,' was placed in his honour in Westminster Abbey.

Horrocks's name barely escaped total oblivion. Evil fortune pursued his literary remains. Some were plundered and burnt by a party of soldiers during the civil war; others, taken to Ireland by Jonas Horrocks, were lost there after his death; a further portion, employed in the compilation of Shakerley's 'British Tables,' perished in the great fire of London. Only those rescued by Crabtree, and bought after his death by Dr. John Worthington, came eventually to light. Among these was the 'Venus in Sole visa,' of which a copy was in 1661 transmitted by Huygens to Hevelius, who published it as an appendix to his own 'Mercurius in Sole' at Danzig in 1662. The attention of the Royal Society being thus directed to Horrocks's writings, the papers in Dr. Worthington's possession were procured and entrusted for publication to Dr. Wallis [q. v.] After long delay through want of funds, a quarto volume, entitled 'Jeremiæ Horroccii Angli Opera Posthuma,' appeared at London in 1672. Some copies are dated 1673, and a reissue was attempted in 1678, with fresh matter added, 'to revive the sale,' at no time brisk. The book includes 'Astronomia Kepleriana defensa et promota,' digested by Wallis from various fragments of unfinished treatises, with 'Prolegomena,' giving Horrocks's autobiographical history of his studies, extracts from his letters to Crabtree translated into Latin, a catalogue of his observations, and his 'Theory of the Moon,' with Flamsteed's numbers added. The 'Venus' was omitted, as Flamsteed was understood to be preparing an edition of it (never printed) from a manuscript now in the library of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich. The papers used by Wallis are kept in the Bodleian Library at Oxford.

Horrocks had extraordinary intuitions of truth. He first ascribed to the moon an elliptic orbit of which the earth occupied one focus, adding a variation of the eccentricity, and a revolution of the line of apsides. Newton showed all these circumstances to result from gravity, and acknowledged in the 'Principia' (3rd edition, p. 461) his obligations to his young predecessor. The earliest hint of perturbative influences was, moreover, contained in Horrocks's explanation of the progression of the lunar apsides as due to the disturbing influence of the sun (*Opera Posthuma*, p. 311). Profound meditations on the physical cause of the planetary movements convinced him that they are compounded of a tangential impulse (supposed to depend upon the sun's rotation) and a central pull, and he illustrated his idea with the experiment of the 'circular pendulum' described in a letter to Crabtree of 25 July 1638 (*ib.* p. 312). It is even probable that he went

so far as to identify solar attraction with terrestrial gravity (*ib.* p. 295). He detected, so far as his own observations could reveal it, the 'long inequality' of Jupiter and Saturn, placed a maximum value of 14″ on the solar horizontal parallax, estimated by Kepler at 59″, by Hevelius at 41″ (Hornsby, *Phil. Trans.* liii. 467), and from the instantaneous disappearance of the stars during an occultation of the Pleiades on 19 March 1637, inferred the extreme minuteness of stellar apparent diameters (Grant, *Hist. of Physical Astronomy*, p. 545).

The career of Horrocks is, for its brevity, one of the most remarkable on record. He had no help but in his own enthusiasm; time and means were alike denied him. Sir John Herschel calls him 'the pride and boast of British astronomy' (*Treatise on Astronomy*, p. 86 *n.*) 'His name,' Professor Grant remarks, 'would assuredly have formed a household word to future generations, if his career had not so soon been brought to a close' (*Hist. of Phys. Astr.* p. 422). Hearne wrote in 1723 of his 'very strange unaccountable genius,' by which he became 'a prodigy for his skill in astronomy, and had he lived in all probability would have proved the greatest man in the whole world in his profession' (MS. Diary in Bodleian Library, No. 102, p. 62). His genius was akin, and certainly not inferior, to that of Kepler. He had the same patient fervour in the pursuit of knowledge, the same instinct for generalisation, the same fidelity to truth, and without Kepler's touch of extravagance. His disposition appears to have been amiable and affectionate, and he met the contrarieties of his life with cheerful and devout courage. He had scholarly and poetical, as well as scientific, tastes.

[Horrocks's Transit of Venus across the Sun, with a Memoir of his Life and Labours by the Rev. Arundell Blount Whatton, London, 1859 (reissued 1869); Wallis's Epistola Nuncupatoria, prefixed to Horrocks's Opera Posthuma; John E. Bailey's Palatine Note-book, ii. 253, iii. 17 (1882–3); Bailey's Writings of Horrocks and Crabtree (from Notes and Queries, 2 Dec. 1882); Notes and Queries, 3rd ser. v. 173, 367, 5th ser. ii. 301; Nature, viii. 117; Dublin Univ. Mag. lxxxiii. 709 (Mrs. Patmore); Astronomical Register, xii. 293; Edinburgh Review, No. 311, p. 7; Martin's Biographia Philosophica, p. 271 (1764); Brickel's Transits of Venus, 1639–1874 (Preston, 1874); Myres's Memorials of the Rev. Robert Brickel, Rector of Hoole, pp. 8–14 (Preston, 1884); The Astronomer and the Christian, Sermon preached by Dr. McNeile at Preston, 9 Nov. 1859; Hevelii Mercurius in Sole visus Gedani, pp. 116–40 (Danzig, 1662); Rigaud's Correspondence of Scientific Men in the Seventeenth Century; Birch's History of the Royal Society, i. 386, 395, 470; Sherburne's Sphere of M. Manilius, p. 92 (1675); Picton's Memorials of Liverpool, ii. 561; Gregson's Fragments relative to the Duchy of Lancaster, p. 166 (1817); Smithers's Liverpool, p. 392 (1825); Liverpool Repository, i. 570 (1826); Gent. Mag. xxxi. 222; Thoresby's Diary, i. 387; Worthington's Diary, p. 130; Grant's Hist. of Phys. Astronomy, p. 420; Whewell's Hist. of the Inductive Sciences, i. 333; Delambre's Hist. de l'Astronomie Moderne, ii. 495; Delambre's Hist. de l'Astr. au XVIII^e^ Siècle, pp. 28, 61; Bailly's Hist. de l'Astr. Moderne, ii. 152; Mädler's Geschichte der Himmelskunde, i. 275; Marie's Hist. des Sciences, iv. 168, vi. 90; Phil. Trans. Abridged, ii. 12 (1809); Hutton's Mathematical Dict. (1815); Penny Cyclopædia (De Morgan); Watt's Bibl. Brit.; Lalande's Bibliographie Astronomique, p. 278; Addit. MS. 6193, f. 114.] A. M. C.

HORROCKS, JOHN (1768–1804), manufacturer, the second son of a quaker, was born at The Birches, a small family property in the village of Edgeworth, near Bolton, Lancashire, in 1768. In 1786 he went to Preston, and erected a mill for cotton-spinning by machinery, successfully dealing with the prejudices of the workpeople, and employing the Horrocks power-loom, the invention of a relative. Shortly afterwards, being successful in a competition ordered by the East India Company for the sole manufacture of cotton goods to be exported to India, he altered his machinery, and became a manufacturer of muslin. He succeeded so well that he constructed other factories, and his elder brother Samuel and a workman named Miller entered into partnership with him. In 1802 he was returned to parliament in the conservative interest, with Lord Stanley, for the borough of Preston, and was consulted by William Pitt on commercial matters. He built for his residence a large stone house, Penwortham Lodge, near Preston. Dying of brain fever when in London, on 1 March 1804, he was buried in Penwortham churchyard. His fortune amounted to 750,000*l.* He married a Miss Lomax in 1787, and left two sons, Peter and John, who carried on his business. A pillar was afterwards erected to his memory at Preston.

Horrocks, John Ainsworth (1818–1846), grandson of the above, landed near Adelaide, South Australia, in 1839, and founded Penwortham village, seventy-five miles north of Adelaide. He was killed by the explosion of his gun in 1846, while exploring the head of Spencer's Gulf. Mount Horrocks and Horrocks' Pass were named after him.

[Private information; Heaton's Australian Dictionary of Dates.] W. A. J. A.

HORSA (*d.* 455), joint founder of the English kingdom of Kent. [See under HENGIST.]

HORSBURGH, JAMES (1762–1836), hydrographer, the son of parents in a very humble position, was born at Elie in Fifeshire on 23 Sept. 1762. After a childhood spent partly at school and partly in field labour, he went to sea, at the age of sixteen, as an apprentice to Messrs. James & William Wood of Elie, on board colliers or other vessels trading from the Forth or the Tyne with Hamburg or the Dutch ports. In May 1780 he was captured by a French privateer, and was for a short time a prisoner at Dunkirk. He afterwards went on a voyage to the West Indies, and then to Calcutta, where a countryman, settled there as a shipbuilder, procured for him an appointment as third mate of a ship bound to Bombay, August 1784. For nearly two years he served as mate of ships trading from Calcutta, and in May 1786 was first mate of the Atlas, from Batavia to Ceylon, when, on the 30th, she was wrecked on the island of Diego Garcia in consequence of an error in her chart. Horsburgh's attention was thus definitely turned towards the necessity of improving the charts then in use, and from that time he began to collect information and observations bearing on the navigation of the eastern seas. From Diego Garcia he went to Bombay, where he obtained a berth as second mate of a ship bound to China. In China he became first mate, and for the next ten years he was employed in ships sailing from Bombay, generally to China, though occasionally to Bengal. During all this time, and especially while mate of the Anna, a ship belonging to Messrs. Bruce, Fawcett, & Co. of Bombay, he continued collecting information and devoting his whole leisure to the study of navigation, astronomy, geometry, and drawing. The first result of his labours was the construction of three charts—one of the Straits of Macassar, one of the western part of the Philippine Islands, and one of the track from Dampier's Strait to Batavia—which he presented, at Canton, to Mr. Thomas Bruce. After being shown to several commanders of the company's ships, they were sent to Alexander Dalrymple [q. v.], hydrographer to the company, and were published with the sanction of the court of directors, from whom a letter of thanks was sent to Horsburgh, together with a present in money for the purchase of instruments.

In 1796 he came to England as first mate of the ship Carron, and made the acquaintance of Dalrymple, by whom he was introduced to Sir Joseph Banks, Dr. Maskelyne, and others of scientific reputation. He soon sailed in the Carron, which had been taken up by government as a transport to the West Indies, and on his return to England after this service, sailed again for Bombay, where (April 1798) he was appointed to the command of his old ship, the Anna, and in her during the next seven years made two voyages to England, besides several to China, Bengal, and Madras. From April 1802 to February 1804 he kept a continuous register of the barometer, taken every four hours, by day or night, at sea or in harbour, and in discussing the observations, established the diurnal variation of the barometer in the open sea between the latitudes of 26° N. and 26° S. An abstract of this was published in the 'Philosophical Transactions' of 1805. He constructed also during this period several charts, which were engraved by Dalrymple. In 1805 he returned to England as a passenger in the Cirencester, and shortly afterwards published a series of four charts of the Indian and Eastern seas, with explanatory text, under the title, 'Memoirs: comprising the Navigation to and from China,' 1805, 4to; new edit., 1812. He published several other charts and papers, but the great work by which his name still lives is the celebrated 'Directory' or rather 'Directions for Sailing to and from the East Indies, China, New Holland, Cape of Good Hope, and the interjacent Ports, compiled chiefly from original Journals and Observations made during 21 years' experience in navigating those Seas,' 1809–11, 2 parts, 4to. Many editions, enlarged and corrected, were afterwards published, and it still forms the basis of the 'East India Directory.' In March 1806 Horsburgh was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and in October 1810 he was appointed hydrographer to the East India Company. In the congenial work of this office the remainder of his life was passed. He died, after a month's suffering, on 14 May 1836. Besides the works already named and several scientific contributions to the 'Philosophical Transactions' and other magazines (see *Royal Society Catalogue*), Horsburgh revised (1819) a new edition of Mackenzie's 'Treatise on Surveying' and 'Treatise by St. Cyprian, "Of the Unity of the Church," . . . abridged: with an Appendix.'

[Naval Chronicle, xxviii. 441; Gent. Mag. 1836, vol. cviii. pt. ii. p. 98; Journal of the Royal Geographical Society, vii. vi; Brit. Mus. Cat.] J. K. L.

HORSBURGH, JOHN (1791–1869), historical engraver, born in 1791 at Prestonpans, near Edinburgh, was left an orphan early, and

studied drawing at the Trustees' Academy in Edinburgh. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to Robert Scott [q. v.] the engraver, and worked under him for some years. Horsburgh was a good engraver in line, and engraved several plates after J. M. W. Turner, R.A., for 'England and Wales,' Cooke's 'Southern Coast of England,' Scott's 'Poetical' and 'Prose' works, and other publications. He engraved several single plates, including 'Prince Charlie reading a Despatch,' after W. Simson, 'Sir Walter Scott,' after Sir Thomas Lawrence, and another portrait of Scott after Sir J. Watson Gordon. At the age of about sixty Horsburgh retired from active work, and undertook gratuitously the duties of pastor in the Scottish baptist church. He died at 16 Buccleuch Place, Edinburgh, on 24 Sept. 1869. His pastoral addresses were published with a short memoir prefixed immediately after his death.

[Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Scotsman, 28 Sept. 1869.] L. C.

HORSEY, Sir EDWARD (*d.* 1583), naval and military commander, a member of a family of considerable note in Dorsetshire, connected with Clifton Maubank (now Maybank), Wyke in Sherborne, and Melcombe Horsey, was the son of Jasper Horsey of Exton, who was brother of Sir John Horsey (Hutchins, *Hist. of Dorset*, ii. 459). He first appears as a soldier of fortune, serving with his brother Francis in the emperor's wars. In 1556 he was implicated with Uvedale, captain of the Isle of Wight, in the Throgmorton and Dudley conspiracy, set on foot in concert with the French for the dethronement of Mary in favour of Elizabeth. To forward the plot the two Horseys, with other conspirators, crossed to France, and had a midnight audience with Henry II, who gave them private encouragement, and assisted them with money, promising, if circumstances proved favourable, to help them openly. Absence from England, on the discovery of the conspiracy, saved Horsey's life. After the death of Mary, Horsey returned to England, and ingratiated himself with Leicester, by whom he was admitted to the closest intimacy. At a later period he was the confidant of Leicester's secret contract with Lady Sheffield, and on their clandestine marriage at Esher, May 1573, two days before the birth of their son, Sir Robert Dudley [q. v.], he gave the bride away.

Horsey soon proved his value as a daring and unscrupulous adventurer, half pirate, half soldier of fortune. In 1562–3 he served under the Earl of Warwick at the disastrous siege of Havre, accompanied by William Whittingham [q. v.], the Calvinist, for whom he had obtained the chaplaincy of the English forces (*Camden Society's Miscellanies*, vi. 11, 25). In December 1565 he was nominated one of the three commissioners for the Isle of Wight, of which he speedily became captain. That office he held to his death. For seventeen years he thus did good service to the government by keeping a sharp eye on foreign ships which were cruising in the narrow seas, especially those of Spain, and by reporting any suspicious proceedings. According to a letter sent by him to Cecil, he in 1568 seized fifty coffers of treasure on board a Spanish ship in Southampton Water. In 1570 he apprised Cecil that men-of-war were cruising off the island, under the assumed authority of the queen of Navarre (Jeanne d'Albret), with strong suspicion of piracy. He and others in the Isle of Wight had been accused of complicity with their proceedings, which had elicited a stern remonstrance from Cecil. This charge Horsey denied, but acknowledged that he had received 'presents of spices, sweetmeats, and Canary wine.' He detained ships and men in view of an expedition in 1570, and despatched vessels to watch the piratical craft hovering about the southern shores, and to capture them when necessary. He was zealous in surveying the defences of the Isle of Wight and ordering necessary repairs, and afforded help and encouragement to Cornelius Stevensen, a Dutchman, in his manufacture of saltpetre for gunpowder.

On the outbreak of the northern rebellion in 1569, under the Earls of Westmorland and Northumberland, Horsey was despatched at the head of five hundred well-furnished horsemen; contributed to the defeat of the insurgents and followed hard on their retreat. In his despatches to Cecil he railed at the faint heart of those who having 'frowardly and villainously begun a lewd enterprise, had beastly and cowardly performed the same,' and preferred to yield their necks to the halter, which he prayed God they might get, rather than 'by fight persist in their vile and detestable quarrel' (Horsey to Cecil, 22 Dec.; *State Papers*, Dom. 1569; Froude, *Hist. of England*, ix. 538). The rebellion put down, Horsey returned to the Isle of Wight, where he reported to Cecil the preparations the Spaniards were making for the invasion of Ireland. On 29 Oct. 1570 he was admitted a burgess of the town of Southampton (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. 11th Rep. pt. iii. p. 20). In 1573 he was sent as ambassador to the court of France to plead the cause of Rochelle and the French protestants. The pacification between the king and the Huguenots was attributed to his

skilful conduct of the negotiation (Strype, *Annals*, II. i. 363). He was more than once sent as ambassador to the Netherlands to treat with Don John of Austria with regard to the protestant subjects of Spain, and to remonstrate against the injurious treatment of English merchants trafficking with the Low Countries (*ib.* II. ii. 9, 10, III. ii. 559; cf. *Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. 2nd Rep. p. 97). His services were rewarded by his being knighted at Westminster in 1577, and on 19 Sept. of the same year he was made a privy councillor, and had a license for selling wine granted him, which roused the opposition of the mayor of Guildford and others (*ib.* App. 7th Rep. p. 634). In November 1580 he entertained the Portuguese ambassador magnificently at his house in the Isle of Wight, though, as he tells Cecil, as many as forty of his household were 'down with the disease' at the time. He himself fell sick, but recovered. The plague increased, and in 1583 Horsey died of it at the manorhouse of Great Haseley in Arreton, Isle of Wight, where he lived and 'kept a brave house' with one Mrs. Dowsabell Mills, a rich widow, 'not without some tax of incontinency, for nothing stopt their marriage but that he had a wife, a Frenchwoman, alive in France' (Oglander, *Memoirs*, pp. 81, 193). He was buried in Newport Church, where a monument was erected to him, with an effigy in armour under a marble canopy, painted and gilded, and a laudatory Latin epitaph. His government of the Isle of Wight in critical times, when the Spaniards were seeking to seize it in order to make it the headquarters of their predatory attacks, was vigilant and energetic, despite the connivance at piracy with which it was tainted. According to Worsley 'he kept the island in a proper state of defence, and lived in perfect harmony with the Isle of Wight gentry.' Oglander gives him the character of 'a brave soldier, but assuming too much.' He was an ardent lover of field sports, and did much to increase the stock of game in the island, giving, it is said, a lamb for every live hare brought in.

[Worsley's Hist. of the Isle of Wight, p. 90; Camden Soc. Miscellanies, vi. 29; Oglander's Memoirs, pp. 81, 193; Froude's Hist. of England, vi. 435, vii. 154, 437, ix. 538, xi. 61; Cal. State Papers, Dom. (Lemon); Strype's Annals, II. i. 28, 363, ii. 9–10, 314, III. ii. 559.] E. V.

HORSEY, Sir JEROME (*fl.* 1573–1627), traveller, was son of William Horsey, who was probably brother of George Horsey of Digswell in Hertfordshire, and of Sir Edward Horsey [q. v.], governor of the Isle of Wight. In 1573 Jerome Horsey set out for Moscow as a clerk in the service of the Russian company. In 1576 Sylvester, the accredited English envoy in Russia, was disabled by a stroke of lightning; no successor was appointed, and when, in 1580, the Czar (Ivan-Vasilovitch) desired to purchase munitions of war in England, he selected Horsey to undertake the business, and sent him to England with 'a message of honor, weight, and secraecie... to the Quens Majesty of England,' 'perceavinge' (Horsey explains) 'I had ateyned to the familliar phrase of his language the Pollish and Dutch tongs.' A journey, at the time, on such a mission, across the continent was dangerous, and Horsey took elaborate precautions to conceal his despatches and his money. After many adventures he arrived in London by way of Hamburg, and was introduced by his kinsman, Sir Edward Horsey, to the queen, who made him one of her esquires of the body. Horsey also made the acquaintance of Walsingham, and was well received by the Russia Company. In 1581 he sailed to Russia with the necessary stores 'in company of 13 talle shipps,' beating off on the voyage a Danish fleet near the North Cape. The Czar Ivan died in 1584. The new czar, Feodor (crowned in June 1584), was under the influence of his ambitious brother-in-law, Prince Boris Fedorovitch, who was friendly to Horsey, but was hostile to Sir Jerome Bowes [q. v.] (the ambassador from England since 1583). Bowes and Horsey had no liking for each other, but Horsey contrived to get Bowes safely out of the country. In August 1585 he was sent to England by the czar, with official despatches addressed to Elizabeth, in which complaint was made of Bowes's conduct, of the company's method of trading, and of Elizabeth's treatment of the czar's previous messenger, Beckman. On the journey, in accordance with directions from his patron, Prince Boris, Horsey betrayed Maria, niece of the late czar and widow of the Duke of Holstein, into the hands of her enemies. The lady, who was taking refuge in Riga, was persuaded by Horsey to return to Russia, and was there imprisoned, with her daughter, in the nunnery of Troitza. 'This pece of service' (Horsey wrote) 'was verie acceptable; whereof I much repent me.' On his arrival in England Horsey was welcomed by Elizabeth, despite Bowes's unprincipled efforts to injure his credit. He collected lions, bulls, and dogs, and the like, to take back with him, and set out for Russia on 5 April 1586. He had been commissioned to procure in the czarina's behalf some woman skilled in the cure of barrenness, but mistaking his instructions he took out a midwife, and

Elizabeth, who understood from him that the czarina was with child, gave him a suitable letter to deliver to her. The error 'fell out to be verie dangerous' to Horsey. But he soon regained the favour of Prince Boris and the czar, the latter of whom 'semed glad of my return pochivated and made me merrie.' In February 1587 he obtained 'under the Emperiall seale a free privaledge granted unto the company . . . to trade and traficque thorrow all his dominions, free from payinge any manner of customs and tolls whatsoever upon their merchandise . . . in as ample and large a manner as I could devis and sett down myself. Never the like opteyned by any ambassodor hertofore, though thowsands expended to procure the like.' But a party at court, headed by the chancellor Shalkalove, was opposed to the English company's monopoly, and quickly secured enough influence to imperil Horsey's position. He hastily returned to London in 1587. In November of that year Giles Fletcher [q. v.] was sent out to obtain a confirmation of Horsey's valuable charter.

At the end of 1587 and in 1588 and 1589 the Russia company brought charges amounting to fraud against Horsey before the council and Lord Burghley (see the articles in the App. to Bond's edition of the *Travels*, Hakluyt Soc.) Complaint was made of his arrogance and extravagance; he had traded, it was said, on his own account, and he had falsified his accounts with his employers. To the last charge he practically made no defence, and partially made up the deficiency. In 1587 Pecok had written from Moscow to Walsingham of Horsey: 'His state is not good; he oweth that I knowe, to the merchaunts fower thowsande rubbells, and to other twoe thowsande rubbells; and of the goods and commodities brought over wyth him he hath lyttell lefte;' and again, 'I might troble your honorable eares with notes of his disorderlie behavior here, but I shold enter into a sea that hath no bottome.' At the end of 1587 the company asserted that Horsey had absconded from England; he was certainly in Russia in 1588, but was in England again in 1589. In 1589 the company wrote to Burghley that a rumour had reached them that Horsey was to be employed again on diplomatic business with Russia, and they strongly deprecated such a course. In April 1590 he travelled once more to Russia by way of Cologne and Copenhagen. But on his arrival the czar refused him an audience, and he returned discomfited in October 1591.

For the next thirty years Horsey lived in Buckinghamshire. He was knighted in 1603, and on 19 June 1604 he was made one of the receivers of the king's lands for life. He was high sheriff of Buckinghamshire in 1610. Horsey was long a member of parliament for Cornish boroughs. In that summoned for 19 Feb. 1592–3 he sat for Saltash; on 4 Oct. 1597 he was returned for Camelford; on 10 Oct. 1601 for Bossiney; again for Bossiney on 12 March 1603–4. In the parliament summoned for 5 April 1614 Horsey sat for Bossiney again, and on 13 Dec. 1620 he was returned for East Looe. He must have opposed the court, as on 8 June 1622 he was committed, with William Fiennes, Lord Saye [q. v.], for opposing the grant of a benevolence. He seems to have been living in 1627. Horsey married by license, dated 5 Jan. 1591–2, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Griffith Hampden of Hampden, Buckinghamshire. She died in 1607. He then married Isabella, daughter of Edward Brocket, late of Wheathampstead, Hertfordshire; the settlement for this marriage was dated 28 Oct. 1609. He is said to have married, in 1619, a third wife, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir John North, eldest son of Roger, second lord North [q. v.] It is clear that Horsey had at least one son living in 1621, and as this son was then old enough to have quarrelled with his father his mother must have been Sir Jerome's first wife.

Horsey wrote an account of the 'Coronation of Feodore,' which was printed in 'Hakluyt's Voyages,' i. 525–35. A summary, called 'Extracts out of Sir Jerome Horsey's Observations in Seventeene Yeares Travels and Experience in Russia and other Countries adjoyning,' &c., appeared in Purchas's 'Pilgrimage,' v. 972–92. Horsey's account of his Russian travels, which supplies interesting accounts of contemporary Russian politics and society, was edited in 1856 for the Hakluyt Society by E. A. Bond, from Harleian MS. 1813, together with Horsey's contribution to Hakluyt. Purchas states that Horsey wrote other accounts of his foreign experiences, but the manuscripts have not been traced.

[Bond's edition of the Travels of Horsey, with Introduction, Hakluyt Soc. 1856; Purchas's Pilgrimage, 1626, pp. 972–92; Hakluyt's Voyages, ed. 1811, i. 525–35; Lipscomb's Buckinghamshire; Chester's London Marriage Licenses; Return of Members of Parliament; Cal. of State Papers, Dom. 1591–4 pp. 30, 41, 122, 1603–10 p. 121, 1619–23 pp. 1, 237, 404–5, 415, 1625–6 p. 67, 1627–8 p. 488; Hamel's Engl. and Russia, p. 205, &c.] W. A. J. A.

HORSFIELD, THOMAS (1773–1859), naturalist, was born at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, United States, on 12 May 1773. His parents were Moravians, and he remained

throughout life a member of that religious body. He studied medicine at the Pennsylvania Hospital, where he graduated doctor of medicine in May 1798, his thesis being 'An Experimental Dissertation on the *Rhus vernix*, *Rhus radicans*, and *Rhus glabrum*,' Philadelphia, 8vo. The following year he left America, went to Java, and took service under the Dutch government there and at Sumatra. When the English took temporary possession of the Malayan colonies of the Dutch in 1811, he permanently transferred his services to the British flag, and was despatched by Sir Stamford Raffles to the smaller island of Banca to investigate its natural history. A most valuable report followed. Horsfield left the East Indies in 1819, after nearly twenty years' service. In 1820 he was appointed keeper of the museum of the East India Company in Leadenhall Street, and held the post until his death. He died on 24 July 1859.

His name is botanically commemorated by the *Horsfieldia* of the Dutch botanist Blume. Besides numerous papers on scientific subjects, he published: 1. 'Descriptive Catalogue of Lepidoptera in the H.E.I.C. Museum,' 2 pts. 1828–9, 4to. 2. 'Zoological Researches,' 1821, 4to. 3. 'Plantæ Javanicæ rariores, quæ in insula Java 1802–18 collegit T. Horsfield; Descriptiones elaboravit J. J. Bennett, observationes adjecit R. Brown,' fol., London, 1838–52, with fifty coloured plates. 4. Catalogues of the mammals, birds, and lepidoptera in the museum under his charge between 1851 and 1854. With Sir William Jardine he brought out 'Illustrations of Ornithology' in 1830, 4to, and a collection of annulosa brought by him from Java was described by W. S. Macleay in 1815.

[Proc. Linn. Soc. 1859–60, pp. 25–6; Introd. Plantæ Jav. rar.] B. D. J.

HORSFIELD, THOMAS WALKER (*d.* 1837), topographer, was for some years minister of a dissenting congregation meeting at the Westgate Chapel at Lewes, Sussex, and more popularly known as the 'Bull Meeting.' He also took pupils. Horsfield compiled for John Baxter (1781–1858) [q. v.] 'The History and Antiquities of Lewes and its vicinity . . . with an Appendix containing an Essay on the Natural History of the District by Gideon Mantell' (with plates and a supplement), two vols. 4to, Lewes, 1824–7. This was followed by a more important undertaking, 'The History and Antiquities and Topography of the County of Sussex,' two vols. 4to, Lewes, 1835. In the compilation of the first volume, which contains East Sussex, Horsfield was assisted by William Durrant Cooper [q. v.]; the second volume, on West Sussex, is mainly an abridgment of the histories of Dallaway and Cartwright. In 1835 Horsfield was appointed to succeed Benjamin Rigby Davis as presbyterian minister at Chowbent, Lancashire, where he died on 26 Aug. 1837, leaving a widow and eight children (*Gent. Mag.* 1838, pt. i. 102). He was elected F.S.A. in 1826.

[Lower's Worthies of Sussex, p. 331.] G. G.

HORSFORD, SIR ALFRED HASTINGS (1818–1885), general, son of General George Horsford, a distinguished West India officer, once lieutenant-governor of Bermuda, who died at Paris, 28 April 1840 (*Gent. Mag.* 1840, pt. ii. p. 430), was born at Bath in 1818, and was educated at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. He was appointed a second-lieutenant in the rifle brigade, 12 July 1833. His subsequent military commissions were: first lieutenant 23 April 1839, captain 5 Aug. 1842, major 26 Dec. 1851, lieutenant-colonel 28 May 1853 (all in the rifle brigade), brevet-colonel 28 Nov. 1854, major-general 1 Jan. 1868, lieutenant-general 1874, and general 1 Oct. 1877. He served with the 1st battalion rifle brigade in the Kaffir war of 1847–8; returned to the Cape with the battalion as major in 1851; and commanded the battalion in the Kaffir war of 1852–3 (medal). He accompanied the battalion to the East in 1853, and served with it in Bulgaria and the Crimea, including the battles of the Alma, Inkerman, and Balaklava, and the early part of the siege of Sebastopol (C.B., knight of the Legion of Honour, British and Turkish Crimean and Sardinian medals). He was appointed one of the lieutenant-colonels of the 3rd battalion rifle brigade when formed at Portsmouth in 1855, and took a wing of the battalion out to Calcutta, where it landed in October 1857. Horsford commanded the battalion which formed part of Walpole's brigade at the battle of Cawnpore and in the advance on Lucknow. He commanded a brigade from February 1858 at the siege of Lucknow and in the operations in Oude and the Trans-Gogra. When Lord Clyde returned to Lucknow after the final defeat of the rebels at the Raptee, 30 Dec. 1858, Horsford's brigade was left to watch the Nepaul frontier at the point where the Raptee debouches from the mountains. He returned home soon afterwards; was deputy-adjutant-general at the horse guards 1860–6, brigadier-general at Aldershot 1866–9, major-general on the staff at Malta 1870–2, major-general commanding the south-eastern district 1872–4, and military secretary at the horse guards 1874–80. In 1874 he was sent

to represent Great Britain at the international conference on the usages of war, held at Brussels. Horsford was made a K.C.B. in 1860, and G.C.B. in 1875. He was a special commissioner of Chelsea Hospital, and successively colonel of the 79th Cameron highlanders, the 14th foot, and colonel-commandant 2nd battalion rifle brigade. He died at Munlochy, near Inverness, 13 Sept. 1885.

[Hart's Army Lists; the Rev. Sir W. Cope's Hist. of the Rifle Brigade; Illustr. London News, 31 Oct. 1885 (will).] H. M. C.

HORSFORD, Sir JOHN (1751–1817), major-general H.E.I.C. Bengal artillery, son of John Horsford, gentleman, of St. George's, Middlesex, was born 13 May 1751. He was sent to Merchant Taylors' School in 1759, and matriculated at St. John's College, Oxford, 30 June 1768, and was a fellow from 1768 to 1771, but never took a degree. Disinclination to enter the church as his friends desired was the alleged cause of his enlisting, under the assumed name of Rover, in the East India Company's artillery early in 1772. The inquiries set on foot attracted the attention of Colonel Pearce, commanding the Bengal artillery. Horsford having pointed out an error in a Greek quotation in some papers he was copying for the colonel, that officer, as the story goes, suddenly called him by his right name as he was leaving the room. An order, dated Fort William, 9 March 1778, addressed to 'Captain Watkin Thelwall, commanding No. 1 company, notifies that Sergeant John Rover, of the company under your command, is this day appointed a cadet of artillery under the name of "John Horsford."' Horsford's commissions were dated: lieutenant-fireworker, 31 March 1778; first-lieutenant, 5 Oct. 1778; captain, 26 Nov. 1786; major, 6 Aug. 1801; lieutenant-colonel, 1 May 1804; colonel, 25 July 1810; major-general, 4 June 1811. Except General Litellus Burrell [q. v.] Horsford is an almost unique example of a man rising from the ranks to a high military position in the East India Company's army. Horsford commanded a company of Bengal artillery detached to Madras in the second Mysore war, under Lord Cornwallis, in 1790–1, including the capture of Bangalore, the action at Arikera, and operations against Seringapatam. He commanded the artillery in the campaigns under Lord Lake in 1803–5, including the battles of Alighur and Delhi, siege of Agra, capture of Deig, and siege of Bhurtpore. He commanded a brigade and also directed the artillery at the siege of Komanur, August–November 1807. On the resignation of Colonel Nicholas Carnegie in 1808 Horsford succeeded to the command of the Bengal artillery, of which he remained virtually the head until his death. He was not engaged in the Nepaul war; but the artillery arrangements for those operations and for the grand army under the Marquis of Hastings, which subsequently took the field against the Pindarrees, were directed by him. He was made a K.C.B. 7 April 1815, and 28 June 1816 was appointed an extra major-general on the staff of the grand army. His last military operation was the direction of the artillery at the siege of Háthras in March 1817. He died at Cawnpore of heart disease, on 20 April, ten days after his return from the field, in the sixty-sixth year of his age and the forty-fifth of his military service, during which he never had a day's leave from his duties. The historian of the Bengal artillery writes of him: 'A sound constitution and strict temperance enabled him to endure what our modern nervous temperaments would shrink from. Intellectually, in scientific attainments and habits of order and system he stood confessedly unrivalled' (Stubbs, ii. 235). In March 1801, at Cawnpore, Horsford addressed a paper to Lord Lake setting forth the defects in organisation of the artillery branch. In June 1816 he addressed a similar memorial to the Marquis of Hastings, which showed that the lessons taught by the great continental wars in Europe had not escaped him. His high reputation secured attention to his representations, and although he did not live to see the results, the reorganisation of the Bengal artillery that followed in 1817–18 added largely to the efficiency of that famous corps.

[Foster's Alumni Oxon. vol. ii.; Robinson's Register of Merchant Taylors' School, ii. 120; East India Registers and Army Lists; Stubbs's Hist. of the Bengal Artillery (London, 1877), ii. 234–8, and passim; Gent. Mag. 1817, pt. ii. p. 561.] H. M. C.

HORSLEY, CHARLES EDWARD (1822–1876), musical composer, son of William Horsley [q. v.], was born in London 16 Dec. 1822. Both his maternal grandfather, Dr. Callcott, and his father were composers. He received his earliest musical training from his father, and, when sufficiently advanced, studied the piano under the guidance of Moscheles. By the advice of Mendelssohn, who during his first visit to England became very intimate with the Horsley family, he was sent to Cassel, where he was under the tuition of Hauptmann. From Cassel he went to Leipzig. There he enjoyed the great advantage of personal instruction from Mendelssohn, and contracted a friendship with the composer Spohr.

Horsley wrote, while in Germany, several instrumental works, including a trio for piano, violin, and violoncello, and an overture which was produced at Cassel in 1845.

On his return to England he devoted himself to teaching music, and won considerable distinction as a performer on the piano and the organ. Shortly after he settled in London, at the age of twenty-four, he achieved a success with an oratorio, 'David;' and again, three years later, with a second oratorio, 'Joseph.' Both works were written for the Liverpool Philharmonic Society. From 19 Sept. 1853 till June 1857 he was organist of St. John's, Notting Hill. In 1854 he composed an anthem for the consecration of Fairfield Church, and in 1860 produced at the Glasgow musical festival a third oratorio, 'Gideon.'

In 1868 he went to Australia, and lived for some time in Melbourne. For the opening of the Town Hall in that city, in 1870, he wrote an ode, 'Euterpe,' for solos, chorus, and orchestra. A selection from this was performed at the Crystal Palace in March 1876. From Melbourne he proceeded to the United States, and died in New York, 28 Feb. 1876.

Besides the compositions already mentioned, Horsley's writings include: music to 'Comus,' which was much praised on its production; a song, 'The Patriot Flag,' and an anthem written while he was in America; and a number of songs, anthems, pianoforte pieces, and sonatas for piano, piano and flute, and piano and violoncello.

He edited a 'Collection of Glees,' by his father, in 1873, and his own 'Text-Book of Harmony' was published posthumously in London in 1876.

[Grove's Dict. of Music, i. 754; Harper's Weekly Journal, 18 March 1876; information from Mr. J. C. Horsley, R.A.; Vestry Minutes of St. John's, Notting Hill; Cat. of music in Brit. Mus.] R. F. S.

HORSLEY, JOHN (1685–1732), archæologist, of a Northumberland family, is said by Turner to have been born at Pinkie House in the parish of Inveresk, Midlothian, in 1685. Hinde thinks he was a son of Charles Horsley, a member of the Tailors' Company of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and that he was probably born there. He was educated at the Newcastle grammar school, but went at a very early age to the Edinburgh University, where he matriculated on 2 March 1698, and graduated M.A. on 29 April 1701. Soon after this he became minister of the presbyterian congregation of Morpeth, Northumberland, vacated by the removal of Jonathan Harle or Harley (afterwards M.D.) to Alnwick, Northumberland. Calamy visited him on his way to Scotland in April 1709. According to Evans's 'List' (1715–29) he was minister at Morpeth and Newbiggin-by-the-Sea jointly, and had two hundred hearers, including ten county voters. He is probably identical with the John Horsley who in 1721 is described as 'gent.' of Widdrington, near Morpeth, and who acted as agent to a York building company, then holding the Widdrington estates. He made calculations of the rainfall at Widdrington in 1722 and 1723. He kept a school at Morpeth; Newton Ogle, afterwards dean of Winchester, was one of his pupils. At a later period he employed himself there, and at Newcastle, as a lecturer on natural science. His letters show that he was at Bath in 1727 and in London in 1728. On 23 April 1730 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. In a letter (undated, probably May 1731) to Robert Cay of Newcastle he encloses advertisements for the 'Newcastle Courant' of 'a complete course of experimental philosophy' at Morpeth and of his great work on Roman Britain, which was then approaching completion. His correspondence with Roger Gale [q. v.], who contributed an article to 'Roman Britain,' belongs to 1729–31. The researches by which he accumulated material and the labour expended on his book told fatally on his constitution. It is a monument of his accuracy and judgment, but he died before the day of publication. His dedication to Sir Richard Ellys is dated 2 Jan. 1731–2. His last lecture was delivered at Newcastle on 7 or 8 Jan. He died on 12 Jan. 1731–2, aged 46, and was buried on 15 Jan. in the churchyard at Morpeth. His widow removed to Newcastle; her maiden name is not known. Wood says she was a daughter of Principal Hamilton of Edinburgh, who had been minister of Cramond (1694–1709), and thus accounts for Horsley's knowledge of the parish of Cramond; the statement seems based on a confusion with another John Horsley [see HORSLEY, SAMUEL], but Hamilton knew Horsley, and visited him on 15 Nov. 1727. He had a daughter, who married E. Randall, clerk to a merchant in the South Sea House, London; another daughter, who married Samuel Hallowell or Halliwell, a Newcastle surgeon; and a son, George, who was apprenticed (23 Dec. 1732) to Hallowell, and died young. His scientific apparatus was purchased by Caleb Rotheram (afterwards D.D.), who established a dissenting academy at Kendal in 1733; after Rotheram's death, by John Holt of Kirkdale, near Liverpool; then by the Warrington Academy, of which Holt be-

came mathematical tutor; in 1786 it was presented to New College, Hackney; and was ultimately deposited in Dr. Williams's Library when at Red Cross Street; in 1821 it is mentioned as still existing, but only a few broken remnants now remain (1891).

Horsley published: 1. 'Vows in Trouble,' &c., 1729, 12mo. 2. 'The Vanity of Man . . . Funeral Sermon for . . . Jonathan Harle, M.D.,' &c., 1730, 8vo. 3. 'Some Account of the Life of . . . Harle,' &c.; included, with No. 2, in Harle's 'Two Discourses,' &c., 1730, 4to. 4. 'A Brief and General Account of the . . . Principles of Statics, Mechanics, Hydrostatics, and Pneumatics,' &c., Newcastle-upon-Tyne [1731?], 12mo (a handbook to his lectures). Posthumous were: 5. 'Britannia Romana, or the Roman Antiquities of Britain, in Three Books,' &c., 1732, fol. The three books deal respectively with history, inscriptions, and geography; there are 105 copper-plate engravings. The British Museum has a copy with additions by John Ward, LL.D. The map of ancient Britain is reproduced in D'Anville's 'Ancient Geography,' 1775, fol. The original copper-plates were offered for sale by Randall in 1763 to the Society of Antiquaries; in 1769 to Richard Gough [q. v.] for 100*l.*; in 1780 to Andrew Gifford [q. v.] for twenty guineas. No sale was effected; John Nichols, in December 1784, would have given forty guineas for them, but they were already melted down. 6. 'A Map of Northumberland, begun by the late John Horsley, F.R.S., continued by the Surveyor he employed [George Mark],' &c., Edinburgh, 1753. 7. 'Materials for the History of Northumberland,' 1729–30, printed in 'Inedited Contributions to the History of Northumberland,' &c. [1869], 8vo. Horsley had projected histories of Northumberland and Durham. His paper on the Widdrington rainfall is in 'Philosophical Transactions,' xxxii. 328.

[Hutchinson's View of Northumberland, 1778, i. 202 sq.; Nichols's Anecdotes of Bowyer, 1782, p. 371; Wood's Parish of Cramond, 1784, p. 4; Nichols's Lit. Anecd. 1812, ii. 48; Turner in Newcastle Magazine, March 1821, p. 426 sq.; Calamy's Own Life, 1830, ii. 148; Hodgson's Memoirs of . . . Horsley, 1831; Hodgson's Hist. of Northumberland, 1832, vol. ii. pt. ii. pp. 443 sq.; Catalogue of Edinburgh Graduates, 1858, p. 170; Hinde in Archæologia Aeliana, February 1865; James's Hist. Litig. and Legis. Presb. Chapels, 1867, p. 67?] A. G.

HORSLEY, SAMUEL (1733–1806), bishop of St. Asaph, son of John Horsley, by his first wife, Anne, daughter of William Hamilton, D.D., principal of Edinburgh University, was born on 15 Sept. 1733 in St. Martin's Place, by St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, at which his father was lecturer. He was baptised on 8 Oct., and Zachary Pearce, vicar of St. Martin's, afterwards bishop of Rochester, was his godfather. The bishop's grandfather was Samuel Horsley, who was born on 17 March 1669 and died on 4 July 1735, was second son of William Horsley of Broxbourne, Hertfordshire (*d.* 10 Feb. 1709). John Horsley, the bishop's father (1699–1777), born on 13 Nov. 1699, was educated for the dissenting ministry at the university of Edinburgh, where, on 24 Feb. 1723, 'Johannes Horseley' and Isaac Maddox (*sic*), 'Angli præcones evangelici, academiæ olim alumni,' were 'nunc demum' admitted to the degree of M.A., the diploma being given on 9 March. Neither John Horsley nor Madox (afterwards bishop of Worcester) seems to have held any dissenting pastorate; both are included by Calamy among those who conformed about 1727. John Horsley, while still lecturer at St. Martin's, became (1745) rector of Thorley, Hertfordshire; he further received from Madox the rectory of Newington Butts, Surrey, a peculiar in the gift of the Bishop of Worcester. As his second wife, he married Mary, daughter of George Leslie; by whom he had three sons and four daughters. Mary, his second daughter (1747–1824), married William Palmer, of Nazeing Park, Essex, grandfather of Roundell Palmer, first earl of Selborne. He died on 27 Nov. 1777, aged 78; his widow died on 21 Oct. 1787 at Nazeing, Essex.

Samuel Horsley received his early training from his father. In a letter of 20 Feb. 1770 he says that he learned Latin without a master. A letter to his maternal grandmother from William Cleghorn, professor of moral philosophy at Edinburgh, dated 'Huntingdon, 26th Octr. 1750,' gives a minute description of him at the age of seventeen; his eyes and his complexion dark as a raven, his nose even set,' his brows 'begin to shew that they are somewhat capable of assuming his father's frown.' He was admitted pensioner at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, on 24 Oct. 1751, became a fellow-commoner in 1757, and took his name off the books in 1758, in which year he graduated LL.B. He became curate at Newington, succeeding to the living on his father's resignation in 1759. On 4 April 1767 he was elected fellow of the Royal Society; his pursuit of astronomical and geometrical science is proved by his earliest publications. In 1768 he went to Oxford as private tutor at Christ Church to Heneage Finch, lord Guernsey, afterwards (1777) fourth earl of Aylesford. It is an

instance of his sagacity that in his letter of 20 Feb. 1770, dealing with education, he specifies as the finest subject for historical study the 'decline of the Roman Empire,' lamenting that in English there is nothing on this period that is not superficial. His conjectural restoration of a lost treatise of Apollonius of Perga was printed (1770) at the Clarendon Press. On 30 Nov. 1773 he was elected one of the secretaries of the Royal Society. In the 'Transactions' of the society (*Phil. Trans.* lxiv. 96) is a letter addressed to him (21 Dec. 1773) by Richard Price, D.D., occasioned by Priestley's experiments on gases. On 14 Jan. 1774 he was incorporated B.C.L. at Oxford, proceeding D.C.L. on 18 Jan. In the same month he was presented by the father of his pupil to the rectory of Albury, Surrey, holding it by dispensation along with Newington. Lowth, as soon as he became bishop of London, made him his domestic chaplain, with a prebend at St. Paul's in 1777. At the end of the year he succeeded his father as lecturer at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. In 1779 Horsley resigned Albury; in 1780 Lowth presented him to Thorley, on the resignation of Archdeacon Eaton; in 1781 Lowth made him archdeacon of St. Albans, and in 1782 presented him to the vicarage of South Weald, Essex, when he resigned Thorley.

Horsley made his first controversial allusion to Priestley in a Good Friday sermon (17 April 1778) on the distinction between moral and physical necessity. Priestley in June published a very courteous letter in reply, treating the difference between his position and Horsley's as merely verbal. On 22 May 1783 Horsley delivered a charge to the clergy of his archdeaconry, in which he submitted to severe criticism the first part of Priestley's 'History of the Corruptions of Christianity' (1782), dealing with the development of opinion on the person of our Lord. Almost simultaneously Samuel Badcock [q. v.] attacked Priestley in the 'Monthly Review' (June 1783). Into the main argument Horsley declined to enter, though he gave it as his own view that the opinion of the church was uniform on this point during the first three centuries. He restricted his polemic to an endeavour to show that Priestley was 'altogether unqualified to throw any light upon a question of ecclesiastical antiquity' (*Tracts*, 1789, p. 85). Priestley was a pioneer of the modern method of investigating the development of doctrine, but the weak places in his scholarship and his haste in drawing conclusions were exposed by Horsley with much learning and in a style of extraordinary vigour, combining great dignity with an unsparing force of sarcasm. The controversy lasted till 1790; in the course of it Priestley published his maturer work, 'History of Early Opinions,' 1786, which Horsley declined to read.

In December 1783 Horsley became a member of the club then established by Johnson at the Essex Head, Essex Street, Strand; he attended Johnson's funeral in the following year. During the session 1783–4 occurred a very acrimonious dispute respecting the management of the Royal Society, in which Horsley took a prominent part against the president, Sir Joseph Banks [q. v.] Horsley at length withdrew from the society. His speech is given in 'An Authentic Narrative of the Dissensions in the Royal Society,' 1784. Kippis, in his 'Observations,' 1784, criticised Horsley's action and defended Banks. In 1785 Horsley completed his edition of Sir Isaac Newton's works, which he had projected in 1776, and begun in 1779. He had access to Newton's papers in the possession of John Wallop, second earl of Portsmouth, and found 'a cartload' of manuscripts on religious topics, but did not deem them fit to be published.

Thurlow's favour promoted Horsley to a prebend at Gloucester 19 April 1787. In 1788 he was raised to the see of St. David's, still retaining the rectory of Newington. His primary charge was delivered in 1790. He did much to improve the condition of his clergy, helping them in their difficulties with his purse as well as his counsel, and raising the minimum stipend for curates from 7*l.* to 15*l.* It had been customary for Welsh candidates for orders to receive their whole training at one of the nonconformist academies. Horsley declined to accept certificates from Castle Howel [see Davis, David]. He urged his clergy by letter (24 Aug. 1789) to use their influence at the Carmarthen election against John George Phillips, who had voted for the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, and who notwithstanding was re-elected (1790). In the House of Lords, however, he spoke (31 May 1791) in favour of the Catholic bill. He took an active part in 1792 in favour of the measure for the relief of the Scottish episcopal church; the clause requiring the Scottish clergy to signify their assent to the Anglican articles was of his introduction. On 30 Jan. 1793 he preached a remarkable sermon before the House of Lords at Westminster Abbey, depicting the dangers of the revolutionary spirit; as he began his peroration the whole assembly rose in rapt enthusiasm.

In November 1793 Horsley was translated

to the see of Rochester, holding with it the deanery of Westminster, and resigning Newington. He led an active life; during his stay at the episcopal residence at Bromley, Kent, his favourite exercise was rowing. He pursued in his new diocese his endeavours for the welfare of the clergy, and had much to do with a movement for augmenting the value of livings in the city of London. Stanley has referred to the pompous style of his chapter orders at Westminster: 'We, the Dean, do peremptorily command and enjoin.' The abbey clergy and other officials warmly expressed their gratitude for his attention to their interests. The charge at his second visitation (1800) of Rochester alludes to Priestley's removal to America, 'the patriarch of the sect is fled.' In November 1801, at four o'clock in the morning, he made a speech in the lords against the terms of the peace with France. He was translated to St. Asaph on 26 June 1802.

Though in his seventieth year Horsley again addressed himself to the needs of a Welsh diocese. He speaks (*ib.* p. 333) of a 'dislike of trouble' in his natural disposition, and accuses himself of indolence. But he shirked no labour in his public work, and kept up his literary and mathematical activity. He seems, indeed, to have neglected his private affairs. He spent money thoughtlessly, and was deep in debt. His coach was always drawn by four horses. He insured his life for 5,000*l.*, but allowed the policy to lapse two days before his death. In July 1806 he visited his diocese. Intending to visit Thurlow at Brighton, he arrived there on 20 Sept., having heard on the way the news of Thurlow's death on the 12th. On 30 Sept. he was seized with dysentery; it appears from a letter written that day, that he had adopted millennial notions, expecting Napoleon to set up as Messiah. He died at Brighton on 4 Oct. 1806. A funeral service was held at Westminster Abbey; he was buried under the altar at St. Mary's, Newington Butts; the Latin inscription on his monument was written by himself; his remains, with those of his second wife, and daughter by his first wife, were removed to Thorley on 18 July 1876, on the demolition of St. Mary's to make way for a railway. His funeral sermon was preached on 19 Oct. by Robert Dickinson, lecturer at St. Mary's, Newington Butts. Horsley is described as somewhat irritable in temperament and dictatorial in manner; apart from polemics he was notably generous, and so charitable as to be easily imposed upon. His intellectual force was great, and his learning admirably digested. As a speaker and preacher his deep-toned and flexible voice gave due effect to his strong argumentative powers.

Horsley married, first, on 16 Dec. 1774, Mary (*d.* August 1777), daughter of John Botham, his predecessor at Albury, by whom he had a daughter, who died young, and a son, Heneage (*b.* 23 Feb. 1776), of Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford (M.A. 1802), rector of Woolwich, afterwards rector of Gresford, Denbighshire, and prebendary of St. Asaph, ultimately episcopal clergyman at Dundee, and Dean of Brechin (*d.* 6 Oct. 1847); secondly, Sarah Wright, a protégée of his first wife and in her service; she died without issue on 2 April 1805, aged 53; on her presentation at court, Queen Charlotte noticed her ladylike bearing. There is a portrait of Horsley at the Deanery, Westminster; another is in the possession of Professor Jebb at Cambridge, and a miniature on ivory is in the National Portrait Gallery. A portrait, by James Green [q. v.], was engraved by Meyer; another, by Ozias Humphrey [q. v.], was engraved by James Godby [q. v.], and again by Blood. His episcopal seal is in the possession of the Rev. H. H. Jebb, at Awliscombe, Devonshire.

His publications may be thus classed: Scientific: 1. 'The Power of God, deduced from the computable instantaneous productions of it in the Solar System,' &c., 1767, 8vo. 2. 'Apollonii Pergæi Inclinationum libri duo. Restituebat,' &c., Oxford, 1770, 4to. 3. 'Remarks on the Observations made in the late Voyage towards the North Pole,' &c., 1774, 4to (a letter to Constantine John Phipps [q. v.]). 4. 'Isaaci Newtoni Opera . . . Commentariis illustrabat,' &c., 1779–85, fol. 5. 'Elementary Treatises on . . . Practical Mathematics,' &c., Oxford, 1801, 8vo. 6. 'Euclidis Elementorum libri priores xiii,' &c., Oxford, 1802, 8vo. 7. 'Euclidis Datorum liber,' &c., Oxford, 1803, 8vo. 8. 'A Critical Essay on Virgil's . . . Seasons . . . With a . . . Method of investigating the Risings . . . of the Fixed Stars,' &c., 1805, 4to. Also papers in the 'Philosophical Transactions,' vols. lvii.–lxvi.; astronomical observations corrected for John Robinson's 'History of Hinckley,' 1782; and dissertation on the Pleiades in William Vincent's 'Voyage of Nearchus,' 1797, 4to. Theological: 1. 'Providence and Free Agency,' &c., 1778, 4to. 2. 'A Charge . . . to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of St. Albans,' &c., 1783, 4to. 3. 'Letters . . . in reply to Dr. Priestley,' &c., 1784, 8vo. 4. 'A Sermon on the Incarnation,' &c., 1785, 4to. 5. 'Remarks upon Dr. Priestley's second Letters,' &c., 1786, 8vo. (Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 were reprinted, with supplements, in 'Tracts in Controversy with Dr. Priestley,

&c., Glocester (*sic*) and London, 1789, 8vo; the 3rd edit., Dundee, 1812, 8vo, has appendix by Heneage Horsley; No. 4, with his first charge as bishop of St. David's, was published in Welsh, Brecon, 1791, 12mo). 6. 'The Analogy between the Light of Inspiration and the Light of Learning,' &c., Glocester [1787], 4to. 7. 'On the Principle of Vitality in Man,' &c., 1789, 4to. 8. 'A Review of the Case of the Protestant Dissenters,' &c., 1790, 8vo. 9. 'An Apology for the Liturgy and Clergy . . . By a Clergyman,' &c., 1790, 8vo. Also separate sermons (1786–1806), included with many posthumous sermons (not prepared for publication) in 'Sermons,' Dundee, 1810–22, 8vo, 4 vols. (edited by Heneage Horsley); reprinted, 1829, 8vo, 2 vols.; and episcopal charges (1790–1806), included in 'Charges,' 1813, 8vo (edited by Heneage Horsley); reprinted, 1830, 8vo. His 'Three Sermons on the Sabbath,' &c., were reprinted by the S.P.C.K., 1853, 12mo. Philological: 1. 'On the Prosodies of the Greek and Latin,' &c., 1796, 8vo (anon.) 2. 'Critical Disquisitions on the 18th chapter of Isaiah,' &c., 1799, 4to. 3. 'Hosea translated . . . with Notes,' &c., 1801, 4to; 1804, 4to. Posthumous were: 4. 'The Book of Psalms translated,' &c., 1815, 8vo; 3rd edit., 1833, 8vo. 5. 'Biblical Criticism on the first fourteen Historical Books of the Old Testament . . . first nine Prophetical Books,' &c., 1820, 8vo, 4 vols. (edited by Heneage Horsley); 2nd edit., 1844, 8vo, 4 vols. Political: 1. 'A Circular Letter to the Diocese of Rochester on the Scarcity of Corn,' &c., 1796 (Watt). 2. 'Another Circular Letter . . . on the Defence of the Kingdom,' &c., 1798 (*ib.*) Posthumous was: 3. 'Speeches in Parliament,' &c., Dundee, 1813, 8vo, 2 vols. (edited by Heneage Horsley). Horsley adopted some peculiarities of orthography, e. g. 'ledde,' 'redde' (sometimes 'red'). The last editions of his Sermons, Charges, Psalms, and Biblical Criticism, making 8 vols., have been reissued, without date, with general title 'Theological Works.'

[No good life of Horsley exists. Chalmers failed to obtain information 'from the only quarter whence it could have been expected.' See Funeral Sermon by Dickinson, 1806; Gent. Mag. 1806, ii. 987 sq., 1073; Wilson's Dissenting Churches of London, 1808, i. 380; Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, 1812 iv. 673 sq., 1814 viii. 509; European Mag. 1813, i. 371 sq., 494 sq.; Chalmers's Gen. Biog. Dict., 1814, xviii. 181 sq.; Priestley's Works, 1824–32, iv. xviii. xix.; Clutterbuck's Hertfordshire, 1827, iii. 273; Calamy's Own Life, 1830, ii. 503; Wallace's Antitrinitarian Biog. 1850, iii. 461; Cat. of Edinburgh Graduates, 1858, p. 192; Boswell's Johnson (Wright), 1859, ii. 241, viii. 250; Grubb's Ecc. Hist. of Scotland, 1861, iv. 103 sq.; Cox's Literature of the Sabbath Question, 1865, ii. 325 sq.; Stanley's Historical Memorials of Westminster Abbey, 1868, p. 474; Good Words, 1874, p. 825 sq. (article by J. W. Daniell); Times, 21 July 1876, p. 5; Rees's Hist. Prot. Nonconformity in Wales, 1883, p. 442; information and documents kindly furnished by Horsley's great-grandson, Rev. Heneage Horsley Jebb; information from records of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, per the librarian, C. E. S. Headlam, Esq., from family papers per Mrs. William Le F. Robinson.]

A. G.

HORSLEY, WILLIAM (1774–1858), musical composer, the descendant of an old Northumbrian family, whose castle still stands near Morpeth, was born on 15 Nov. 1774. He very early displayed an aptitude for music, and at the age of sixteen definitely chose it as his profession. After some training from Gardiner, a pupil of Pepusch, he was articled for five years to the pianist, Theodore Smith. Smith gave him scanty instruction and treated him harshly. More profitable was the acquaintance he contracted with the three brothers Pring and John Wall Callcott [q. v.] By them he was encouraged to attempt glee-writing, the branch of art in which he afterwards established his reputation. A number of glees, canons, and rounds were the outcome of this period, besides several anthems and cathedral services.

In 1794 Horsley was elected to the post of organist of Ely Chapel, Holborn, and three years later, on 15 June 1797, was admitted a member of the Royal Society of Musicians. In the following year, with the co-operation of Dr. Callcott, he founded the 'Concentores Sodales,' a club for the encouragement of glee and canon writing, which flourished, with varying fortunes, until 1847. About the same time he was appointed assistant-organist to Dr. Callcott at the Asylum for Female Orphans, and in consequence resigned his post at Ely Chapel. On 8 June 1800 he took the degree of Mus. Bac. at Oxford, his exercise being an anthem, 'When Israel came out of Egypt.' In the course of the next year the Vocal Concerts were revived, and Horsley wrote for them several glees and songs, as well as some instrumental pieces, including three symphonies. In 1802 he succeeded Dr. Callcott as organist to the Asylum, and held the appointment until 1854. In 1813 he joined Clementi, Bishop, Smart, Attwood, Cramer, and others in founding the Philharmonic Society. From 1812 to 1837 Horsley also fulfilled the duties of organist at the new Belgrave Chapel in Halkin Street. In 1838 he exchanged this post for that of organist to the Charterhouse.

Horsley was from 1834 to 1839 a member of the Society of British Musicians, was elected member of the Royal Academy of Music at Stockholm in 1847, was a member of the Catch Club, and a frequent visitor at the meetings of the Madrigal Society. He died, 12 June 1858, in Kensington. His wife, Elizabeth Hutchins Callcott, daughter of his early friend, whom he married 12 Jan. 1813, survived him till 20 Jan. 1875. His eldest son, John Callcott Horsley, R.A., is well known as an artist; another son, Charles Edward, is separately noticed.

Although his compositions were various, Horsley's reputation as a composer rests chiefly upon his glees, in which form of writing he has had few equals. These compositions are remarkable alike for refinement of taste and the suitability of the music to the words employed. A very high opinion of them was entertained by Mendelssohn, whose intimacy with Horsley dates from his first visit to England in 1829. 'He carried off copies of many of the glees,' writes Mr. J. C. Horsley, R.A., 'for the Sing-Verein at Leipsic; and wrote afterwards to his English friend of the fact that in his absence from Leipsic the choir there had sung "By Celia's Arbour" and other of the glees with forty voices to a part!—a misunderstanding which Mendelssohn soon corrected.' Perhaps the most popular of Horsley's glees are 'By Celia's Arbour' (published in 1807, the words by T. Moore), 'See the Chariot at Hand,' 'Mine be a Cot,' 'Cold is Cadwallo's Tongue,' and 'Oh, Nightingale!'

Horsley's compositions, which are numerous, include: 1. Five collections of glees, dating from 1801 to 1827, and a further collection published by his son, C. E. Horsley, in 1873, besides several contributed to Clementi's 'Vocal Harmony,' of which work he edited the second edition in 1830. 2. 'A Collection of Hymns and Psalm Tunes in use at the Asylum for Female Orphans,' London, 1820. 3. 'An Explanation of Musical Intervals and of the Major and Minor Scales,' London, 1825. 4. 'Introduction to the Study of Practical Harmony and Modulation,' London, 1847. 5. 'The Musical Treasury' (psalm and hymn tunes, &c.), London, 1853; and several detached songs, glees, and pianoforte pieces.

He edited the third edition of Dr. Callcott's 'Musical Grammar,' London, 1817; 'A Collection of Dr. Callcott's Glees, with a Memoir of the Composer and Analysis of his Works,' 1824; and Book i. of Byrd's 'Cantiones Sacræ' for the Musical Antiquarian Society.

[Grove's Dict. of Music, i. 753; Brown's Biog. Dict. of Music, p. 333; Fétis' Biog. Univ. des Musiciens, iii. 370; Gent. Mag. 1st ser. lxxxiii. 82, 3rd ser. v. 94; Bemrose's Choir Chant Book, App. p. xx; information from Mr. J. C. Horsley, R.A.; Roy. Soc. Mus. Records; Madrigal Soc. Records; Cat. of music in Brit. Mus.]

R. F. S.

HORSMAN, EDWARD (1807–1876), politician, born on 8 Feb. 1807, was son of William Horsman of Stirling, who died 22 March 1845, aged 86. His mother was Jane, third daughter of Sir John Dalrymple, bart., and sister of the seventh and eighth earls of Stair; she died in 1833. Edward was entered at Rugby at Midsummer 1819, and afterwards proceeded to Trinity College, Cambridge, but did not take a degree. He was admitted an advocate of the Scottish bar in 1832, but did not long continue to practise his profession. As a moderate liberal he unsuccessfully contested Cockermouth in 1835, but was successful at the following election on 15 Feb. 1836, and continued to represent the constituency till 1 July 1852. Defeated at the general election of that date, he was returned unopposed on 28 June 1853 for Stroud, and sat for that town till 11 Nov. 1868. From 11 May 1869 to his death he was member for Liskeard, but he had then so far separated himself from the liberal party that he was opposed on both occasions by more advanced members of his own party—in 1869 by Sir F. Lycett, and in 1874 by Mr. (now the Right Hon.) Leonard Henry Courtney.

Early in his political career (January 1840) Horsman, when addressing his constituents at Cockermouth, denounced James Bradshaw, M.P. for Canterbury, for speaking ill of the queen, and for secretly sympathising with the chartists. A bitter correspondence was followed by a duel at Wormwood Scrubbs, which was without serious results. Finally Bradshaw apologised. Horsman was from September to August 1841 a junior lord of the treasury in Lord Melbourne's administration. He criticised severely, and at times with personal bitterness, the ecclesiastical policy of Lord John Russell's ministry of 1847, as being far too favourable to the bishops. A vote of censure on the ecclesiastical commissioners was moved by him and rejected 14 Dec. 1847. On 26 April 1850, in the discussion on the Ecclesiastical Commission Bill, Horsman smartly attacked the bishops, and roused Goulburn to denounce him as 'a disappointed man' foiled of his hopes of office. In March 1855, when Lord Palmerston became prime minister and the Peelites withdrew from the cabinet, Horsman was made chief secretary for Ireland, and was sworn a member of the privy council. He resigned

the chief secretaryship after the general election in April 1857, and thenceforth assumed a more independent position in the House of Commons. With Robert Lowe, afterwards Viscount Sherbrooke, he resisted the Reform Bill brought in by Mr. Gladstone in March 1866. John Bright, speaking on the second reading (13 March 1866), ascribed Mr. Lowe's hostility to Horsman's influence, and depicted Horsman retiring 'into what may be called his political cave of Adullam, to which he invited every one who was in distress, and every one who was discontented.' According to Bright Horsman's party, to which Bright's sobriquet of the 'cave' has since adhered, consisted only of himself and Mr. Lowe, but thirty-three liberal members voted against the second reading of the bill upon which the ministry was afterwards defeated in committee (18 June). Horsman maintained his independent attitude to the last. He best served the public by exposing jobs and other weak points in the ecclesiastical system.

He died at Biarritz on 30 Nov. 1876, and was buried there on 2 Dec. His wife, whom he married on 18 Nov. 1841, was Charlotte Louisa, only daughter of John Charles Ramsden, M.P., and sister of Sir John William Ramsden, bart., of Longley Hall, Huddersfield.

Horsman published: 1. 'Speech on the Bishopric of Manchester Bill,' 1847, two editions. 2. 'Five Speeches on Ecclesiastical Affairs delivered in the House of Commons, 1847, 1848, and 1849.' 3. 'Speech on the Present State of Parties and Public Questions,' 1861. His views and assertions were criticised in 'Mr. Horsman's Statement respecting the Horfield Manor Lease,' by J. H. Monk, bishop of Gloucester, 1852; in 'Mr. Horsman's Motion in the House of Commons [on the institution of Bennett to vicarage of Frome], tested by Extracts from "Letters to my Children,"' by the Rev. W. J. E. Bennett, 1852 (Hansard, 20 April 1852, pp. 895–916); and in 'An Usurious Rate of Discount limits and prevents the Working Classes from obtaining Employment. Being a reply to Mr. Horsman,' by R. Wason, 1866.

[Times, 2 Dec. 1876, p. 9; Walpole's Life of Lord John Russell, 1889, i. 425, ii. 26; Hansard's Parl. Debates, 17 May 1836, p. 1036 et seq.; Traill's The New Lucian, 1884, pp. 183–201; Illustrated London News, 16 May 1857, pp. 478, 482, with portrait, 16 Dec. 1876 p. 581, with portrait; Graphic, 16 Dec. 1876, pp. 592, 595, with portrait.] G. C. B.

HORSMAN, NICHOLAS (*fl.* 1689), divine, is stated to have been born in Devonshire and to have been the son of a minister. He matriculated at Magdalen College, Oxford, on 15 March 1653–4 (Bloxam, *Reg. Magd. Coll.* i. 72–3), from which he removed in the same year to Corpus Christi College. He proceeded B.A. in January 1655–6, and M.A. in March 1658–9. After taking orders he became fellow, and in 1667 proceeded B.D. About two years later his mind became permanently affected, and an allowance was made him from the college. He resided for some time in Bath, and thence removed to Plymouth, where he was living in 1689. He wrote 'The Spiritual Bee; or a Miscellany of Spiritual, Historical, Natural Observations and occasional Occurrences applyed in Divine Meditations,' Oxford, 1662, 8vo, and Wood states that he made additions and corrections to Wheare's 'Method of Reading History,' Oxford, 1662.

[Wood's Athenæ Oxon. ed. Bliss, iv. 616, 617; Bloxam's Reg. Magdalen College, i. 72–3.] A. C. B.

HORT, JOSIAH (1674?–1751), archbishop of Tuam, born about 1674, was the son of John Hort of Marshfield, South Gloucestershire. He was educated in London from 1690 to 1695 at the academy for nonconformist ministers kept by Thomas Rowe, apparently in Little Britain, London. It appears from Jeremy's 'Presbyterian Fund,' p. xi, that Hort's education was assisted by an exhibition from that fund. (Exhibitions were granted to students at Rowe's academy between 1690 and 1693.) Dr. Isaac Watts, one of Hort's fellow-students and lifelong friend and correspondent, described him as 'the first genius in the academy,' and dedicated to him his paraphrase from Martial in 1694. On the completion of his studies, Hort is said to have spent some time as pastor of a dissenting congregation at Newbury, but the records of the two nonconformist congregations there fail to support this. Cole mentions a report that Hort was a presbyterian teacher at Soham, Cambridgeshire. According to Murch's 'Presbyterian and General Baptist Churches of the West,' pp. 41 sq., Hort was assistant minister at Marshfield. But he soon conformed to the church of England, and entered Clare Hall, Cambridge, in April 1704. He left Cambridge without a degree in 1705. Being in the same year ordained deacon by Bishop More of Norwich, and priest by Bishop Simon Patrick of Ely, he was for some time chaplain to John Hampden, M.P. for Buckinghamshire, and held in succession three benefices in Buckinghamshire. In 1709 he went to Ireland as chaplain to Earl Wharton, lord-lieutenant. He was nominated in 1710 by the crown to the parish of Kilskyre, diocese

of Meath, but protracted litigation ensued as to the right of patronage (Erck, *Ecclesiastical Register*, Dublin, 1830, App. p. 275). When in 1717 the case was decided in the crown and Hort's favour, on appeal to the British House of Lords, Hort resigned his English benefice. In 1718 he became dean of Cloyne and rector of Louth, in 1720 dean of Ardagh, and early in 1721 bishop of Ferns and Leighlin (Mant, *Hist. of the Church of Ireland*, ii. 375–9, London, 1840). Archbishop King of Dublin refused to take part in Hort's consecration as bishop, because Hort, in his letters patent, was erroneously styled D.D. He, however, issued a commission for the purpose. Archbishop King's action gave rise to the rumour that Hort had never received holy orders in the church of England. According to Bishop Henry Downes, it was rumoured at the time that the Archbishops of Armagh, Dublin, and Tuam petitioned the king to recall Hort's nomination, probably on account of his early connection with nonconformists (Archbishop Nicolson, *Correspondence*, ed. John Nichols, London, 1809). Hort was translated to the united sees of Kilmore and Ardagh in 1727, and, retaining Ardagh *in commendam*, to the archiepiscopal see of Tuam in 1742. About 1738 his voice failed from over-exertion, and he was disabled from preaching (pref. to *Sermons*, 1738). Contemptuous reference is made to him in Swift's 'Great Storm of Christmas 1722.' He is said to have been the last magnate who ate his dinner from a wooden trencher. The archbishop died on 14 Dec. 1751, and was interred in St. George's Chapel, Dublin. He married in 1725 Elizabeth Fitzmaurice, daughter of the twenty-first Lord (and sister of the first Earl) of Kerry by Anne, daughter of Sir William Petty. Hort had two sons and four daughters. John Hort, his second son, was appointed English consul-general at Lisbon in 1767, was created a baronet in the same year, and died on 23 Oct. 1807, being succeeded by his son, Josiah William, whose grandson, Fenton Josiah, is the present baronet.

In 1738 Hort published at Dublin a volume consisting of sixteen sermons, which reached a second edition. His 'Charge to the Clergy of Kilmore' was published in 1729. Another 'Charge,' delivered at his primary visitation of the diocese of Tuam, first issued in 1742, was republished in the 'Clergyman's Instructor,' Oxford, 1807. Many of Hort's sermons were also printed separately.

[Cotton's Fasti Eccl. Hib. passim; Memoir in the Clergyman's Instructor, 6th edit. pp. 333 seq., Oxford, 1855; Monthly Mag. (1803), xv. 144, where Hort's christian name is wrongly given as John; Ware's Bishops, ed. Harris, ii. 451; notes kindly supplied by the Rev. Alexander Gordon.]

W. R-L.

HORTON, CHRISTIANA (1696?–1756?), actress, belonged to a Wiltshire family; married when very young a musician, who ill-treated her; joined while still in her youth a company of strolling players under a manager called Booker; and in the summer of 1713 at Windsor played Marcia in 'Cato' with a wretched company. Barton Booth [q. v.] saw her in 1714 play in Southwark fair the part of Cupid in a droll called 'Cupid and Psyche,' and took her to Drury Lane, where she appeared during the season of 1714–15 as Melinda in the 'Recruiting Officer.' She remained at Drury Lane until the season of 1734–5, when she went to Covent Garden. She practically quitted the stage in 1750, retiring on a small pension, but reappeared at Drury Lane 20 April 1752 at a performance partly for her benefit given by Garrick and Lacy, and played Queen Elizabeth in the 'Unhappy Favourite' of Banks. Her thanks to her friends were published in an advertisement. She died about 1756. Of cold temperament, of good character, and of admirable beauty, Mrs. Horton played at one or other house the leading parts in tragedy and comedy. She was the original Mariana in the 'Miser' of Fielding, Drury Lane, 17 Feb. 1733. Her characters included Lady Lurewell, Mrs. Sullen, Marcia in 'Cato,' Olivia in the 'Plain Dealer,' Belinda in the 'Old Bachelor,' Queen Katherine, Lady Macbeth, Belvidera, Cleopatra, Hermione, Cordelia, Jane Shore, Lady Betty Modish, Mrs. Ford, Angelica in 'Love for Love,' and innumerable others. Barton Booth and Wilks declared her the best successor to Mrs. Oldfield. Steele complimented her highly on her performance of Lady Brumpton in the 'Funeral;' Victor specially praises her Millamant in 'The Way of the World,' and Davies, who says that in this part she was held to have eclipsed Mrs. Oldfield, commends her Belinda. The author of 'Betterton's History of the Stage' says in 1741 that in comedy she is without a rival, asserts that in the meridian of life she retained her beauty and some of her bloom, and 'is by far the best figure on either stage' (p. 165). Late in life she grew stout. Refusing angrily a reduced salary of four pounds a week offered her in good nature by Rich, she was unable to obtain a further engagement. On one occasion, by a display of spirit, she won to approval a refractory audience. She was extremely vain, and on the verge of sixty dressed like a young girl, laced herself until her figure was distorted, and simpered and ogled to the last.

Davies says she refused honourably brilliant offers of 'protection,' that of all women he ever saw she had 'the greatest pretence to (justification for) vanity,' and that her sole passion was to be admired.

[Genest's Account of the Stage; Davies's Dramatic Miscellanies; Victor's Letters; Betterton's History of the Stage.] J. K.

HORTON, Sir ROBERT JOHN WILMOT- (1784–1841), political pamphleteer, only son of Sir Robert Wilmot, bart., of Osmaston, Derbyshire, by his first wife, Juliana Elizabeth, second daughter of the Hon. John Byron, and widow of the Hon. William Byron, was born on 21 Dec. 1784. He was educated at Eton, and on 27 Jan. 1803 matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 1806, and M.A. 1815. In July 1815 he unsuccessfully contested the borough of Newcastle-under-Lyme against Sir John Chetwode. He was, however, returned for that borough at the general election in June 1818, and continued to represent it until his retirement from the House of Commons at the dissolution in July 1830. His first reported speech in the house was in the defence of the Windsor establishment in February 1819 (*Parl. Debates*, xxxix. 587–8), and in the same year he opposed Sir Francis Burdett's motion for reform (*ib.* xl. 1477–81). In the following year he was selected to second the address at the opening of the session (*ib.* new ser. i. 33–5), and in 1821 he was appointed under secretary of state for war and the colonies in Lord Liverpool's administration, in the place of Henry Goulburn [q. v.] He was admitted to the privy council on 23 May 1827, and in the following year resigned office with others of the Huskisson party. He still continued to take an active part in the debates. In February 1828 he voted for Lord John Russell's motion for the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts (*ib.* xviii. 782), and on 18 March 1829 spoke warmly in favour of the second reading of the Roman Catholic Relief Bill (*ib.* xx. 1190–1200). From 1831 till 1837 he was governor and commander-in-chief of the island of Ceylon. He was knighted on 22 June 1831 (*London Gazettes*, 1831, i. 1255), and made a G.C.H. On the death of his father in July 1834 he succeeded to the baronetcy, and died at Sudbrooke Park, Petersham, on 31 May 1841, in his fifty-seventh year. He was a man of cultivated tastes, and took great interest in the political and social questions of the day. Greville, in recording his attendance at one of Wilmot-Horton's lectures at the Mechanics' Institute, says: 'He deserves great credit for his exertions, the object of which is to explain to the labouring classes some of the truths of political economy, the folly of thinking that the breaking of machinery will better their condition, and of course the efficacy of his own plan of emigration. . . . He is full of zeal and animation, but so totally without method and arrangement that he is hardly intelligible. The conclusion, which was an attack on Cobbett, was well done, and even eloquent' (Greville, *Memoirs*, 1st ser. 1874, ii. 97–8).

He married, on 1 Sept. 1806, Anne Beatrix, eldest daughter and coheiress of Eusebius Horton of Catton, Derbyshire, by whom he had four sons and three daughters. He assumed the additional name of Horton by royal license on 8 May 1823, in compliance with the directions in his father-in-law's will (*London Gazettes*, 1823, i. 755). His widow survived him many years, and died on 4 Feb. 1871. She was the subject of Byron's lines, 'She walks in beauty' (Byron, *Poetical Works*, 1855, ii. 15). Some letters written by Wilmot-Horton to Mrs. Leigh relating to the destruction of Byron's 'Memoirs,' and the proposed repayment to Moore of the 2,000*l.* by her and Lady Byron, are preserved among the Addit. MSS. in the British Museum (31037, ff. 47–60). The 'Memoirs' were destroyed by Wilmot-Horton and Colonel Doyle, acting as the representatives of Mrs. Leigh, after a meeting at Mr. Murray's house (Lord John Russell, *Memoirs of Thomas Moore*, 1853, iv. 192; see also Smiles, *Memoirs of John Murray*, i. 445).

He was the author of the following works: 1. 'Speech delivered in the Town Hall of Newcastle-under-Lyne, on the occasion of the Election of the Mayor and other Corporate Officers of that Borough,' &c., London, 1825, 8vo. No. 17 of a series. 2. 'A Letter to the Duke of Norfolk on the Catholic Question,' London, 1826, 8vo. 3. 'A Letter to the Electors of Newcastle-under-Line [on the Catholic Question],' London, 1826, 8vo. 4. 'A Letter [to Sir Francis Burdett; in reply to his speech in opposing a parliamentary grant of 30,000*l.* for the purposes of emigration]' [London, 1826], 8vo. 5. 'Speech . . . in the House of Commons on the 6th of March, 1828, on moving for the production of the evidence taken before the Privy Council upon an Appeal against the compulsory Manumission of Slaves in Demerara and Berbice,' London, 1828, 8vo. 6. 'Protestant Securities suggested, in an Appeal to the Clerical Members of the University of Oxford,' London, 1828, 8vo; 2nd edition, to which is prefixed a Letter to the Bishop of Rochester, London, 1828, 8vo. 7. 'A Letter to the Bishop of Rochester, in Explanation of his Suggestion

of Protestant Securities,' London, 1828, 8vo. This letter is prefixed to the 2nd edition of 'Protestant Securities suggested,' &c. 8. 'Protestant Safety compatible with the Remission of the Civil Disabilities of Roman Catholics; being a Vindication of the Security suggested by the Right Hon. R. Wilmot-Horton for the Settlement of the Roman Catholic Question,' &c., London, 1829, 8vo. 9. 'Correspondence upon some points connected with the Roman Catholic Question between the Right Hon. R. Wilmot-Horton, M.P., and the Right Rev. P. A. Baines; with an Appendix . . . and a Dedication to the Members of both Houses of Parliament, by the Right Hon. R. W. Horton,' London, 1829, 8vo. 10. 'The Causes and Remedies of Pauperism in the United Kingdom considered. Part i. Being a Defence of . . . the Emigration Committee against the Charges of Mr. Sadler,' London, 1829, 8vo. No more published. 11. 'An Inquiry into the Causes and Remedies of Pauperism. First series containing Correspondence with C. Poulett Thomson. Second series containing Correspondence with M. Duchatel. Third series containing Letters to Sir Francis Burdett . . . upon Pauperism in Ireland. Fourth series. Explanation of Mr. Wilmot-Horton's Bill, in a Letter and Queries addressed to N. W. Senior . . . with his Answers,' &c., London, 1830, 8vo, 4 parts. 12. 'First Letter to the Freeholders of the County of York on Negro Slavery: being an Inquiry into the Claims of the West Indians for equitable Compensation,' London, 1830, 8vo. 13. 'Second Letter to the Freeholders of the County of York on Negro Slavery,' &c., London, 1830, 8vo. 14. 'Correspondence between the Right Hon. R. Wilmot-Horton and a select Class of the Members of the London Mechanics' Institution,' London, 1830, 8vo. 15. 'Lecture I (–II) delivered at the London Mechanics' Institution . . . December 1830 . . . on Statistics and Political Economy, as affecting the . . . Labouring Classes,' London, 1831, 8vo, 2 parts. 16. 'Letters on Colonial Policy, particularly as applicable to Ceylon,' by Philalethes, Colombo, 1833, 8vo. 17. 'Exposition and Defence of Earl Bathurst's Administration of the Affairs of Canada, when Colonial Secretary, during the years 1822–7 inclusive,' London, 1838, 8vo. 18. 'The Object and Effect of the Oath in the Roman Catholic Relief Bill considered; with Observations on the Doctrines of certain Irish Authorities with respect to Tithes, and on a Policy of a Concordat with the See of Rome. With an Appendix,' London, 1838, 8vo. 19. 'Reform in 1839 and Reform in 1831,' London, 1839, 8vo. 20. 'Letters [signed Philalethes] containing Observations on Colonial Policy, originally printed in Ceylon in 1832. By . . . Sir R. Wilmot-Horton. To which is added the Prospectus of the British Colonial Bank and Loan Company,' London, 1839, 8vo. 21. 'Ireland and Canada; supported by local evidence,' London, 1839, 8vo. 22. 'Correspondence between . . . Sir Robert Wilmot-Horton, Bart., and J. B. Robinson, Esq., Chief Justice of Upper Canada, upon the subject of the pamphlet lately published, entitled "Ireland and Canada,"' London, 1839, 8vo. 23. 'Observations upon Taxation as affecting the Operative and Labouring Classes, made at the Crown and Anchor on the evening of the 6th of August, 1839. To which is added a Letter to Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P.,' London, 1840, 8vo.

[Gent. Mag. 1834 pt. ii. pp. 431–2, 661, 1841 pt. ii. pp. 90–1; Ann. Reg. 1841, App. to Chron. p. 204; Burke's Peerage, &c., 1888, pp. 1474–5; Foster's Baronetage, 1881, p. 662; Alumni Oxonienses, iv. 1580; Notes and Queries, 7th ser. viii. 188, 231, 396; Haydn's Book of Dignities, 1851; Official Return of Members of Parl. pt. ii. pp. 277, 291, 306; Bibl. Bodl. Cat.; Advocates' Libr. Cat.; Brit. Mus. Cat.]

G. F. R. B.

HORTON, THOMAS (*d.* 1649), regicide, was originally a servant and falconer to Sir Arthur Haslerig [q. v.] He joined the army of Sir Thomas Fairfax, and by May 1643 had become a colonel. On 24 June of that year the parliament resolved that he be recommended to Lord Inchiquin 'to have the command which Sir William Ogle formerly had in Ireland' (*Commons' Journals*, iii. 143). Horton afterwards ably seconded Cromwell's operations in South Wales. At the close of April 1648 he despatched a force to take Brecknock, while he engaged Colonel Powell near Carmarthen. Powell, however, slipped away without much loss. A defeat which he inflicted on Colonel John Poyer's forces was also indecisive. After many 'tedious, hungry, and wet marches over the steep and craggy mountains,' he again came up with the enemy, who were now almost eight thousand strong, on the morning of 8 May, between St. Fagans and Peterstown, where, after a 'sharp dispute' for nearly two hours, he totally routed them, pursued them for seven miles, and took three thousand prisoners, including Major-general Stradling. His own forces numbered barely three thousand (letter to the parliament). Tenby Castle, long held by Powell, surrendered to him on 31 May. Parliament ordered a thanksgiving to be observed for the victory, and passed an act settling the lands belonging to Major-general Rowland Langhorne and other loyal-

ists upon Horton and his brigade (*Commons' Journals*, v. 556–7). Henry (afterwards Sir Henry) Lingen [q. v.], on his way to North Wales, was defeated and taken by Horton soon afterwards (*Cal. Clarendon State Papers*, i. 425, 440). On being appointed a commissioner of the high court of justice, Horton attended every day, and signed the warrant for the execution of the king. For a few months he acted as a commissioner for South Wales (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1649–50), but in July 1649 was ordered to accompany Cromwell to Ireland. According to Whitelocke (*Memorials*, p. 418), part of his regiment refused to go, and disbanded themselves. Horton, who had been long in failing health, died in Ireland in the autumn of 1649 (*Probate Act Book, P.C.C.* 1651), leaving an only son, Thomas. His will, dated at Cardiff on 3 July 1649, was proved on 16 Jan. 1650–1 (P. C. C. 5, Grey). He gave to Cromwell 'the majer Gen. my horse called Haselrigg.' At the Restoration his name was excepted out of the bill of pardon and oblivion, and his estate was ordered to be confiscated (*Commons' Journals*, viii. 61, 286).

Thomas Horton must be distinguished from Jeremy Horton, who was lieutenant-colonel of Lord Wharton's regiment, and is described as adjutant-general to Major-general Browne. He attempted unsuccessfully to reduce Donnington Castle (Money, *Battles of Newbury*, 2nd edit. p. 147).

[S. W.'s Exceeding Good Newes from South-Wales; I. L.'s His Maiesties Demands to Collonel Hammond, &c.; A great Fight in Wales between Collonell Horton and Collonell Powel; A Fuller Relation of a great Victory obtained against the Welsh Forces by Col. T. Horton; Colonell Poyer's Forces in Wales totally routed by Collonel Horton; Commons' Journals, vols. iii. v. vi. vii. viii.; Lords' Journals, vol. x.; Cal. State Papers, Dom. 1649–50, 1654; Noble's Lives of the English Regicides, i. 362–3.] G. G.

HORTON, THOMAS, D.D. (*d.* 1673), president of Queens' College, Cambridge, a native of London, was son of Laurence Horton, merchant, and a member of the Mercers' Company. He was admitted a pensioner of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, 8 July 1623, proceeded B.A. in 1626, was elected a fellow of his college, and commenced M.A. in 1630. In 1637 he took the degree of B.D., and was appointed one of the twelve university preachers. In 1638 he was chosen president, or head, of Queens' College. From 12 July 1638 till 28 Nov. 1640 he was minister of St. Mary Colechurch, London, a donative of the Mercers' Company. He was elected professor of divinity in Gresham College, London, 26 Oct. 1641.

In 1644 Horton was one of the association of divines appointed by the parliament to ordain ministers in and near the city of London, and in the year following he subscribed the petition of the ministers of the province of London to the parliament, in which they prayed for the speedy establishment of the presbyterian government in congregational, classical, and national assemblies. He was a member of Gray's Inn, and from 18 May 1647 till 1657 was preacher there. In 1649 he was created D.D. at Cambridge. In 1650 he was chosen vice-chancellor, and with the heads of houses carried new regulations for the government of the presses and printers of the university. About 1651 he married, and although he procured from the committee of parliament for reforming the universities an order that his marriage should not disqualify him for his professorship, the Gresham committee, acting in accordance with the founder's will, declared the place vacant. The committee did not proceed to a new election till 19 May 1656, when George Gifford was chosen, but Horton obtained a new dispensation from Cromwell, and remained in possession till the Restoration. Charles II granted him a temporary respite in 1660, but in 1661 Gifford took his place. On 9 Aug. 1652 Horton was incorporated D.D. at Oxford, and in 1653 he was nominated one of the triers or commissioners for the approbation of young ministers. In 1654 he was appointed by the Protector one of the visitors of the university of Cambridge. On 5 Nov. in that year he preached at St. Paul's before the lord mayor and court of aldermen, and his sermon was printed.

On 2 Aug. 1660 he was removed from the presidency of Queens' College, Cambridge, to make room for Dr. Martin, who had been ejected in 1644. Horton withdrew with a good grace. When the Savoy conference was appointed, Horton was nominated an assistant on the side of the presbyterians, though, according to Baxter, he never joined in the deliberations. He was one of the divines who were silenced by the Bartholomew Act in 1662, but he conformed soon afterwards. On 13 June 1666 he was admitted to the vicarage of Great St. Helen's in Bishopsgate Street, London, and held it till his death. He was buried in the chancel of that church on 29 March 1673 (Smyth, *Obituary*, p. 98), leaving a widow, but no children.

His biographer, Dr. John Wallis, who had been under his tuition at Cambridge, says he was 'a pious and learned man, an hard student, a sound divine, a good textuary, very well skilled in the oriental languages, very well accomplished for the work of the

ministry, and very conscientious in the discharge of it.' He published eight single sermons and left many others prepared for the press. After his death were published: 1. 'Forty-six Sermons upon the whole Eighth Chapter of the Epistle to the Romans,' Lond. 1674, fol., edited by Dr. William Dillingham. 2. 'A Choice and Practical Exposition upon the 4, 47, 51, and 63 Psalms,' Lond. 1675, fol. 3. 'One Hundred Select Sermons upon Several Texts: Fifty upon the Old Testament, and Fifty on the New,' Lond. 1679, fol., with the author's life by Dr. Wallis.

He and Dillingham prepared for press a treatise written by Dr. John Arrowsmith, entitled 'Armilla Catechetica,' Cambridge, 1659, 4to.

[Memoir by Wallis; Addit. MSS. 5808 pp. 155, 156, 5872 p. 202; Baxter's Life and Times, book i. pt. ii. pp. 303, 307; Kennett's Register and Chronicle, p. 42; Neal's Puritans, iii. 151, iv. 124; Newcourt's Repertorium, i. 365, 919; Peck's Desiderata Curiosa, vol. ii. lib. xiv. p. 46; Thurloe State Papers, v. 322, 408; Ward's Gresham Professors, p. 65, with the author's manuscript additions; Waters's Family of Chester, pp. 640–1; Wood's Fasti Oxon. (Bliss), ii. 172.] T. C.

HORTOP, JOB (*fl.* 1591), seaman and traveller, describes himself as a powder-maker, born at Bourne in Lincolnshire, and from the age of twelve brought up as a powder-maker at Redriff, now called Rotherhithe. In 1567 he was entered on board the Jesus with Captain (afterwards Sir John) Hawkyns [q.v.] as one of the gunner's crew, and served in her during the voyage which was rudely ended at San Juan de Lua. Hortop was one of those who escaped in the Minion and were afterwards landed to the north of the river Panuco. Thence he and his companions made their way to the city of Mexico, where he was detained two years. He was afterwards sent to Vera Cruz for a passage to Spain; had a narrow escape of being hanged on the way for an attempt to escape, and on arriving at San Lucar was consigned to a prison at Seville. He contrived to escape, in company with Barrett, who had been master of the Jesus, a man named Gilbert, and four others. They were caught and brought back; Barrett and Gilbert were sentenced to death and executed; Hortop was sent to the galleys for ten years, the others for shorter times. Hortop's ten years was extended to twelve, and he was then sent back to prison, from which he was taken to work 'as a drudge' in the house of 'the treasurer of the king's mint.' In October 1590, while at San Lucar, he stowed himself away on board a ship of Flanders, which was captured by the Galeon Dudley, and Hortop was thus brought to England. He landed at Plymouth on 2 Dec. 1590, and returned to Rotherhithe. His own narrative, published in 1591 separately, and in 1598 by Hakluyt, which supplies all that is known of him, ceases at this point. As he professes to repeat the exact words of conversations twenty-three years old, of which he had no memorandum, the details of his adventures cannot be considered altogether trustworthy.

[Hakluyt's Principal Navigations, iii. 487.] J. K. L.

HORWITZ, BERNARD (1807–1885), writer on chess, born in 1807, was a native of the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg, and received his training in the game under Mendheim at Berlin, becoming one of the seven great players known as the Pleiades. After passing some time in Hamburg he settled in England about 1845. He increased his reputation for chess-playing, took part in nearly all the tournaments which were held in England before 1862, and wrote to illustrate the strategy of the game. Horwitz died suddenly in London on 29 Aug. 1885. As joint author with J. Kling, Horwitz in 1851 published 'Chess Studies,' a book mainly devoted to 'endings' of games, previous books having rather considered 'openings.' In the same year they also issued a periodical called 'The Chess Player,' of which four volumes appeared, 1851–3. It chiefly consisted of complete games and several analyses. Horwitz's last work was 'Chess Studies and End-games systematically arranged,' London, 1884.

[Times, 30 Aug. 1885; Chess Monthly, vii. 8; Ann. Reg. 1885.] R. E. A.

HOSACK, JOHN (*d.* 1887), lawyer and historical writer, was the third son of John R. Hosack of Glenaher, Dumfriesshire. He became a student of the Middle Temple in 1838, was called to the bar in 1841, and practised on the northern circuit and at the Liverpool sessions. In 1875, though not a Q.C., he was made a bencher of his inn, and in 1877 he became police magistrate at Clerkenwell. He died at his house in Finborough Road, West Brompton, on 3 Nov. 1887, and was buried at Lytham in Lancashire.

Hosack wrote: 1. 'A Treatise on the Conflict of Laws of England and Scotland' (only one part published), London, 1847, 8vo. 2. 'The Rights of British and Neutral Commerce, as affected by recent Royal Declarations and Orders in Council,' London, 1854, 12mo. 3. 'Mary Queen of Scots and her Accusers,' London, 1869, 8vo; 2nd edit., 2 vols., Edinburgh, 1870–4, 8vo—a defence

of the queen. 4. 'On the Rise and Growth of the Law of Nations, . . . from the earliest times to the Treaty of Utrecht,' London, 1882, 8vo. 5. 'Mary Stewart: a brief statement of the principal charges which have been brought against her, together with answers to the same,' published after his death, Edinburgh, 1888, 8vo.

[Foster's Men at the Bar; Law Journal, 12 Nov. 1887; Brit. Mus. Cat.] W. A. J. A.

HOSIER, FRANCIS (1673–1727), vice-admiral, born at Deptford, and baptised at St. Nicholas Church there 15 April 1673, was son of Francis Hosier, clerk of the cheque at Gravesend and agent victualler at Dover (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1664–7; PEPYS, *Diary*, 6 Sept., 24 Nov. 1668, 12 Feb. 1668–9), and his wife Elizabeth Hawes. He was possibly related to John Hosier who commanded the Magdalen merchant ship in the parliament's service 1642–50 (PENN, *Memoirs of Sir W. Penn*, i. 111, 297). He entered the naval service about 1685 (Report on petition, 27 Feb. 1716–17, in *Home Office Records*, Admiralty, vol. xlvi.), and in 1692 was appointed lieutenant of the Neptune, which carried Sir George Rooke's flag at Barfleur. In 1695 he commanded the Portsmouth Prize, and took post from 27 June 1696, when he was appointed to the Winchelsea of 32 guns. In December 1698 he commanded the Trident Prize; on 12 Jan. 1703–4 he was appointed to the Burlington of 50 guns, and in 1706 was moved into the Salisbury, also of 50 guns, in which, in October 1707, he brought home from the Scilly Islands the body of Sir Clowdisley Shovell [q. v.] Early in 1710, in company with the St. Albans off Cape Clear, he captured the Heureux, a large French ship, which was taken into the service as the Salisbury Prize. In 1711 he went out to the West Indies to reinforce Commodore James Littleton [q. v.], and took a distinguished part in the action with the Spanish galeons off Cartagena on 27 July. In June 1713 he was appointed to the Monmouth; but at the accession of George I, being 'spoken of as one not well affected to the protestant succession,' he, with several others, was suspended from the service during the king's pleasure. He was reinstated in his rank, 5 March 1716–1717 (*Home Office Records*, Admiralty, vol. xlvi. 27 Feb. 1716–17; vol. xxxvii. 5 March). On 6 March 1718–19 he was appointed to the Dorsetshire with the temporary rank of rear-admiral, on the special and peculiar staff of the Earl of Berkeley [see BERKELEY, JAMES, third EARL]. This was only till 15 April; and on 8 May he was promoted to be rear-admiral of the white. In 1720 and again in 1721 he commanded a division of the fleet in the Baltic under Sir John Norris [q. v.] On 16 Feb. 1722–3 he was advanced to be vice-admiral of the blue; and on 9 March 1725–6 was appointed to command a squadron sent out to the West Indies, to prevent the Spaniards sending home treasure. The treasure ships were at Porto Bello, and when Hosier signified the object of his coming, they were dismantled and the treasure sent back to Panama. Hosier, however, judged it necessary to keep up a close blockade of Porto Bello, in the course of which, while lying at the Bastimentos, a virulent fever broke out among the crews of the squadron. By December the state of all the ships was alarming. With great difficulty they were taken to Jamaica, where they were cleared out, and new men entered to replace the dead. The contagion, however, remained, and during the spring and summer, while the squadron was blockading Havana or Vera Cruz, the same mortality continued. Hosier himself at last fell a victim, and after ten days' sickness died at Jamaica on 25 Aug. 1727. The fever carried off in all four thousand men, some fifty lieutenants, and eight or ten captains and flag-officers, including Hosier's immediate successors, Commodore St. Lo and Vice-admiral Edward Hopson. Hosier's body was embalmed, sent to England by the Happy sloop, and he was buried 'with great funeral pomp' in the church of St. Nicholas at Deptford, 8 Feb. 1727–8 (St. Lo to Admiralty, 20 Sept. 1727; *Notes and Queries*, 6th ser. xi. 108). The sum of 500*l.* was expended on the ceremony.

The circumstances of Hosier's sad fate were grossly misrepresented by later political prejudice, which ascribed his death chiefly to personal feelings of resentment at the inactivity forced upon him by the orders of the government, or to 'chagrin at the wanton and wicked destruction of so many brave men, whose fate he could only lament and not avert;' an erroneous view which Glover's ballad has stamped on the popular memory.

Hosier left a widow, Diana, and one daughter, Frances Diana, who afterwards married Richard Hart.

[Charnock's Biog. Nav. iii. 132; Campbell's Lives of the Admirals, iii. 516; Brit. Mus. Add. MS. 28275, fol. 276 (pedigree); official correspondence in the Public Record Office. The instructions of 1726 and the details of the West Indian campaign of 1726–7 are in Home Office Records, Admiralty, vol. lx., and Admirals' Despatches, Jamaica, 1713–29; Geo. IV MSS. in Brit. Mus. 55 and 56; reg. at St. Nicholas Church, Deptford; information from R. H. Baker of Bombay.] J. K. L.

HOSKEN, JAMES (1798–1885), vice-admiral and pioneer of ocean steam navigation, was born at Plymouth on 6 Dec. 1798. His father, a warrant officer, served with distinction through the wars of American independence and of the French revolution, and was present in seventeen general actions, from St. Lucia in 1778 to that off Cape Finisterre in 1805. He died in 1848 at the age of ninety-one. James Hosken entered the navy in 1810 as midshipman on board the Formidable, and served in the Baltic, the Mediterranean, and North Sea, till the peace; afterwards in the Pique in the West Indies from 1816 to 1819, for three years in the Channel in the Wolf brig, and from 1824 to 1828 in the Scout revenue cutter, in days when smuggling was still a living reality. In 1828 he was promoted to be lieutenant of the Etna in the Mediterranean; in 1832 he had command of the Tyrian packet, carrying the mails to Brazil, and from 1833 to 1836 of a merchant ship trading from Liverpool to South America. In 1837 he devoted himself to the study of the marine steam engine, and towards the end of the year was appointed to the command of the Great Western, a large steamship specially built to solve the still open question of the practicability of ocean steam navigation. After going round from the Thames to Bristol she made her final start on 8 April 1838, and arrived at New York on the 23rd. It was a great experiment brought to a successful issue. The Sirius, which had left Cork some four days before the Great Western left Bristol, arrived two hours sooner, making the passage with difficulty in nineteen days, four days more than the Great Western. With a little experience the Great Western's fifteen days was reduced to thirteen, and the following year, after such a run out, 18–31 May, Hosken was presented by the passengers with a telescope, recording the then unparalleled achievement in the inscription. In November 1843 he was further presented with a gold watch by the underwriters of Lloyd's, in testimony of their high opinion of his skill and care 'in having successfully navigated the Great Western steamship sixty-four passages between England and America.' Hosken's repute was at this time very high; he had been repeatedly thanked by the admiralty for information on the subject of steam navigation and the screw-propeller. In 1844 he was appointed to command the Great Britain, which, both as a screw steamer and from her size, was looked on as one of the wonders of the world. At Bristol the gates, piers, and coping of the dock had to be removed before she could be got out; when she came round to London in April 1845 the queen and the prince consort paid her a visit, and Hosken, by her majesty's command, was presented the next day at a drawing-room. At Plymouth, at Dublin, and again at Liverpool, she was visited by crowds. She sailed from Liverpool for New York in August 1845, and after making three or four trips was stranded in Dundrum Bay on the night of 22 Sept. 1846. She had left Liverpool the previous forenoon; the weather became very thick, and an error in his chart led Hosken to suppose that the light on St. John's Point, at the entrance of the bay, was on the Calf of Man, which they had passed four hours before. Many months afterwards the ship was got safely afloat, but Hosken had no further employment in the merchant service.

From 1848 to 1849 Hosken was harbour-master, postmaster, and chief magistrate at Labuan, then lately ceded to England. He also had some correspondence about 1850 with Henry Labouchere, afterwards lord Taunton [q. v.], upon the subject of the Mercantile Marine Bill, before the House of Commons at that time. In 1851 he was appointed to the command of the Banshee despatch vessel in the Mediterranean, and afterwards in the Channel. In September 1853 he was promoted to be commander, and in the Baltic campaigns of 1854–5 commanded the Belle-Isle hospital ship: at the end of the war he was employed in the same vessel in bringing home troops from the Crimea. In June 1857 he was promoted to be captain, and in 1868 was placed on the retired list. He became rear-admiral in 1875, and vice-admiral in 1879, and having preserved his faculties to a very advanced age, died at Ilfracombe on 2 Jan. 1885. He was twice married, and left issue.

[Autobiographical Sketch of the Public Career of Admiral James Hosken, edited by his widow (1889, for private circulation); information from the family; Annual Register, 1846, pp. 139–40; Nautical Magazine, 1846, p. 616.] J. K. L.

HOSKING, WILLIAM (1800–1861), architect and civil engineer, born at Buckfastleigh, Devonshire, on 26 Nov. 1800, was eldest son of John Hosking, at one time a woollen manufacturer in Devonshire. Owing to business losses the father accepted a government office in New South Wales, and with his wife, whose maiden name was Mann, and his three sons, William, Peter Mann, and John, went to the colony in 1809. In Sydney William was apprenticed to a general builder and surveyor, and for nearly four years he worked with his own hands 'in actual constructions, which involved most of the handicrafts employed by the engineer and architect' (*Introductory Lecture at King's College*,

1841, p. 9). In 1819 he returned with his parents to England, and in 1820 was articled for three years to W. Jenkins, architect, of Red Lion Square. He subsequently travelled for a year in Italy and Sicily, studying for his profession and making drawings. Of these he exhibited three, all executed in 1824, viz. at the Royal Academy in 1826, 'View of the Temple of Juno Lucina, Agrigentum, Sicily,' and in the Suffolk Street Gallery in 1826 and 1828 respectively, 'View of the Temple of Concord, Agrigentum,' and 'Temple of Neptune at Pæstum.' In Suffolk Street he also exhibited designs, chiefly of domestic buildings. On 14 Feb. 1830 he was elected F.S.A. In 1834 he was appointed engineer to the Birmingham, Bristol, and Thames Junction, afterwards called West London Railway, and designed for it, 1838–9, the arrangement at Wormwood Scrubbs by which the Paddington Canal was carried over the railway, and a public road over the canal. The structure was altered in 1860, but when first executed met with much notice. (For drawings and descriptions see Simms's *Public Works of Great Britain*, 1838, plates lxxiii. lxxiv. pp. 66, 67, 68; Jean Rondelet, *Traité Théorique et Pratique de l'Art de Bâtir* (supplement by G. Abel Blouet), 1847, plate xcvi. vol. i. p. 213; Förster, *Allgemeine Bauzeitung*, 1838, plate ccxi. p. 205; and *Companion to the Almanac*, 1840, p. 249). During 1843 Hosking was engaged in planning and taking levels for a projected branch railway (afterwards abandoned) between Colchester and Harwich. He was elected a fellow of the Institute of British Architects on 16 Jan. 1835, and was a member of council for the session 1842–3.

In January 1829 he delivered a course of six lectures on architecture at the Western Literary Institution in Leicester Square, in which he treated of the modern buildings of the metropolis in a judicious spirit (cf. *Athenæum*, 1829, p. 157). In 1840 he became professor of the 'arts of construction, in connection with civil engineering and architecture,' at King's College, London, a professorship which was altered the following year into the combined one of the 'principles and practice of architecture' and of 'engineering constructions.' This he held till his death. When the Metropolitan Building Act of 1844 was passed he was appointed senior official referee, and retained the post until the office was superseded by the act of 1855. In 1842, in conjunction with John Britton, he made drawings and drew up detailed reports for the restoration of St. Mary Redcliffe Church at Bristol. An abstract, with engraved plan and views of the church, was printed for the vestry in 1842, and on 5 Dec. 1842 he read a paper on the subject at the Institute of British Architects. An elevation of the west front of the church, with the tower and spire as proposed, drawn by J. Benson, was exhibited in the Royal Academy in 1843. Among many other works Hosking designed a residence for W. Redfern, esq., Campbellfield, New South Wales, in 1830; Trinity Chapel, Poplar, 1840 (elevation of the portico and section of the chapel were given in the 'Companion to the Almanac,' 1842, pp. 211, 212), to which he afterwards added a minister's residence; and the buildings in Abney Park cemetery, 1841. He died at his residence, 23 Woburn Square, on 2 Aug. 1861, in his sixty-first year. On 3 Sept. 1836 he married Elizabeth (born 8 Dec. 1809), second daughter of William Clowes the printer. By her he had ten children, eight of whom survived him. His widow lived till 17 Aug. 1877. Both were buried at Highgate cemetery.

Hosking's most important publication was his work on bridges. First privately printed as 'Preliminary Essay on Bridges,' 1841, it was again privately printed in 1842 (twenty-five copies), with additional essays on the practice and architecture of bridges. In 1843 was published his 'Theory, Practice, and Architecture of Bridges,' the theory being supplied by J. Hann. Hosking claimed to have first suggested groining a bridge arch, or carrying a groining through the length of a series of arches. He recommended the placing of parapets upon a corbelled cornice, and showed that the thickness and extension of bays might be reduced without imperilling the structure's strength. He also published: 1. 'Selection of Architectural and other Ornament' (with J. Jenkins), 1827, the text in both French and English. 2. 'Introductory Lecture delivered at King's College to the class of Civil Engineering and Architecture,' 1841. 3. 'Introductory Lecture delivered at King's College on the Principles and Practice of Architecture,' 1842. The lecture was reported in the 'Civil Engineer,' 1842, p. 91, and reviewed after publication, p. 411. 4. 'Guide to the Proper Regulation of Buildings in Towns,' 1848; 2nd edit., entitled 'Healthy Homes,' 1849. 5. 'Some Observations upon the recent Addition of a Reading-room to the British Museum,' 1858. (In a folio pamphlet of thirty-four pages, accompanied by plans and elevations, the author set forth his claim to be considered the originator of the scheme to increase the accommodation of the British Museum by the erection of a circular building, a modified copy of the Pantheon in Rome, in the unoc-

cupied quadrangle. He submitted his drawings to the trustees of the Museum on 30 Nov. 1849, and an account of the scheme, with some discussion, appeared in the 'Builder' in 1850, pp. 295–6. When Panizzi's plan for the reading-room was adopted in 1854, Hosking regarded it as 'an obvious plagiarism' of his own suggestion and design, and the matter caused him bitter disappointment. Cf. 'Illustrated London News,' 1855, p. 403.)

Hosking wrote the articles on 'Architecture' and on 'Building' for the seventh edition of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica.' These were illustrated from drawings by Hosking and Jenkins, and reappeared in the eighth edition; that on 'Architecture,' with a supplement written in 1853, and articles on 'Construction' and 'Drainage of Towns' being added. Many of the plates were retained in the ninth edition to illustrate the rewritten articles. Hosking's articles were republished in a separate volume in 1832, 1846, 1860, and (revised by Ashpitel) in 1867. He was preparing an enlarged and improved edition of them at the time of his death. He communicated papers to the Society of Antiquaries (cf. *Archæologia*, xxiii. 85, 411); and to the Institute of British Architects (1842–3). Among drawings illustrating his papers preserved in the Institute library, is a suggested design for remodelling Westminster Bridge upon the existing piers, besides one for altering the parapets of London Bridge (see Weale, *Bridges*, pt. ii. pp. 237, 245, and pl. 39). In 1844 he read a paper at the Institution of Civil Engineers 'On the Introduction of Constructions to retain the Sides of Deep Cuttings in Clays or other Uncertain Soils,' printed in the 'Minutes of Proceedings' of the institution, and with woodcuts in the 'Civil Engineer,' 1845, p. 209.

[Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Dict. of Architecture; Ashpitel's Treatise on Architecture, 1867, preface; Royal Academy Exhibition Cat. 1826; Society of British Artists' Catalogues; Builder, 17 Aug. 1861, p. 560; Cat. of Drawings, &c., in the Library of the Royal Institute of British Architects; Encyclopædia Britannica, 7th and 8th edits.; Weale's Theory, Practice, and Architecture of Bridges, pref. to vol. ii.; Engineer's Report to the Provisional Committee of the Harwich Railway Company; Charter and Bye-laws of the Institute of British Architects (afterwards R.I.B.A.); Minutes of Proceedings of Institution of Civil Engineers; British Almanac Companion, 1841, pp. 233, 237, 1842 p. 213, 1857 p. 243; Athenæum, 1829, p. 157; information from Ethelbert Hosking, esq., and from W. Benson, esq.] B. P.

HOSKINS, ANTHONY (1568–1615), jesuit, a native of Herefordshire, was born in 1568. He entered the English College at Douay 17 April 1590, but the next year passed into Spain, where in 1593 he became a member of the Society of Jesus. In 1603 he came to England on the mission, and in 1609 went to Brussels as vice-prefect of the English mission in Belgium. Going again on a mission to Spain about 1611, he was vice-prefect there also. He died 10 Sept. 1615 at the English College of Valladolid. Hoskins wrote 'A Briefe and Clear Declaration of Sundry Pointes absolutely dislyked in the lately enacted Oath of Allegiance proposed to the Catholikes of England . . .,' St. Omer, 1611, 12mo. He translated the Apologies of Henry IV and Louis XIII for the Society of Jesus at Paris, St. Omer, 1611, 4to, and 'An Abridgment of Christian Perfection,' from the French of Alphonsus Rodriquez, St. Omer, 1612. He also modernised Richard Whytford's translation of the 'De imitatione Christi' of Thomas à Kempis, St. Omer, 1613, 12mo. In the two last he calls himself F. B. and B. F. respectively.

[Gillow's Bibl. Dict. of English Catholics, iii. 406; Dodd's Church Hist. of England, ii. 416.] W. A. J. A.

HOSKINS, JOHN (1566–1638), wit and lawyer, born in 1566 at Monton or Monkton, now known as Monnington-upon-Wye, in the parish of Llanwarne, Herefordshire, an estate of which his family had long possessed the leasehold interest, was the son of John Hoskins, who married Margery, daughter of Thomas Jones of Llanwarne. He was at first intended for trade, but his desire for learning was so keen that his father complied with his wish that he should be taught Greek. For one year he was educated at Westminster School, but when his father discovered that his family was akin to that of William of Wykeham, the boy was, in order to obtain the advantages of the relationship, admitted a scholar at Winchester College in 1579. He matriculated at New College, Oxford, on 5 March 1584–5, having obtained a scholarship there 22 June 1584, and after two years became a full fellow 22 June 1586. He graduated B.A. 6 May 1588, and M.A. 26 Feb. 1591–2, when he also served as *terræ filius*, but with such bitterness of satire that he was forced to resign his fellowship, and was driven from the university.

Hoskins withdrew into Somerset, and supported himself by teaching. For a year he taught in a school at Ilchester, where he compiled a Greek lexicon as far as the letter M, and was probably engaged afterwards in a similar position at Bath. His fortune was made when he married in Bath Abbey, on

1 Aug. 1601, Benedicta, commonly called Bennet, daughter of Robert Moyle of Buckwell, Kent, and the rich widow of Francis Bourne of Sutton St. Clere, Somersetshire, who was buried in Bath Abbey on 24 Feb. 1600. Bourne left his widow for her lifetime the manor of Sutton and other lands in the same county, and as their only son, Walter Bourne, was buried in the abbey on 17 April 1601, and their daughter Frances married the younger brother of her mother's second husband, also John Hoskins (see below), the family of Hoskins obtained complete control over the property (Fred. Brown, *Somerset Wills*, 1st ser. p. 29). Hoskins now entered himself as a student at the Middle Temple, and was in due course called to the bar. On 6 March 1603–4 he was returned to parliament for the city of Hereford, and was re-elected in 1614 and in 1628. During a debate in the second of these parliaments an allusion made by Hoskins to Scottish favourites and to the possibility of a repetition of the Sicilian vespers led to his committal to the Tower of London on 7 July 1614 (Gardiner, *Hist.* 1603–16, pp. 163–4). A Latin poem, in which he appealed to James I for liberty after he had been confined in prison for more than two hundred days, is among the Balfour MSS., Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, and was printed in the 'Abbotsford Club Miscellany,' i. 131–2. Several more sets of Latin verses by him (1), on his committal to prison, 8 July 1614, (2) after his liberation, 8 July 1615, and (3) *de seipso*, 1634, belong to Miss Conway Griffith of Carreglwyd, Anglesey (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 5th Rep. p. 409). After a year's restraint he was set at liberty, but in February 1616 he was again in trouble through a 'rhyme or libel' made a year and a half previously (*Court and Times of James I*, i. 390). He became Lent reader of his inn in 1619, and was created serjeant-at-law on 26 June 1623. At a later date he was appointed justice itinerant of Wales and a member of the council of marches, and composed, in conjunction with Dr. Sharpe, some courtly lines 'on the appearance of a star (6 June 1630) in the sermon-tyme at Paules-cross,' when the king was there and a prince was born (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 5th Rep. p. 409). He died on 27 Aug. 1638 at Morehampton in the parish of Abbey Dore, Herefordshire (which he had purchased about 1621), and was buried on the south side of the choir in the church, under an altar-monument on which had been engraved twenty-four verses by Thomas Bonham. His wife died in October 1625, aged 50, and was buried at Vowchurch, Herefordshire, where a monument in the church was erected to her memory. Their issue was a son, Bennet, and a daughter, Benedicta.

Hoskins was a wit, and lived in the company of wits. Anthony à Wood possessed a volume of his epigrams and epitaphs. Many of his pieces are scattered among the Ashmolean and other collections, and some of his manuscript writings are reported to be in the possession of the present head of his family. His memory was considered the strongest in that age, and among his works was a treatise on the art of memory. He revised, according to tradition, the 'History of the World' by Sir Walter Raleigh, with whom he became very intimate during his confinement in the Tower, and 'polished' the verses of Ben Jonson so zealously as to be called Ben's father. Such writers as Sir John Davies, Donne, Selden, Camden, and Daniel were among his chief friends. John Owen addressed some of his Latin epigrams to him, and Hoskins in return sent four Latin lines to be prefixed to his friend's printed collection, and as many more to be added to the third edition. Much information transmitted through him was embodied in Aubrey's 'Lives,' and the Rev. J. E. Jackson, on the authority of a letter by that antiquary, claims for the serjeant the authorship, while at Winchester School, of the familiar lines on the 'Trusty Servant' (*Notes and Queries*, 1st ser. vi. 495). He was one of the wits who ridiculed the travels of Coryat of Odcombe. The meeting of veteran morris-dancers at Hereford races in 1609, which is described in the rare tract of 'Old Meg of Herefordshire,' is said by Fuller to have been arranged by 'the ingenious Serjeant Hoskins;' but the tradition that James I was then on a visit to the serjeant and attended the show does not rest on any foundation (Nichols, *Progresses of James I*, pp. xix–xx). The Latin verses on the monument in the Temple Church to Richard Martin, recorder of London, were by him, and he is said to have fought a duel with Sir Benjamin Rudyerd, who was wounded in the knee. Hoskins and Rudyerd were afterwards intimate friends.

John Hoskins, the younger (1579–1631), apparently from the pedigrees younger brother of John Hoskins the elder, was educated at Winchester, and in 1599 matriculated from New College, Oxford, where he graduated B.C.L. January 1505–6 and D.C.L. 1613. He was fellow of New College from 1600 to 1613. In 1613 he was chaplain to Robert Bennett, bishop of Hereford and rector of Ledbury, Herefordshire. In 1612 he was made prebendary of Hereford, and about the same time became chaplain to James I. In 1614 he received the mastership of the

hospital of St. Oswald's near Worcester. He died at Ledbury 8 Aug. 1631, and was buried in the church there, where is an epitaph. He married Frances, daughter of Francis Bourne (whose widow married John Hoskins the elder), and by her had four sons and a daughter. Hoskins wrote 'Sermons preached at Paul's Cross and Elsewhere,' 1615, 4to. Wood also mentions a catechism published 1678–9.

[Woolrych's Serjeants, i. 242–8; Bell's Lives of Poets, ii. 143–7; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. (Bliss), ii. 208, 250, 510, 624–9; Wotton's Baronetage, vol. iii. pt. iii. p. 604; Robinson's Herefordshire Mansions, pp. 2–3, 131–3; Kirby's Winchester Scholars, pp. 148, 155; Clark's Oxford Reg. vol. ii. pt. ii. p. 141, pt. iii. p. 148; J. Hunter's Bath and Literature, pp. 92–3; Prince's Worthies, 1810, p. 578; information from the Rev. Dr. Sewell of New College, Oxford.] W. P. C.

HOSKINS, JOHN (*d.* 1664), miniature-painter, 'was a very eminent Limner in the reign of King Charles I, whom he drew with his queen and most of his court. He was bred a face-painter in oil, but afterwards taking to miniature, he far exceeded what he did before.' Other details of his life are wanting, but his miniature portraits were as much admired by his contemporaries as they are at the present day. Some fine examples were exhibited at the South Kensington Exhibition of Miniatures in 1862, and at the exhibition of miniatures at the Burlington Arts Club in 1889. He painted many celebrities of his time, including Lord Falkland, Sir Kenelm Digby, Sir John Maynard, William Cavendish, duke of Newcastle, John Selden, and others. Perhaps his finest miniature is the large portrait of Catherine Bruce, countess of Dysart, painted in 1638, in the collection of the Earl of Dysart at Ham House. Hoskins made two drawings for the great seal of Charles I, which were preserved in the royal collection. His nephews, Alexander and Samuel Cooper [q. v.], were his pupils. The latter excelled Hoskins as a miniature-painter, and has somewhat overshadowed his fame. Hoskins died in February 1664, and was buried in St. Paul's, Covent Garden. He left a son, John Hoskins the younger, who also practised with success as a miniature-painter, and painted James II, Sir Edmund Bury Godfrey, and others. It is difficult to distinguish his paintings from those of his father.

[Buckeridge's Suppl. to De Piles's Lives of the Painters; Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting, ed. Wornum; Propert's Hist. of Miniature Painting; Catalogues of Exhibitions at South Kensington, 1862, and Burlington Club, 1889.] L. C.

HOSKINS or **HOSKYNS**, SIR JOHN (1634–1705), president of the Royal Society, eldest son of Sir Bennet Hoskyns, first baronet, of Harewood and Morehampton Park, Herefordshire, and grandson of Serjeant John Hoskyns [q. v.], was born in Herefordshire on 23 July 1634 (monumental inscription). He was educated in the rudiments of Latin by his mother, Anne, daughter of Sir John Bingley of Temple Combe, Somerset, and was afterwards sent to Westminster School under Dr. Busby (*Sloane MS.*) He was subsequently called to the bar at the Middle Temple, and although he is said not to have practised, acquired some reputation as a lawyer, and was made a master in chancery. Roger North, whose brother, Lord-keeper Guilford, was long intimate with Hoskins, eulogises his integrity in performing the duties of his office. In 1680 he succeeded his father in the baronetcy (having been knighted previously), and five years afterwards was chosen M.P. for Herefordshire, the county in which his estates lay, but took no active part in politics. The bent of his mind was towards philosophical pursuits, and in recognition of his eminence therein he was elected president of the Royal Society in 1682, in succession to his friend Sir Christopher Wren. Evelyn, who had been solicited to stand for the post of president, retired in favour of Sir John, whom he describes as 'a most learned virtuoso as well as lawyer.' Hoskins resigned the chair in the following year, but from 1685 to 1687 discharged the duties of secretary. Lord-keeper Guilford was wont to say that he never was more happy than when enjoying with Hoskins an 'ample Feast of Discourse.' Aubrey was another of Hoskins's friends (cf. *Lives*, vol. ii. passim). He died on 12 Sept. 1705, and was buried at Harewood, Herefordshire. He married Jane, daughter of Sir Gabriel Low, and his two sons, Bennet and Hungerford (*d.* 1766), were third and fourth baronets successively. According to North, Hoskins was 'one of the most hard-favoured men of his time,' and very careless in his dress. His portrait was engraved by R. White.

[Sloane MS. 4222; Weld's Hist. of Royal Society, p. 281; Evelyn's Diary; North's Lives, ed. Jessopp, i. 372–3; Granger's Biog. Dict. iv. 314; Burke's Baronetage.] C. J. R.

HOSKINS, SAMUEL ELLIOTT, M.D. (1799–1888), physician, was born at Guernsey in 1799. His father, Samuel Hoskins, a native of Honiton, Devonshire, was in business at 66 Mark Lane, London, with the firm of Merrick, Hoskins, & Co. till 1798, when he

went to Guernsey and, marrying Miss Elizabeth Oliver, remained there during the remainder of his life. The son was educated at Topsham and Exeter, and being destined for the Guernsey bar was placed under Advocate Charles de Jersey, but after a year's probation the law was discarded for medicine. From 1818 to 1820 he was at the united hospitals of Guy's and St. Thomas's, London. He passed as a licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries in 1821, as a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England in 1822, as an extra licentiate of the College of Physicians in 1834, and a fellow in 1859. While a student he came to know Astley Cooper, Coleridge, Charles Lamb, De Quincey, Talfourd, and Douglas Jerrold. After passing his surgical examination he returned to Guernsey and entered into partnership with his old instructor, Dr. Brock. He studied for a short time in Paris in 1827, and settled finally in the Channel Islands.

Soon after settling down he elaborated a chart of stethoscopic signs, and carried out an investigation into the solubility of calculi within the body. The former work was favourably reviewed, and passed into a second edition. The latter occupied many years of his life. His results presented to the Royal Society (*Phil. Trans.* 1843, pt. i. pp. 7–16) gained his election to a fellowship on 25 May 1843. His observations on the climatology of Guernsey were at the time unique. His paper on the origin and progress of cholera and small-pox in 1849 was written at the request of the Epidemiological Society. In 1859 he retired from his profession, leaving his practice in the hands of a partner, and devoted himself to historical research. He died at York Place, Candie Road, Guernsey, on 12 Oct. 1888, and was buried in the Candie cemetery. He married in 1830 Harriet Rowley, daughter of Thomas and Harriet Le Merchant MacCulloch, and sister of Sir Edward MacCulloch, bailiff of Guernsey. She died at Guernsey on 12 March 1889. Their only son, Edgar Hoskins, is rector of St. Mary Magdalen with St. Gregory by St. Paul, London.

Hoskins published: 1. 'A Stethoscopic Chart, in which may be seen at one View the Application of Auscultation and Percussion to the Diagnosis of Thoracic Disease,' 1830. 2. 'On the Chemical Discrimination of Vesical Calculi,' a translation of Scharling's work, 1842. 3. 'Tables of Corrections for Temperature to Barometric Observations,' 1842. 4. 'Report on Cholera and Small-pox. By S. E. Hoskins and Thomas L. Mansell,' 1850. 5. 'Home Resorts for Invalids in the Climate of Guernsey,' 1852. 6. 'Louis le Grand, or Fontainbleau and Versailles, a Comedy in three Acts,' 1852. 7. 'Charles the Second in the Channel Islands,' 1854, 2 vols. 8. 'Relations de la Normandie et de la Brètagne avec les îles de la Manche pendant l'émigration, d'après des documents recueillis par S. E. Hoskins. Par Charles Hettier,' 1885. He also published papers on 'The Carved Oak Chests of the Channel Islands,' and 'The Outposts of England.'

[Times, 19 Oct. 1888, p. 5; Lancet, 20 Oct. 1888, p. 797, and 27 Oct. p. 845; British Medical Journal, 27 Oct. 1888, p. 969; Proc. Royal Soc. Nov. 1888, p. 47.] G. C. B.

HOSKYNS, CHANDOS WREN- (1812–1876), writer on agriculture, born on 15 Feb. 1812, was second son of Sir Hungerford Hoskyns (1776–1862), seventh baronet, of Harewood, Herefordshire. He was educated at Shrewsbury School and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he was entered on 7 July 1829; obtained a second class in classics in 1834, and soon afterwards became a student of the Inner Temple. Although called to the bar in 1838, he did not long take an active part in his profession, as his marriage on 20 April 1837 with Theodosia Anna, daughter and heiress of Christopher R. Wren (the representative and descendant of the great architect), entailed on him the charge of a considerable landed estate. He assumed the additional surname of Wren by royal license on 15 April 1837. He settled down on this property—Wroxall Abbey, Warwickshire—and there acquired a very practical knowledge of agriculture. To the 'Agricultural Gazette' from the very outset (1844) until a late period Hoskyns was a frequent contributor, and in the early volumes first appeared his 'Anomalies of Agriculture,' and his well-known 'Chronicles of a Clay Farm.' In the same journal he wrote a series of papers under the head of 'Tales of a Landlord,' in which the relations of landlord to property, tenant, and labourer, were fairly discussed. For nearly twenty years his pen was actively employed in advocating such a reform in the tenure of land as would give all concerned in it a justly proportionate interest. In 1849 he delivered a course of lectures at the Manchester Athenæum on the 'History of Agriculture,' displaying in them the same power of interesting his audience as had already made his writings popular. Hoskyns contributed the introductory essay and the papers on education and the landlord to the 'Cyclopædia of Agriculture,' and was the author of several important essays in the 'Journal of the English Agricultural Society.' He was at the same time a diligent student of general

history, and his published lecture on 'The Battle Line of History' is one of his numerous attempts to popularise the study of history. During the latter part of his life he devoted himself chiefly to inquiries into the land laws and land system in England. He advocated a large reform in the real property laws of the country, a restriction of entail, and a reduction in the cost of land transfer. Hoskyns represented the city of Hereford in parliament from 1869 to 1874, but made no mark in the House of Commons, and died after a long and painful illness on 28 Nov. 1876. Hoskyns's writings recall the wit and humour of his ancestor, Serjeant John Hoskins [q. v.] The best testimony to the soundness of his views on agricultural matters is to be found in their gradual adoption by farmers and landlords. After the death of his first wife, 25 March 1842, Hoskyns married, on 9 July 1846, Anna Fane, daughter of Charles Milner Ricketts.

Hoskyns published: 1. 'Annual Address delivered before the Warwickshire Natural History and Archæological Society,' Warwick, 1848, 8vo. 2. 'A short Enquiry into the History of Agriculture in Ancient and in Modern Times,' London, 1849, 8vo. 3. 'Talpa, or the Chronicles of a Clay Farm,' London, 1852, 8vo; 4th edit., 1857. 4. 'Agricultural Statistics,' London, 1856, 8vo. 5. 'The Battle Line of History, Lecture at Leominster,' London, 1864, 8vo. 6. 'Occasional Essays,' London, 1866, 8vo. 7. 'Land in England, Land in Ireland, and Land in other Lands,' London, 1869, 8vo. 8. 'The Land Laws of England; Systems of Land Tenure in various Countries, published for the Cobden Club,' 1870, republished 1870, 1881, 8vo. 9. 'A Catechism on the English Land System,' London, 1873, 8vo.

[Gardeners' Chronicle and Agricultural Gazette; Journals of the Royal Agricultural Society; personal recollections.] C. J. R.

HOSTE, Sir WILLIAM (1780–1828), captain in the navy, descended from an inhabitant of Bruges, who sought a refuge in England in the sixteenth century, was the second son of Dixon Hoste, rector of Godwick and Tittleshall in Norfolk. He was born at Ingoldisthorpe, then the property of his father, on 26 Aug. 1780, and entered the navy in April 1793 on board the Agamemnon, and under the express care of Captain Nelson [see Nelson, Horatio, Viscount Nelson], with whom he continued, almost without interruption, for the next five years, following him from the Agamemnon to the Captain, to the Irresistible, and to the Theseus, and being present in the two actions off Toulon, 14 March and 13 July 1795, in the battle off Cape St. Vincent, and, though not landed, at Santa Cruz. Continuing in the Theseus with Captain R. W. Miller [q. v.], he was made lieutenant on 8 Feb. 1798; and after the battle of the Nile was promoted to the command of the Mutine brig in succession to Capel [see Capel, Sir Thomas Bladen], who left her at Naples, where Hoste was received with the utmost enthusiasm, the queen presenting him with a diamond ring, and sending two hundred guineas and six pipes of wine to the crew of the brig. From Naples he went on to Gibraltar and joined the fleet off Cadiz, where his promotion was confirmed 3 Dec. 1798. He continued to command the Mutine for the next three years, attached to the squadron under Nelson, till Nelson returned to England, and afterwards to the main fleet under Lord Keith, to whom he was comparatively unknown. With the impatience of twenty-one, he conceived that he was neglected, and that Keith must be his enemy. Nelson would seem to have shared his feelings, and wrote to Hoste's father (21 Nov. 1801) that his 'son William has not had justice done him.' On 7 Jan. 1802 Hoste was posted by Lord St. Vincent, first lord of the admiralty, but the promotion did not reach him till May; and meanwhile, being sent to Alexandria, he contracted a fever, followed by inflammation of the lungs, which left lasting ill effects behind it. From Alexandria he had gone to Athens, where he was nursed by Lady Elgin; and the news of his promotion, according to his own account, completely restored his health. At Malta he received his commission to the Greyhound frigate, which he expected to take home almost immediately; but the year slipped away while she was employed on the coast of Italy and at Gibraltar, and she did not return to England till April 1803.

In November 1804 Hoste was appointed to the Eurydice, in which he went out to Gibraltar, cruised on the coast of Africa as far as Goree, and, returning to Portsmouth, took out convoy to Malta. In September 1805 he joined the fleet off Cadiz, where Nelson, who treated him 'as a son,' moved him (13 Oct.) into the Amphion of 36 guns, 'one of the finest and most desirable ships on the station.' In the belief that there was no immediate prospect of action, Hoste was sent to Algiers with presents for the dey. He left the fleet on 15 Oct. and returned to Gibraltar on 9 Nov., when he heard of Trafalgar and of the death of his patron. 'Not to have been in the battle,' he wrote to his father, 'is enough to make one mad; but to have lost such a friend besides is really sufficient to

almost overwhelm me. . . . I like my ship very much; as the last gift of that excellent man I shall ever consider her, and stay in her during the war.' Through the summer of 1806 the Amphion was on the coast of Naples and Sicily under the orders of Sir W. Sidney Smith [q. v.] and (30 June) was employed in the transport of the little army which, on 4 July, won the battle of Maida, and afterwards co-operated with General Brodrick in the reduction of Reggio, Cotrone, and other places on the Calabrian coast. In June 1807 she returned to England to refit, and after being six months in the dockyard sailed again for the Mediterranean. In April 1808 she was off Toulon, watching the French squadron which had just returned from its cruise to Corfu [see COLLINGWOOD, CUTHBERT, LORD], and on 12 May had a sharp encounter with the Baleine, armed storeship, lying in the Bay of Rosas, under three heavy batteries. The Baleine was driven ashore, but could not be destroyed. The commander-in-chief, however, expressed his warm approbation of Hoste's conduct, and in August sent him to the Adriatic, where, sometimes under the orders of a senior officer, but also often independent, he continued carrying on a brisk and successful partisan war, destroying signal stations, cutting out gunboats, making a large number of prizes, and almost completely stopping the coasting trade. 'From 23 June 1808 to Christmas day 1809 the Amphion took or destroyed 218 of the enemy's vessels.' 'It looks well on paper,' Hoste wrote, 'but has not put much cash in our pockets, owing to the difficulty attending their being sent to port;' most of them, including several of considerable value, had to be destroyed. At Christmas 1809, while the Amphion and a sloop dominated the Adriatic, there were at Ancona and Venice four French frigates, several brigs and schooners, and numerous gunboats, besides a Russian squadron of four ships of the line and two frigates at Trieste. 'The truth is,' Hoste wrote, 'they are afraid of the weather, and are very badly manned; we are well manned, and do not care a fig about the weather.' In January the Amphion was joined by the Active of 36 guns [see GORDON, SIR JAMES ALEXANDER], and in February by the Cerberus, a 32-gun frigate; and with these under his command he harassed the French positions with renewed vigour. On 23 April 1810 he wrote: 'We have been very fortunate since we left Malta in March, and have taken and destroyed forty-six sail of vessels, some of which are very good ones, and will bring us in a little pewter. . . . I was at Fiume the other day . . . and took a prize, and a very good one, from under their very guns, in open day.' On 28 June he landed the marines and small-arm men of his little squadron at Graø, where there were several vessels laden with naval stores and guarded by a detachment of French soldiers. After a sharp skirmish Hoste took the town, made prisoners of the garrison of forty men, brought out five of the vessels, and burnt eleven, besides fourteen of small size (JAMES, v. 120).

Hoste was now established at Lissa. Besides preying on the traffic by which the French occupation was supported, he was watching the frigate squadron which the French were organising. In September the squadron put to sea, made a dash at Lissa, where they found and recaptured some of the English prizes, and were back in Ancona before Hoste had any exact intelligence of their movements (*ib.* v. 122). In November the English squadron was joined by the Volage of 22 guns [see HORNBY, SIR PHIPPS]; and, after being driven to Malta to refit, it arrived again off Lissa just as, on 11 March, the French commodore, Dubourdieu, sailed from Ancona with the intention of occupying the island. He had with him three French 40-gun frigates and three Venetian frigates, one of which was also of 40 guns, with five smaller vessels, and carrying, in addition to their complements, some five hundred troops, the proposed garrison of Lissa. On the morning of 13 March 1811 the two squadrons came in sight of each other; and Dubourdieu, in the Favorite, leading down to the English line, attempted, after a short cannonade, to lay the Amphion on board. But a howitzer, loaded to the muzzle with musket-bullets, swept the Favorite's deck as she closed with her men crowded on the forecastle; her loss was thus very severe; Dubourdieu himself was killed; and partly from the loss of men, partly from the damage to her rigging, partly too from Hoste's admirable manœuvring, the ship went ashore, where she was abandoned and set on fire. Meantime, after an extremely sharp action, the Flore, another French frigate, struck to the Amphion (although she afterwards escaped), and a few minutes later the Venetian Bellona also struck. The Corona, another Venetian, after having been warmly engaged with the Cerberus, struck to the Active; when the Danae, which had been very roughly handled by the little Volage's 32-pounder carronades, and the Carolina hauled their wind and fled. Hoste himself was severely wounded by the explosion of a chest of musket cartridges, and the total loss of the English in killed and wounded was 190; that of the enemy amounted to upwards of seven hundred. Owing to the vast numerical

superiority of the enemy and the decisive result, the action off Lissa was considered one of the most brilliant naval achievements during the war. Hoste and his colleagues received the gold medal, and the several first lieutenants were promoted (James, v. 233–245; Chevalier, pp. 387–90). The four frigates with their prizes arrived at Malta on 31 March, when the garrison spontaneously turned out to cheer them.

The Amphion was now found in such a bad state that she was ordered to England, which she reached in June; and on reporting himself at the admiralty Hoste was desired to choose his ship and station. He was at once appointed to the Bacchante, a 38-gun frigate, but it was a full year before she was ready for sea. In June 1812 she sailed for the Mediterranean, where, on joining the commander-in-chief, Hoste was again sent into the Adriatic to carry on the same desultory warfare as formerly in the Amphion, but now on a larger scale, and under the orders of Rear-admiral Fremantle [see Fremantle, Sir Thomas Francis], who had with him three sail of the line and six or seven frigates. The Bacchante was fortunate in being frequently detached on independent cruises; in one of which (18 Sept. 1812) she captured eight gunboats, with their convoy of eighteen trading vessels, on the coast of Apulia; in another (11 June 1813), at Giulia Nova, near Ancona, she captured a similar flotilla of seven gunboats with seventeen vessels in convoy; and these are only two instances out of many similar. In December 1813 she was sent to assist the Austrians and Montenegrins in the attack on Cattaro, which surrendered on 5 Jan. 1814, as soon as Hoste had, in what was denounced as 'a very unmilitary manner,' established a battery of heavy guns and mortars on the top of a rugged hill which dominated the enemy's position. From Cattaro Hoste immediately crossed over to Ragusa, which also surrendered on the completion of a battery on the top of a hill supposed to be inaccessible.

The labour of these sieges, the hardships and the exposure to wet and cold, undermined Hoste's health, already feeble, and he was obliged to return to England invalided. In July 1814 he was made a baronet, and at the same time was granted the augmentation to his arms: In chief, a naval crown with the gold medal pendent therefrom and the word 'Lissa;' and as a crest, Out of a naval crown, an arm holding a flag, on which the word 'Cattaro.' On the reorganisation of the order of the Bath in 1815 Hoste was nominated a K.C.B. After his return to England Hoste's health continued delicate, and for many years he had no service. In 1822 he accepted the command of the Albion guardship at Portsmouth, and in 1825 was appointed to the Royal Sovereign yacht. A cold, caught in January 1828, settled on his lungs; he fell into a decline, and died in London on 6 Dec. 1828.

Hoste's long and successful command in the Adriatic, his brilliant victory at Lissa, and his reduction of Cattaro have given him a naval reputation far beyond that achieved by any other officer of his age and rank. His constant endeavour was to act as became a pupil of Nelson, to whose memory he formally appealed at Lissa, as the two squadrons approached each other, in making the signal 'Remember Nelson.' In private life his letters, happily printed, show him to have been of a gentle, affectionate nature, tenderly attached to his family, and sacrificing opportunities of enriching himself to relieve the embarrassments of his father, to which, it is said, he applied 50,000*l.* out of 60,000*l.* which he gained while in the Adriatic (*Service Afloat*, p. 68 *n.*) In April 1817 Hoste married the Lady Harriet Walpole, daughter of the third Earl of Orford, by whom he had issue three sons and three daughters. The eldest son, William Legge George, who succeeded to the baronetcy, died a rear-admiral in 1868.

[Memoirs and Letters of Captain Sir William Hoste, Bart., by his widow, the Lady Harriet Hoste (2 vols. 8vo, 1833), with an engraved portrait from a picture in the possession of the family. An abridgment of this, with some supplemental matter, was published in 1887 under the title of Service Afloat, or the Naval Career of Sir William Hoste. See also Marshall's Roy. Nav. Biog. iii. (vol. iii.) 470; James's Naval History (edit. of 1860); Chevalier's Histoire de la Marine française sous le Consulat et l'Empire; Mrs. Herbert Jones's Sandringham, Past and Present; Foster's Baronetage.] J. K. L.

HOTHAM, BEAUMONT, second Baron Hotham (1737–1814), the fourth son of Sir Beaumont Hotham, bt., by his wife Frances, daughter of the Rev. William Thompson of Welton, was born on 5 Aug. 1737. He was educated at Westminster School, and on 20 Jan. 1753 was admitted a student of the Middle Temple. He was called to the bar in May 1758, and practised in the chancery courts, though with little success. At the general election in March 1768 he was returned to the House of Commons for the borough of Wigan, and sat for that constituency until May 1775, when he was appointed a baron of the exchequer in the place of Sir George Perrot. Hotham was made a serjeant-at-law on 17 May, and re-

ceived the honour of knighthood on the same day. On 9 April 1783, with Lord Loughborough, then lord chief justice of the common pleas, and Sir William Ashhurst, a justice of the king's bench, he was sworn a commissioner for the custody of the great seal (*London Gazettes*, 1783, No. 12430). Upon the downfall of the coalition ministry, however, Lord Thurlow was reappointed lord chancellor, and on 23 Dec. 1783 Hotham and his brother commissioners delivered up the seal. He resigned his seat in the exchequer court in Hilary term, 1805 (6 East. p. 1), having sat on the bench for nearly thirty years, and was succeeded by Sir Thomas Manners-Sutton, afterwards Lord Manners [q. v.], then solicitor-general. In May 1813 Hotham succeeded his brother William [q. v.], under a special remainder, as second Baron Hotham of South Dalton in the peerage of Ireland. He died at Hampton, Middlesex, on 4 March 1814, in the seventy-seventh year of his age, and was buried at East Moulsey, Surrey. Hotham was a man of strong common sense, of a kindly temperament and polished manners. So meagre was his knowledge of law that it is said that when any difficulty arose he was in the habit of recommending the case to be referred; thus acquiring among the wags of Westminster Hall the nickname of 'The Common Friend' (Foss, viii. 312). There is no record of any speech which he delivered in the House of Commons.

He married, on 6 June 1767, Susannah, second daughter of Sir Thomas Hankey, kt., an alderman of London, and widow of James Norman of East Moulsey, Surrey, by whom he had three sons and three daughters. His eldest son, Beaumont Hotham, married, on 20 May 1790, Philadelphia, daughter of Sir John Dixon Dyke, bt., and died in his father's lifetime at Weymouth in August 1799.

Their elder son, Beaumont Hotham (1794–1870), who succeeded as third Baron Hotham on his grandfather's death, was born at Lullingstone Castle, Kent, on 9 Aug. 1794. He was educated at Westminster School, and on 27 June 1810 received a commission in the Coldstream guards. Young Hotham took part in the Peninsular war from 1812 to 1814, and was wounded at Salamanca. He was also present at the battle of Waterloo. He was placed on half-pay on 14 Oct. 1819. He represented Leominster in the tory interest from March 1820 to April 1831, and though defeated at the general election, was again returned at a by-election in December in that year, and continued to represent that borough until the dissolution in July 1841. He sat for the East Riding of Yorkshire from July 1841 to the dissolution in November 1868, when he retired from parliamentary life. Hotham was gazetted a general in the army on 12 Jan. 1865. He died on 12 Dec. 1870, at Sand Hutton, near York, while on a visit to Sir James Walker, and was buried in the family vault in South Dalton Church, East Riding of Yorkshire, on the 20th of the same month. Hotham was not married, and was succeeded in the peerage by his nephew Charles, the fourth son of Rear-admiral the Hon. George Frederick Hotham. Portraits of the second and third barons, painted by Stewart and Grant respectively, are in the possession of the present Lord Hotham at Dalton Hall, near Hull.

[Strictures on the Lives and Characters of the Most Eminent Lawyers of the Present Day, 1790, pp. 169–74; Foss's Judges of England, 1864, viii. 311–12; Gent. Mag. 1767 330, 1790 pt. i. p. 568, 1794 pt. ii. p. 764, 1799 pt. ii. p. 820, 1814 pt. i. 519; Annual Register, 1814, Chron. p. 134; Burke's Peerage, 1888, pp. 734–735; Foster's Peerage, 1883, p. 372; Dod's Peerage, 1869, p. 354; Illustrated London News, 31 Dec. 1870; Times, 14 and 21 Dec. 1870; Alumni Westmonasterienses, 1852, pp. 547, 549, 551; funeral sermon preached by the Rev. T. F. Simmons in Dalton Holme Church, 1871; Official Return of Members of Parliament, pt. ii. pp. 140, 152, 288, 303, 318, 330, 342, 353, 366, 390, 406, 423, 439, 455, 471; Army Lists.]

G. F. R. B.

HOTHAM, CHARLES (1615–1672?), rector of Wigan, third son by his second marriage of Sir John Hotham [q. v.], of Scorborough, near Beverley, Yorkshire, governor of Hull, was born on 12 May 1615, and was educated at Christ's College, Cambridge. His name is appended to some Latin verses in 'Carmen Natalitium Principis Elisabethæ,' published by members of the university in 1635. He graduated B.A. in 1635–6, and M.A. in 1639. He succeeded to the family living of Hollym, near Beverley, on 5 Nov. 1640, and on resigning in 1640 returned to Cambridge, where he was appointed by the Earl of Manchester one of the fellows of Peterhouse who succeeded Beaumont, Crashaw, and others, on their being turned out in June 1644. In 1646 he was university preacher and served the office of proctor. Newcome (*Autobiography*, p. 9) records that 'among other of his singularities he made the sophisters say their positions without book.' He was regarded as 'a man of very great eminency in learning, strictness in religion, unblamableness in conversation.' In his younger days he studied astrology, and afterwards had a love for chemistry, and was 'a searcher into the secrets of nature.' In March

1646 he delivered in the schools at Cambridge a discourse, which was published two years later, with the title of 'Ad Philosophiam Teutonicam Manuductio, seu Determinatio de Origine Animæ Humanæ,' &c. (12mo, pp. xvi, 42). It contains some complimentary verses by his friend Henry More. A translation of this tract was published in 1650 by his brother, Durand Hotham [q. v.] In December 1650 he preached against the 'Engagement' and was forbidden to pursue the subject (Cary, *Civil War Corresp.* ii. 247). On 29 March 1651 he presented a petition to the committee for the reformation of the universities, embodying a complaint against Dr. Lazarus Seaman, master of Peterhouse. Not being satisfied with the result of his petition he published it, along with some bitter observations on the action of the committee; whereupon on 29 May it was resolved that his book was scandalous and against the privilege of parliament, and that he should be deprived of his fellowship. In vindication of himself he then printed a statement of his case, with a strong testimonial in favour of his character, signed by thirty-three leading men in the university. Later in the year he republished these tracts in a small 12mo volume entitled 'Corporations Vindicated in their Fundamental Liberties,' &c.

He was appointed rector of Wigan in 1653. In 1654 he translated Boehme's 'Consolatory Treatise of the Four Complexions' (London, 12mo); and in 1656 wrote a poetical commendation of thirty-eight lines to the 'Drunkard's Prospective,' by Major Joseph Rigbie, a curious little work against intemperance.

At the Restoration in 1660 he was pronounced unorthodox, and his ejection from Wigan in favour of John Burton was attempted (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1660–1, pp. 278, 324). He continued rector, however, until 1662, when, on refusing to conform, he was forced to retire. He subsequently went to the West Indies and became one of the ministers of the Somer Islands (Bermudas). He is so described in his will, dated 15 Feb. 1671 (presumably 1671–2), proved at London on 2 March 1673–4. In it he ordered his astrological books to be burnt, 'as monuments of lying vanity and remnants of the heathen idolatry.' In later life he had interested himself in chemistry and astronomy, and was elected F.R.S. in 1667 (Thomson, *Hist. Roy. Soc.* App. iv.) He married at Wigan, on 15 Sept. 1656, Elizabeth, daughter of Stephen Thompson of Humbleton, Yorkshire. She was buried at Little Driffield, Yorkshire, on 29 April 1685. His eldest son, Charles, who succeeded his cousin John as fourth baronet in 1691, was intended for the ministry, but went into the army, became brigadier-general and colonel of the royal regiment of dragoons, sat for some time as M.P. for Beverley, and was knighted (Wotton, *Baronetage*, ed. Kimber and Johnson, i. 231–2).

[Calamy's Account, 1713, ii. 413; Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, pt. i. p. 115; Cat. of Ashmolean MSS. Nos. 240 p. 256 and 243 p. 162; Best's Farming Book (Surtees Soc.), pp. 170, 186; Cooper's Annals of Cambridge, iii. 441, 446; Bridgeman's Rectors of Wigan (Chetham Soc.), iii. 472; Le Neve's Fasti (Hardy), iii. 623; Poulson's Holderness, ii. 399; Foster's Yorkshire Pedigrees, North and East Ridings; Ross's Celebrities of the Yorkshire Wolds, p. 77; Grosart's Crashaw, vol. i. p. xxxiii; Brit. Mus. Cat.; Masson's Life of Milton, i. 215; communications from the Revs. C. B. Norcliffe, J. I. Dredge, and H. Newton.] C. W. S.

HOTHAM, Sir CHARLES (1800–1855), naval commander and colonial governor, born at Dennington, Suffolk, in 1800, was eldest son of Frederick Hotham, prebendary of Rochester, by Anne Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Thomas Hallett Hodges. He entered the navy on 6 Nov. 1818, and became lieutenant in September 1825, commander 13 Aug. 1828, and captain on 28 June 1833. In 1845 he took part in the Para expedition against Rosas, and for this and other services in South America was made a K.C.B. in 1846. In view of the troubles consequent on the gold discoveries, he was selected as lieutenant-governor for the young colony of Victoria, 2 June 1854, being made full governor on 22 May 1855. The condition of the colony was serious. Disorder reigned at the diggings, and disorganisation in the administration. He firmly repressed the former, which culminated in the outbreak at the Eureka stockade on 3 Dec. 1854, and reorganised the finances of the colony, at the same time introducing more system into the method of dealing with the crown lands. The anxieties and labours of his office proved too much for his health, and he died at Melbourne on 31 Dec. 1855. Hotham married, on 10 Dec. 1853, Jane Sarah, widow of Hugh Holbech, esq., and daughter of Samuel Hood, second Lord Bridport.

[Melbourne Argus; G. W. Rusden's Hist. of Australia.] E. C. K. G.

HOTHAM, DURANT (1619?–1691), biographer, was fifth son by his second marriage of Sir John Hotham, [q. v.], of Scorborough, Yorkshire (Foster, *Pedigrees of Yorkshire*, vol. ii.) He became involved in his father's disgrace, his letters and papers were seized at the end of June 1643, and he was summoned to attend parliament.

After being examined, he was soon discharged, and his property restored to him, though he received strict injunctions not to join his father (*Commons' Journals*, iii. 153, 158). For many years he lived at Lockington in Yorkshire, engaged in scientific pursuits. As justice of the peace he officiated at the marriage of his brother Charles at Wigan on 15 Sept. 1656. He died in the parish of St. James, Westminster, in 1691, and was buried in the church (letters of administration, P. C. C., granted on 2 Oct. 1691). On 23 Aug. 1645 he married Frances (1625–1693), daughter of Richard Remington of Lund, Yorkshire, and by her had seven sons and four daughters, all of whom died young. He wrote a 'Life of Jacob Boehme,' published in two different editions in 1654, interesting for its literary style. His translation of his brother Charles's 'Ad Philosophiam Teutonicam Manuductio' was issued in 1650 as 'englished by D. F.' (i.e. Durant Frater).

[Worthington's Diary (Chetham Soc.), pt. iii. pp. 291–3; Cal. State Papers, Dom. 1652–3, p. 405; information kindly supplied by C. W. Sutton, esq., of Manchester; Dalton's Wrays of Glenworth, ii. 60.] G. G.

HOTHAM, Sir HENRY (1777–1833), vice-admiral, youngest son of the second and nephew of William, first lord Hotham [q.v.], was born on 19 Feb. 1777, and, after passing through the Royal Naval Academy at Portsmouth, entered the navy in 1790 on board the Princess Royal, then carrying his uncle's flag. He afterwards served in the Lizard in the Channel, and the Lapwing in the Mediterranean; in 1793 he was moved into the Victory, Lord Hood's flagship, and in her was present at the occupation of Toulon and the operations in Corsica. After the reduction of Bastia, May 1794, he was promoted to be lieutenant of the Aigle, with Captain Samuel Hood. After the capture of Calvi he was moved again into the Victory, and, when Lord Hood went home, into the Britannia, the flagship of his uncle, who became commander-in-chief, and speedily promoted his nephew to the command of the sloop La Flêche, which had been taken at Bastia. On 13 Jan. 1795 Hotham was posted to the Mignonne, a 32-gun frigate, taken at Calvi; but the Mignonne not being fit for service, he was permitted to join the Egmont as a volunteer, and in her was present in the action of 13 July. In September he was appointed to the Dido of 28 guns, in which and afterwards in the Blanche he continued attached to the Mediterranean fleet till towards the end of 1798, when he was sent home in charge of convoy. From 1799 to 1801 he commanded the Immortalité frigate, and cruised with distinguished success in the Bay of Biscay, gaining at the same time a familiar knowledge of the enemy's coast. On the renewal of the war in 1803 he was appointed to the Impérieuse, and in the following March was turned over to the Révolutionnaire. In her he was employed during the year on the coast of North America, but in 1805 was again on the home station, and on 4 Nov. was with Sir Richard Strachan when he captured the small French squadron which had escaped from Trafalgar. In March 1806 Hotham was appointed to the Defiance, a small 74-gun ship, and for many months commanded the squadron blockading Lorient; in 1808 he had command of the squadron employed on the north coast of Spain, and on 24 Feb. 1809 was with Rear-admiral Stopford in the Bay of Biscay when he drove ashore three French frigates from the roadstead of Les Sables d'Olonne. The Defiance, being smaller and drawing less water than the other ships, ran closer in and bore the brunt of the action, till the falling tide put an end to it. Two of the French frigates afterwards got afloat and went into the harbour, but the third was destroyed. During the rest of the year and the early part of 1810 Hotham continued in the Defiance, employed in the Bay of Biscay and on the coast of Spain. In August 1810 he was moved into the Northumberland, and again employed off Brest, Lorient, and Rochefort. It was during this long service that he and Mr. Stewart, the master of the Northumberland, acquired an intimate knowledge of the French coast, which proved all-important when in May 1812 he was specially detached from the fleet to look out for two frigates and a brig, which had been for several months the scourge of English commerce in the Atlantic, especially off the Azores. On 22 May they were sighted by the Northumberland some ten miles to the southward of Isle Groix, standing for the port of Lorient. Hotham, by a piece of brilliant seamanship, aided by his knowledge of the pilotage, not only prevented their gaining the port, but drove them on shore, and, anchoring near them, succeeded in destroying the two frigates; the brig was afterwards floated off and taken into the harbour. It was a service described by Lord Keith as 'reflecting the highest honour upon the courage, skill, and extraordinary management of all concerned.' In 1813 Hotham was appointed captain of the fleet on the North American and West Indian station, with Sir John Warren, and afterwards with Sir Alexander Cochrane; towards the end of the year he hoisted a broad pen-

nant on board the Superb as second in command on the station. On 4 June 1814 he was advanced to flag rank, and on 2 Jan. 1815 was nominated a K.C.B. On his return to England, just as the war with Bonaparte again broke out, he was appointed to command a squadron in the Bay of Biscay, and it was mainly through his knowledge of the station that Bonaparte's idea of escaping to America was rendered impossible. The Bellerophon, which received the surrender of the fugitive, was acting under his orders. On 31 Aug. 1815 he struck his flag. From 1818 to 1822, and again from 1828 to 1830, he was a lord of the admiralty. He became a vice-admiral in May 1825, and in January 1831 was appointed commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean. After a two days' illness, he died at Malta 19 April 1833. A monument to his memory was erected on the baracca by a subscription among the officers on the station. Hotham married in 1816 the Lady Frances Anne Juliana, eldest daughter of the first Earl of Stradbroke, and left issue three sons and a daughter.

[Ralfe's Naval Biography, iii. 240; Marshall's Royal Naval Biography, i. (vol. i. pt. ii.) 615; United Service Journal, 1834, pt. iii. p. 369; James's Naval History (edit. of 1860), iv. 393, v. 320; Chevalier's Hist. de la Marine française sous le Consulat et l'Empire, pp. 320, 394; Foster's Peerage, s.n. 'Hotham.'] J. K. L.

HOTHAM or **HOTHUN**, JOHN (*d.* 1337), bishop of Ely and chancellor, a younger son of a good Yorkshire family, was a clerk in the service of Edward II, and was when rector of Cottenham in Yorkshire appointed chancellor of the Irish exchequer in 1309, and the next year received from the king a prebend at York, and held the office of escheator beyond the Trent. He was one of Gaveston's stewards [see GAVESTON, PIERS], and was regarded as one of the bad advisers of the king; for in 1311 the lords' ordainers decreed that he was to be dismissed from the king's service and was not to enter it again (BRIDLINGTON, p. 40). Edward, when applying to the pope for some dispensation for him in October, spoke highly of his abilities and trustworthiness. In December 1312 he was made chancellor of the English exchequer, and in the following spring accompanied the king to France, and was one of the commissioners appointed to treat with Philip IV. Affairs in Ireland being of special importance after the battle of Bannockburn, the king sent Hotham over in August 1314 on a special mission, apparently to endeavour to unite the barons; his success cannot have been great. He was elected to the see of Ely on 20 July 1316, and was consecrated on 3 Oct. Godwin's assertion that at the time of his consecration he was provost of Queen's College, Oxford, and chancellor of the university, is erroneous (WOOD, *Fasti*, p. 26). Early in 1317 he went to the papal court, partly on the king's business. From 13 May in that year to 10 June 1318 he was treasurer of the exchequer, and on the day after his resignation of that office received the great seal. While chancellor he obtained a confirmation of the liberties of his church. He was in the north with the king in 1319, marched with William Melton, archbishop of York, to check a raid of the Scots, and was present at the defeat of the English force at Myton on 13 Sept. [see under EDWARD II]. On 26 Oct. he received an order from the king that he was not to put in force any mandate under the great seal without personal instructions either by word of mouth or by letter under the privy seal, which looks as if Edward relied on him to help him to evade the control of the permanent council appointed the year before. Towards the end of the year he was commissioned with others to conclude a two years' truce with the Scots at Berwick. He resigned the chancellorship on 23 Jan. 1320. By the end of the year he fell into some disgrace with the king, and was arrested and fined, but was present at the convocation held in December. In January 1323 he was sent to settle the affairs of Gascony, then in a disturbed state, and the next year was appointed to treat with the Scots. While he was absent on the king's business he became involved in a quarrel with the Archdeacon of Ely, who was a cardinal, and the king wrote to the pope on the subject (*Fœdera*, ii. 539, 540). When Queen Isabella landed in September 1326, Hotham joined her, and helped to gather her army (MURIMUTH, p. 46); he marched with her to Bristol, took part in the election of the young Edward as guardian of the kingdom, and on 13 Jan. 1327, in common with other bishops, swore in the Guildhall of London to uphold the queen and her son. On the 28th he received the great seal from Edward III, and at once had two lilies of France engraved on the lower part of it. He entertained Philippa of Hainault at his house at Holborn on her arrival in London in December. On 1 March 1328 he resigned the great seal, and from that time appears to have taken little part in public affairs. After suffering for two years from paralysis, he died at his house at Somersham in Huntingdonshire on 15 Jan. 1337, and was buried in his cathedral, where his tomb, though mutilated, still remains. He was a liberal benefactor to his church. In his time the convent built the chapel of

St. Mary, afterwards Trinity Church, at Ely, and, the central tower of the cathedral church having fallen in 1322, raised the present octagon, with its dome and lantern, while the bishop at his own expense rebuilt three bays of the presbytery, joining it on to the work of Bishop Hugh Northwold (*d.* 1254), at a cost of 2,034*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* He gave various rich ornaments to the church, left his house and lands at Holborn to the see, and was also a benefactor to Welbeck Abbey, Nottinghamshire.

[Foss's Judges, iii. 187, 444–7; Campbell's Chancellors, i. 195; Le Neve's Fasti, i. 334, iii. 212, ed. Hardy; Bentham's Church of Ely, i. 156–8, with plate of Hotham's tomb, ii. 86; Willis's Survey of Cathedrals, iii. 333; Journal of Archæol. Assoc. xiv. 248; Anglia Sacra, i. 643; Rymer's Fœdera, vol. ii. passim, Record ed.; Murimuth's Chron. pp. 26, 46 (Rolls Ser.); Chron. of Edward II, vol. i., Ann. Londin. p. 238, Ann. Paulini, pp. 287, 290, 295, 322, 338, 340, vol. ii., Bridlington, pp. 50, 60, 73, Malmesbur. p. 243 (Rolls Ser.); Godwin, De Præsulibus, p. 260, ed. 1743; Wood's Fasti, p. 26, ed. Gutch; Dugdale's Monasticon, i. 464, vi. 874.] W. H.

HOTHAM, Sir JOHN (*d.* 1645), parliamentarian, was son of John Hotham of Scorborough, sheriff of Yorkshire in 1584, by his third wife, Jane Legard (Foster, *Yorkshire Pedigrees*, 'North and East Riding,' Hotham of South Dalton, Garth). Hotham served some time as a soldier on the continent, was present at the battle of Prague in 1619, and for two years fought under Mansfeld. The story runs that 'at his first going out as a soldier' his father sought to dissuade him. 'Son,' said he prophetically, 'when the crown of England lies at stake you will have fighting enough' (*Strafford Letters*, ii. 288; Rushworth, v. 804).

Hotham was knighted 11 April 1617, and created a baronet 14 Jan. 1621–2 (Metcalfe, *Book of Knights*, p. 170; *Forty-seventh Report of the Deputy-Keeper of Public Records*, p. 129). He represented Beverley in all the five parliaments of Charles I. During the contests between Wentworth and Savile for the representation of Yorkshire, Hotham supported the former, and Wentworth in return obtained the withdrawal of a bill brought against Hotham in the Star-chamber (*Strafford Letters*, i. 476, 495). In 1635 Hotham was sheriff of Yorkshire, and showed great zeal in levying ship-money (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1635, pp. 479, 507). When the Scotch troubles began he was esteemed well affected to the king's service, though quarrelsome and difficult to manage. Strafford strove to compose his differences with the vice-president of the council of the north and others, and though obliged to own that there was 'somewhat more will and party' in Hotham than he wished, added, 'he is very honest, faithful, and hearty, and to be framed as you please with good usage' (*Strafford Letters*, ii. 94, 193, 288). In 1639 it was proposed to take from Hotham the government of Hull, which he held by deputation from Strafford, and to give it to Captain Legge. Strafford was loud in his support of Hotham. 'I know his faithfulness to be such as I durst answer for him with my life; nor am I ignorant that in party he is very eager, and in truth over-earnest, yet it were very easy to have him as forward on the king's party, and more than in any other private animosity. Believe me, he is as considerable a person as any other gentleman in the north of England, and therefore it were well in my opinion not utterly to cast him off, as by taking the government of that town you shall infallibly do' (27 March 1639, *ib.* ii. 307, 310). Strafford's advice was unheeded, and the slight had the effects which he predicted. Hotham went into opposition, refused to pay ship-money, and was put out of all commissions which he held (*Memoirs of Sir Hugh Cholmley*, p. 61). After the Short parliament, in which he represented Beverley, he and Henry Bellasis were summoned before the privy council, and making very undutiful answers to the questions put to them were committed to the fleet (8 May 1640, Rushworth, iii. 1167). In the summer Hotham signed the two petitions of the Yorkshire gentry to the king, of which he and his cousin, Sir Hugh Cholmley, were the chief contrivers. Charles told them that if ever they meddled or had a hand in any more he would hang them. Hotham was one of the witnesses against Strafford on the article relating to the Yorkshire petition (*ib.* iii. 1214, 1231, 1265; *Trial of Strafford*, p. 604; Cholmley, *Memoirs*, pp. 61–64).

In January 1642 the king attempted to possess himself of Hull, the arsenal in which the arms and munitions collected for the Scottish war had been deposited, and the port where Charles intended to land Dutch or Danish troops. Parliament at once gave orders to Hotham to secure Hull by means of the Yorkshire trained bands, and not to deliver it up till he was ordered to do so by 'the king's authority signified unto him by the lords and commons now assembled in parliament' (Gardiner, *History of England*, x. 153, 184; *Commons' Journals*, ii. 371). His son, Captain John Hotham [q. v.], successfully secured Hull, and Sir John himself shortly afterwards assumed his command. On 23 April 1642 the king in person appeared before the town and demanded admittance.

Hotham caused the gates to be shut and the bridges drawn up, and speaking from the walls asserted that he could not admit the king without breach of the trust reposed in him by parliament (*Old Parliamentary History*, x. 472). The king then demanded Hotham's exemplary punishment, and declared him a traitor, and the parliament answered that Hotham had done nothing but in obedience to their commands, and that the declaring him a traitor was 'a high breach of privilege of parliament' (Clarendon, *Rebellion*, v. 88–95; *Declaration of Parliament*, 28 April 1642; Rushworth, iv. 565–71). While the constitutional controversy was being vigorously discussed, intrigue seemed likely to succeed where force had failed. In May Hotham detected a conspiracy to corrupt his officers to open the gates to the king (*ib.* pp. 599–601). In June Lord Digby, who had been accidentally made prisoner and brought into Hull, endeavoured to seduce Hotham himself. He persuaded him that by delivering up Hull to the king he might at once prevent a civil war and gain riches and honour for himself, and Hotham was so far won over that he released Digby and promised that 'if the king would come before the town though but with one regiment, and plant his cannon against it and make but one shot, he should think he had discharged his trust to the parliament as far as he ought to do, and that he would then immediately deliver up the town' (Clarendon, *Rebellion*, v. 432–7; Rushworth, v. 799). Relying on this promise the king, with an army of two thousand or three thousand men, came to Beverley on 7 July and beleaguered Hull. Hotham, however, who had now repented of his promise, flooded the country round, made two successful sallies, and forced the king to raise the siege (July, Rushworth, iv. 610).

There is little doubt that Hotham was really anxious for an accommodation between king and parliament. With the religious aims of the puritans he had no sympathy, though eager to avail himself of the opportunity of enriching his family with sequestrated livings (*Mercurius Aulicus*, 16 April 1643). According to his kinsman, Sir Hugh Cholmley, Hotham 'was a man that loved liberty, which was an occasion to make him join at first with the puritan party, to whom after he became nearer linked, merely for his own interest and security, for in more than concerned the civil liberty he did not approve of their ways' (*Clarendon State Papers*, ii. 185). Shortly before the battle of Edgehill, Hotham wrote to Lenthall and other parliamentary leaders urging them to use their interest to bring about an agreement at once, 'for if the sword were once drawn it would be with us as it was with the Romans in the time of Cæsar and Pompey, when 'twas said whoever had the better the Roman liberty was sure to have the worst' (Rushworth, v. 275; cf. *Mercurius Aulicus*, 14 Jan. 1643). His dissensions with Fairfax, his constant appeals for money, and other signs of discontent, are frequently mentioned in the royalist papers during the spring of 1643 (*ib.* 7, 8, 24 Feb. 1643). Nevertheless, when Cholmley deserted the cause of the parliament for that of the king, Hotham remained staunch, and recovered Scarborough 31 March (*A True and Exact Relation of the Proceedings of Sir Hugh Cholmley's Revolt, with the Regaining of Scarborough Castle by the care of Sir John Hotham*, 1643; Rushworth, v. 265). By the end of April, however, he was in correspondence with the Earl of Newcastle concerning the terms on which a settlement might be brought about. He complained bitterly of the failure of the treaty at Oxford. 'If those of the cabinet council had advised his majesty to have offered reason to the parliament, I should with my life and fortunes more willingly have served him than ever I did any action in my life' (Sanford, *Studies and Illustrations of the Great Rebellion*, p. 554). While Sir John Hotham still negotiated, the arrest of his son obliged him to act, but before he could admit the royalist forces, Thomas Raikes, the mayor of Hull, and Sir Matthew Boynton, Hotham's brother-in-law, seized the town and secured his partisans. Hotham himself got out of Hull, but was stopped at Beverley (29 June 1643) and shipped off to London (Rushworth, v. 275; Vicars, *Jehovah-jireh*, pp. 365–72; Wildridge, *Hull Letters*, pp. 33–40, 151).

Hotham was brought to the bar of the House of Commons on 7 Sept. 1643, examined, expelled from his seat, and sent to the Tower. His further punishment was delayed till after an ordinance had been passed appointing commissioners to execute martial law, 16 Aug. 1644 (Rushworth, v. 777). Under this law Hotham was brought before a court sitting at Guildhall and presided over by Sir William Waller (28 Nov. 1644), by which he was condemned to death (7 Dec. 1644). He petitioned that either his own life or that of his son might be spared, so that his whole family might not be cut off root and branch. A powerful party among the presbyterians were anxious to save his life, and the lords twice reprieved him after the day for his execution had been fixed. But Cromwell and the majority of the commons were determined to punish him, and

the lower house decided, by ninety-four to forty-six votes, that his execution should take place on 2 Jan. 1645, in spite of the fact that the lords had respited him until the 4th. Hotham was attended on the scaffold by Hugh Peters, and made a speech protesting his innocence and expressing his hope that God would forgive the parliament and the court-martial. He was buried at All Hallows Barking (Rushworth, v. 798–804; *Clarendon State Papers*, ii. 185; *Old Parliamentary History*, xiii. 347–359).

Clarendon briefly characterises Hotham as a 'rough and rude man, of great covetousness, of great pride, and great ambition' (*Rebellion*, v. 434). He was 'a man of good understanding and ingenuity,' adds Cholmley, 'yet of a rash and hasty nature, and so much wedded to his own humour as his passion often overbalanced his judgment . . . he was valiant and a very good friend; and if his own interest had not been concerned would not have forsaken his friend for any adverse fortune' (*Clarendon State Papers*, ii. 185).

Hotham married five wives, whose dowries much increased his inherited estate: (1) Katherine, daughter of Sir John Rodes of Barlborough, Derbyshire, 16 Feb. 1606–7; (2) Anne, daughter of Ralph Rokeby, secretary of the council of the north (*m.* 16 July 1614, *d.* about 1624); (3) Frances, daughter of John Legard of Ganton, Yorkshire; (4) Catherine, daughter of Sir William Bamburgh of Howsham, Yorkshire, and widow of Sir Thomas Norcliffe, kt. (*d.* 22 Aug. 1634); (5) Sarah, daughter of Thomas Anlaby of Etton, Yorkshire (*m.* 7 May 1635) (Foster, *Yorkshire Pedigrees*, 'Hotham of South Dalton, Garth'). His son John by his first wife, and his two sons Charles and Durant by his second wife, are separately noticed.

[Authorities cited above. The Clarendon State Papers (ii. 181–6) contain 'Some Observations and Memorials touching the Hothams,' written by Sir Hugh Cholmley for the use of Clarendon in writing his Hist. of the Rebellion.] C. H. F.

HOTHAM, JOHN (*d.* 1645), parliamentarian, son of Sir John Hotham [q. v.], by his first wife, Katherine Rodes, served in early life in the wars in the Netherlands, and is probably the Captain Hotham mentioned as present at the siege of Bois-le-Duc in 1629 (Markham, *The Fighting Veres*, p. 436). Hotham was member for Scarborough in the two parliaments summoned in 1640. In January 1642, when King Charles endeavoured by means of the Earl of Newcastle to obtain possession of Hull, young Hotham was despatched to secure it. The mayor refused to admit his troops, and he wrote back to the parliament that if he was ordered to proceed, 'fall back, fall edge, he would put it to the hazard' (Sanford, *Studies and Illustrations of the Great Rebellion*, p. 475). A week later he succeeded in garrisoning Hull with a portion of the Yorkshire trained-bands (Rushworth, iv. 496, 564). When actual war began Hotham was again first in the field. In September 1642 he marched out of Hull with three companies of foot and a troop of horse and occupied Doncaster. Refusing to be bound by the treaty of neutrality agreed on by a part of the Yorkshire parliamentarians (29 Sept.), he captured Cawood Castle and published a declaration explaining his reasons for disregarding the treaty ('The Declaration of Captain Hotham, wherein he showeth the reasons of his Marching into the County of York,' 1642, reprinted in Dalton, *Wrays of Glentworth*, ii. 35). He then co-operated with Lord Fairfax in the occupation of Leeds and in the blockade of York (*ib.* i. 234, 236; *Fairfax Corresp.* ii. 414–17). Despatched by Fairfax to oppose the march of the Earl of Newcastle from Durham into Yorkshire, he was obliged, after a skirmish at Pierce Bridge, to retreat again to the West Riding (Rushworth, v. 77). He took part in the fights at Tadcaster and Sherburn, and the safe retreat of the parliamentarians at the former is traditionally attributed to a stratagem of Hotham's (Drake, *Eboracum*, p. 161). By this time serious discord had arisen between the Hothams and the Fairfaxes. Sir Thomas Fairfax complained to his father of Captain Hotham's 'peevish humour' (27 Jan. 1643). He had been placed under the command of Lord Fairfax by parliament (21 Oct. 1642), but, though appointed lieutenant-general of his forces, was eager for an independent command, and gladly accepted the post of general of the parliamentary forces in Lincolnshire, which the influence of his connections, the Wrays, obtained him (*Fairfax Corresp.* iii. 23, 27, 39; *Clarendon State Papers*, ii. 183). In Lincolnshire he was completely routed by Charles Cavendish on 11 April 1643 at Ancaster Heath (*Mercurius Aulicus*, 16 April 1643). At the end of May Hotham was at Nottingham, under orders to unite with Cromwell and Lord Gray and reinforce Fairfax in Yorkshire, orders which he was very reluctant to obey (*Fairfax Corresp.* iii. 46). In Nottinghamshire he allowed his troops to plunder friend and foe, and laughed at all complaints of their conduct. 'He had a great deal of wicked wit,' says Mrs. Hutchinson, 'and would make sport with the miseries of the poor country.' When Colonel Hutchinson urged him to restrain his soldiers, he replied that 'he fought

for liberty and expected it in all things.' While Hutchinson complained to parliament of these outrages, Cromwell charged Hotham with misconduct and desertion in battle. His communications with the queen's forces at Newark also roused suspicion of treachery (*Life of Colonel Hutchinson*, ed. 1885, i. 219–222, 363; RUSHWORTH, v. 799). The result of these charges was the arrest of Hotham by Sir John Meldrum and his committal to Nottingham Castle (June 1643; RUSHWORTH, v. 275). Hotham at once wrote an indignant letter to parliament detailing his services and protesting his fidelity (SANFORD, p. 555). At the same time he sent to the queen at Newark by his servant, John Keyes, desiring her to rescue him and promising the surrender of Hull and Beverley and other services. 'This unhappy accident,' said the queen when she heard of his arrest, 'had not fallen out had Captain Hotham come away when he first resolved of it.' 'Your majesty knows,' rejoined Lord Digby, 'that both he and his father had come in long since but for doing your majesty better service by forbearing it for a time' (*ib.* p. 800). Escaping by the carelessness of his guards, Hotham went to Lincoln, where he endeavoured to persuade Colonel Rossiter to betray his trust, telling him: 'You shall see in a short time there will be never a gentleman but will be gone to the king.' He then proceeded to Hull, where he was arrested on the same day as his father, 28 June 1643. A compromising letter to the Earl of Newcastle, written ten days earlier, was found in his chamber (*ib.* p. 801; DALTON, ii. 57). Other letters from Hotham to Newcastle were captured among Newcastle's papers at Marston Moor and Pontefract, proving that he had been in treaty with Newcastle as early as April 1643 (RUSHWORTH, v. 635; *A New Discovery of Hidden Secrets*, 1645; four letters are printed by SANFORD, pp. 553–5). According to Sir Hugh Cholmley, Hotham had commenced a negotiation with Newcastle at Bridlington in February or March 1643, under pretext of exchanging prisoners. He demanded 20,000*l.* in money, the rank of viscount for his father and that of baron for himself. The intrigue was mainly conducted by him, and, being 'a very politic and cunning man,' he 'looked chiefly at that which stood with his own particular interest,' and governed his father's course accordingly (*Clarendon State Papers*, ii. 183, 186). Hotham was tried by court-martial, 9–24 Dec. 1644, and sentenced to be beheaded, which sentence was carried out on 1 Jan. 1645. His petitions to the two houses of parliament and his dying speech are reprinted by Rushworth (v. 802, 803). He was buried at All Hallows Barking (WRAY, ii. 60).

Hotham married three times: first, Frances, daughter of Sir John Wray of Glentworth, Lincolnshire, by whom he left a son, John, who succeeded his grandfather as second baronet; she died December 1635; secondly, Margaret, daughter of Thomas, viscount Fairfax of Emley; thirdly, Isabel, daughter of Sir Henry Anderson of Long Cowton, Yorkshire.

[Authorities above mentioned; a Life of Hotham is given in Dalton's History of the Wrays of Glentworth, 1880, ii. 24–62; Life of William Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle, ed. 1886; the originals of some of Hotham's letters are among the Tanner MSS. in the Bodleian Library.]

C. H. F.

HOTHAM, WILLIAM, first LORD HOTHAM (1736–1813), admiral, third son of Sir Beaumont Hotham, bart., and descended in the direct line from Sir John Hotham (*d.* 1645) [q.v.], was born on 8 April 1736. He received his early education at Westminster School; in 1748 entered the Royal Naval Academy at Portsmouth, and in 1751 was appointed to the Gosport on the North American station. He afterwards served in the Advice in the West Indies, and the Swan sloop in North America, and passed his examination on 7 Aug. 1754. On 28 Jan. 1755 he was promoted to be lieutenant of the St. George, bearing the flag of Sir Edward (afterwards Lord) Hawke [q. v.], with whom he moved into the Namur, the Antelope, and Ramillies, and by whom he was promoted to the command of a 10-gun polacca. From her he was appointed to the Fortune sloop, and pending her return to port was placed in temporary command of the Syren of 20 guns, in which he fought a sharp but indecisive action with the Télémaque, a 26-gun frigate. After joining the Fortune he fell in with a large French privateer of 26 guns, which he carried by boarding. For this service he was posted to the Gibraltar frigate on 17 Aug. 1757; in November he was appointed to the Squirrel, and on 17 April 1758 to the Melampe of 36 guns, employed during the next twelve months in the North Sea. On 28 March 1759, being in company with the Southampton [see GILCHRIST, JAMES], the Melampe fell in with two French frigates of equal, or rather superior force, one of which, the Danaë, was captured after an action lasting through the night. The Melampe was afterwards attached to the grand fleet under Hawke, but was principally employed in independent cruising, though forming part, in April 1761, of the squadron engaged under Keppel in the reduction of

Belle-Isle [see KEPPEL, AUGUSTUS, VISCOUNT]. On 20 May 1761 Hotham was moved into the Æolus frigate, and, continuing till the end of the war on the same service, was very successful in the capture or destruction of the enemy's privateers and merchant ships.

From 1766 to 1769 Hotham commanded the Hero guardship at Plymouth, and in her, in the spring of 1769, went out to the Mediterranean, with the relief for the garrison of Minorca. From 1770 to 1773 he commanded the Resolution at Portsmouth. In 1776 he was appointed to the Preston of 50 guns, and with a commodore's broad pennant joined Lord Howe on the North American station [see HOWE, RICHARD, EARL HOWE]. In 1777, when Howe was absent on the expedition against Philadelphia, Hotham was left senior officer at New York, and, in co-operation with Sir Henry Clinton the elder [q. v.], was endeavouring to secure a passage up the Hudson when the fatal news arrived of Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga. Continuing at New York, in the following July he took part under Howe in the preparations for the defence of Sandy Hook against the expected attack of D'Estaing and in the subsequent operations off Rhode Island. After the scattering of the fleets by the storm of 12 Aug., the Preston fell in with the 80-gun ship Tonnant alone and disabled, and boldly engaged her till the arrival of some of her consorts compelled Hotham to provide for his own safety. He was then sent to the West Indies in command of a reinforcement for Barrington, under whom he had a share in the brilliant action in the Cul-de-Sac of St. Lucia on 15 Dec. 1778 [see BARRINGTON, SAMUEL].

During the summer of 1779 Hotham was stationed at Barbadoes, and early in 1780 moved his broad pennant to the Vengeance of 74 guns, in which he assisted in the several rencounters with the French fleet on 17 April, 15 and 19 May [see RODNEY, GEORGE BRYDGES, LORD]. When Rodney afterwards proceeded to the coast of North America, Hotham was left senior officer at the Leeward Islands, and was in Port Castries of St. Lucia during the hurricane of 10–12 Oct. The Vengeance was blown from her anchors and tailed on to the rocks, but by cutting away her masts and throwing her after guns overboard, she got off, and, the wind happily veering, escaped without further damage. It was, however, found necessary for her to go to England, and in the following spring Hotham was sent home in charge of the convoy from St. Eustatius. Of the departure and the wealth of this convoy the French had fairly accurate information, and despatched a squadron of eight ships of the line besides frigates, under the command of M. de la Motte Picquet, to waylay it on its approach to the Channel. In this they fully succeeded. Every available English ship had gone with Darby to the relief of Gibraltar [see DARBY, GEORGE], and on 2 May La Motte Picquet fell in with the convoy some twenty leagues to the west of the Scilly Islands. Hotham, whose force consisted of two ships of the line and three frigates, was powerless. He signalled the merchantmen to disperse and make the best of their way independently, and for the men-of-war to close with the Vengeance. The French, however, avoided the battle-ships and gave chase to the richly laden merchantmen, many of which they captured. The remainder got into Bearhaven, where they were joined by the commodore.

In 1782 Hotham, again as commodore, commanded the Edgar in the grand fleet under Howe at the relief of Gibraltar and the rencounter with the allies off Cape Spartel. On 24 Sept. 1787 he was promoted to be rear-admiral of the red, and during the Spanish armament of 1790 hoisted his flag on board the Princess Royal. On 21 Sept. 1790 he was advanced to be vice-admiral of the blue, and in February 1793, with his flag in the Britannia, went out to the Mediterranean as second in command under Lord Hood, with whom he co-operated during the campaigns of 1793 and 1794, more especially in taking charge of the blockade of the French fleet in Golfe Jouan in the autumn of 1794 [see HOOD, SAMUEL, VISCOUNT]. On the departure of Hood for England, Hotham succeeded to the chief command, and in the following March was at Leghorn, when he learnt that the French were again at sea. Martin, the French admiral, had, against his own judgment, been forced out by the stringent orders of the Directory. In point of numbers his fleet was equal to that of the English, but of the crews more than three-fourths were at sea for the first time, and were totally ignorant of their duties (CHEVALIER, ii. 174). On 12 March the two fleets were in sight of each other, and Martin, who understood the inferiority of his ships, resolved to avoid an action. But the wind and various accidents during the night retarded his retreat. A partial and very straggling encounter followed, renewed again on the 14th, when two of the French ships, the Çaira and Censeur, were captured. The rest escaped, for the English fleet was scattered, and Hotham, not fully alive to the disorganisation of the French navy, refused to follow

up the success, notwithstanding the pressing remonstrances of Nelson, who had distinguished himself in command of the Agamemnon, and who asserted his belief that, had the victory been pushed home, 'we should have had such a day as the annals of England never produced' (cf. NELSON'S letter to his wife, 1 April). It appeared, however, from the admiral's despatch that the French fleet was numerically equal or superior, and its real inferiority was not known at home; two ships had been captured, and the victory won for Hotham and his comrades the thanks of both houses of parliament. On 16 April Hotham was advanced to the rank of admiral, and on 13 July again fell in with the French fleet, under somewhat similar circumstances, in nearly the same locality, and with nearly the same result. The Alcide, a 74-gun ship, struck her flag, but before she was taken possession of she caught fire and was totally destroyed, the greater part of her crew perishing with her; some two hundred were taken up by the English boats. That, with a numerical superiority of twenty-three ships against seventeen, Hotham ought to have brought on a decisive action, has been very generally admitted even by French writers (cf. CHEVALIER, ii. 198). Nelson in still stronger language spoke of the affair as this 'miserable action' (cf. letter to his brother, 29 July).

Hotham had succeeded to the chief command by the accident of Hood's resignation. A good officer and a man of undaunted courage, he had on several occasions done admirably in a subordinate rank; but he was wanting in the energy, force of character, and decision requisite in a commander-in-chief. It does not appear to have been the intention of the admiralty that he should continue in that position; and in November 1795 he was relieved by Sir John Jervis, afterwards Earl of St. Vincent [q. v.], and returned to England. He saw no further service. On 7 March 1797 he was raised to the peerage of Ireland as Baron Hotham of South Dalton, near Hull; and on the death of his nephew, the son of his second brother, he also succeeded to the baronetcy, 18 July 1811. He died on 2 May 1813. He was unmarried, and the titles on his death passed to his younger brother Beaumont [q. v.]

[Burke's Peerage; Charnock's Biog. Nav. vi. 236; Ralfe's Nav. Biog. i. 261; Naval Chron. ix. 341; official letters and other documents in the Public Record Office; Beatson's Nav. and Mil. Memoirs; James's Naval History; Nicolas's Despatches and Letters of Lord Nelson; Chevalier's Histoire de la Marine française (i.) pendant la Guerre de l'Indépendance américaine, and (ii.) sous la première République; Brun's Guerres Maritimes de la France—Port de Toulon, ii. 263–77; Pouget's Vie du Vice-amiral Comte Martin.] J. K. L.

HOTHAM, SIR WILLIAM (1772–1848), admiral, second son of General George Hotham, and nephew of William, first lord Hotham [q. v.], was born on 12 Feb. 1772, and was educated at Westminster School. He entered the navy in 1786, on board the Grampus, with Captain Edward Thompson, in which he made a voyage to the Guinea coast. He afterwards served at Portsmouth, in the West Indies, and in the Channel; in 1790 in the Princess Royal under his uncle's flag, and in October he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant. During the years immediately following he was employed on the coast of North America and in the West Indies, and in January 1794 he joined the Victory, carrying Lord Hood's flag in the Mediterranean. In the following May he served on shore at the siege of Bastia, under the immediate orders of Nelson, on 12 Aug. was promoted to the command of the Éclair, and on 7 Oct. was advanced to post rank, and appointed to the Cyclops, which continued attached to the Mediterranean fleet till the beginning of 1796, when she was sent home with despatches and paid off. In January 1797 Hotham was appointed to the Adamant of 50 guns in the North Sea. When the mutiny broke out the Adamant was the only ship, besides the Venerable, which did not join in it, and for several weeks these two ships alone maintained the blockade of the Texel [see DUNCAN, ADAM, VISCOUNT DUNCAN]. After sharing in the glories of Camperdown on 11 Oct. 1797, the Adamant was attached to the squadron off Havre, under Sir Richard Strachan, and towards the end of 1798 was sent out to the Cape of Good Hope, where she was principally employed in the blockade of Mauritius, and on 12 Dec. 1799, in company with the Tremendous, drove ashore and destroyed the French frigate Preneuse. The Adamant continued on this service till September 1801, when she was sent home with convoy and was paid off. In March 1803 Hotham was appointed to the Raisonnable, employed to watch the enemy's flotilla at Boulogne. On this service his health gave way, and in 1804 he resigned his command, and retired for a while from active service. Subsequently he was for a short time in command of the Sea Fencibles of the Liverpool district, and of the Royal Sovereign yacht, till his promotion to flag rank on 4 Dec. 1813. For several years he was attached to the court as gentleman-in-waiting, and at his leisure drew up an in-

teresting and gossipping volume of 'Characters, principally Professional.' The manuscript remains in the possession of the family, but through the kindness of Rear-admiral Charles F. Hotham, now (1890) commander-in-chief in the Pacific, the present writer has been permitted to consult a copy of it. In 1815 he was nominated a K.C.B; on 19 July 1821 became vice-admiral, and admiral on 10 Jan. 1837; on 4 July 1840 he was nominated a G.C.B., and died on 31 May 1848. He was twice married, and left issue.

[Ralfe's Naval Biog. iii. 336; Marshall's Royal Naval Biog. ii. (vol. i. pt. ii.) 580; O'Byrne's Naval Biog. Dict.; Journal of the Royal Geog. Soc. vol. xx. p. xxxiv.] J. K. L.

HOTHBY, JOHN (*fl.* 1470), Carmelite and writer on music, although reckoned by Tanner an Englishman by birth, is said to have spent most of his life at Ferrara, and to have moved in his last years to Florence. From a passage in a manuscript (Cod. Palat. 472) at Florence he seems to have studied at Pavia, and in his letter against Ramis de Pareja he himself says that he had travelled in France, Great Britain, Italy, Germany, and Spain. His name was occasionally spelt Otteby, Ottobi, and Octobi.

Many of Hothby's works are still extant. Of these the British Museum (Add. MS. 10336) and Lambeth Palace Libraries possess copies of a treatise beginning 'Quid est Proportio.' The Liceo Comunale of Bologna has (A. 32): 1. 'Regule super Proportionem et Cantum Figuratum.' 2. 'De Cantu Figurato.' 3. 'Regule super Contrapunctum.' 4. 'Manus per genus diatonicum declarata.' 5. 'Regule de Monocordo manuali.' All these were copied by Padre Martini from a manuscript (now lost) at Ferrara, which also contained a Kyrie, Magnificat, and other compositions by Hothby. In the National Library at Florence (MS. Cod. Magliabechianus, class. xix. n. 36) are 'Regule Contrapuncti' and an Italian letter against Ramis de Pareja (of both of which there are copies, A. 5.1 and B. 5, in the Liceo Communale of Bologna); 'Ars plana Musice' (beginning 'Regule Monocordii sunt XXII.'). 'Dialogus in Arte Musica' (beginning 'Nos te nostrum carmen'); and 'Calliopea Legale.' In Palatino MS. E. 5.2, in the same library, is 'Tractatus quarundam regularum Artis Musice,' and a second copy of the 'Calliopea,' translations of which were printed in 'Cäcilia. Organ für Kirchenmusik' (No. 5, 1874), and together with the original in Coussemaker's 'Histoire de l'Harmonie au Moyen Age' (p. 295, &c). The library of St. Mark's at Venice contains: 1. Another copy of the 'Calliopea Legale.' 2 and 3. Copies of the 'Regule super Proportionem' and 'Regule super Contrapunctum,' which are at Bologna. At Paris is a third copy of the 'Regule super Proportionem,' and a second treatise on 'Counterpoint,' beginning 'Consonantia interpretatur sonus.' Coussemaker ('Scriptores, III') has printed the treatises on 'Proportion,' 'Cantus Figuratus,' and 'Counterpoint' all from the Bologna manuscripts.

[Gasparo's Catalogo della Biblioteca del Liceo Musicale di Bologna, i. 90, 225, 299; Grove's Dict. of Music, i. 754, iv. 679–80; Fétis's Biog. des Musiciens, iv. 373; information from Professor Gentile, Signor Parisini, and Signor Castellani; Tanner's Bibl. Brit. sub. 'Otteby;' works quoted above.] W. B. S.

HOTHUM, also called **HODON** and **ODONE, WILLIAM OF** (*d.* 1298), archbishop of Dublin, was an Englishman who joined the Dominican order, and studied at Paris at the convent of the Jacobins, and became licentiate of theology in 1280, and afterwards doctor. He is often identified with the William de Hothum who was a fellow of Merton College, Oxford, in 1286 (Brodrick, *Memorials of Merton*, p. 178, Oxf. Hist. Soc.); but this William is more probably a kinsman who between 1302 and 1306 was a prebendary of Swords in St. Patrick's, Dublin (Cotton, *Fasti Eccl. Hib.* ii. 135). Hothum, as a Dominican friar, could not belong to a secular foundation. In 1282 he was appointed, at a general chapter of the order held at Vienna, prior and provincial of the Dominican order in England. In this capacity he came into collision with the Franciscan archbishop Peckham (cf. *Reg. Epp. Peckham*, ii. 541, Rolls Ser.), and in 1284 had a personal dispute with the archbishop 'de pluralitate formarum.' On 24 Nov. Hothum denounced Peckham before the assembled masters of Oxford University, and accused him of prejudice against all Dominican teaching. Peckham wrote a long letter to the university, justifying himself and accusing Hothum of discourtesy and unsoundness in doctrine (*ib.* iii. 865).

Hothum was in the service of Edward I. In 1285 Peckham forbade him to absolve enemies of the liberties of the church from the excommunication they incurred as violators of Magna Carta (*ib.* iii. 909). In 1287 the chapter of the order at Bordeaux released him from the post of provincial, and appointed him to lecture on the 'Sentences' at Paris. He disobeyed this command, and was censured in the chapter of 1288 for throwing the Paris schools of the order into confusion. He then probably gave way, and taught a short time at

Paris, with such success that he became well known to King Philip IV (Hemingburgh, ii. 160, Engl. Hist. Soc.) But in 1289 he was sent by Edward I with Otho de Grandison on a mission to Pope Nicholas IV. Their business included the procuring of a dispensation for the contemplated marriage of Edward, the king's son, to Margaret of Scotland, the settlement of the arrears of the one thousand marks of tribute due to Rome, and the arrangements about the crusading tenth granted to Edward ten years before. The ambassadors left England on 10 May 1289 (Stevenson, *Hist. Doc. Scotl.* 1286–1306, i. 134). Between 2 Aug. and 2 Nov. Hothum represented Edward exclusively, as Grandison was away in Apulia (*ib.* i. 136). Up to October he was with the pope at Rieti, and then returned with him to Rome. On 7 Oct. Nicholas issued a bull settling the disposition of the crusading tenth (*Fœdera*, i. 714, Record edition). On 4 Nov. Hothum, now again with Grandison, received the pope's quittance for the six years' arrears of tribute which they had previously paid (*ib.* i. 719). On 7 Nov. Hothum left Rome, and reached London on 31 Dec. (Stevenson, i. 136). The business of the embassy was finished when, at Clipstone Palace on 14 Oct. 1290, Edward, in Hothum's presence, declared his willingness to go on crusade (*Fœdera*, i. 741). He was in 1290 reappointed provincial of England and also of Scotland (*Ann. Reg. Scot.* in Rishanger, p. 255, Rolls Ser.; Quétif, *Script. Ord. Pred.* i. 459).

Hothum advised and prearranged that Edward should begin the treatment of the Scottish succession question by demanding that each of the claimants should recognise him as the suzerain of Scotland, and was one of the clerks summoned to the parliament of Norham in May 1291 (Hemingburgh, ii. 33). He was present at the meeting at Berwick in October 1292, and was one of the many who thought that Edward should decide the Scottish suit by English custom, and not by written law (*ib.* p. 255). He also declared that Baliol had a better claim than Bruce (*ib.* p. 260).

In 1293 Hothum had a dispute with Archbishop Romanus of York, in consequence of his insisting that penitents who confessed to friars had no need to make their confession also to their parish priests (Raine, *Letters from the Northern Registers*, pp. 102–3, Rolls Ser.) On 4 Aug. 1295 he preached a Latin sermon before the king and the two cardinals sent by Boniface VIII to mediate peace with France (Hemingburgh, ii. 66).

On 16 June 1296 Boniface VIII made Hothum archbishop of Dublin by papal provision. The pope had quashed the election of Thomas Chadworth, and the see had been vacant since 1294. On 23 Nov. Edward received Hothum's fealty and restored him the temporalities of the see (Sweetman, *Cal. Doc. Ireland*, 1293–1301, No. 351; cf. 192, 350, 357). Although on 22 Dec. he received letters of attorney for one year (*ib.* No. 287), he seems to have appeared in Ireland and taken part in some judicial business.

Hothum was still archbishop-elect when he accompanied Edward I, about August 1297, to Flanders. The pope gave him permission to be consecrated by any bishop in any place, and he was accordingly consecrated by Bishop Bek of Durham [q.v.] at Ghent (Rishanger, p. 178; *Chartularies, &c., of St. Mary's, Dublin*, ii. 290, Rolls Ser.) He was now appointed to negotiate for a truce or peace with France. After helping to negotiate a short truce at Courtray in November 1297 (*Fœdera*, i. 881), and treating with the French ambassadors at Tournay before Candlemas 1298 (*ib.* i. 885), he was formally commissioned (18 Feb.) by Edward I at Ghent, along with Bishop Bek and others, to treat with Boniface VIII as mediator for a peace with France (*ib.* i. 887). On 24 Feb. he received letters of protection for Rome, having previously, on 21 Feb., appointed attorneys to represent him for the next two years in Ireland (Sweetman, Nos. 482, 483). Other indulgences, such as respite during pleasure of his debts to the Dublin exchequer, were also granted him (*ib.* No. 497). Hemingburgh (ii. 160) says that on his way to Rome, while passing through France, he persuaded his old friend King Philip to agree to accept the truce. In June 1298 he was at Rome, where Boniface successfully mediated the truce (*ib.* i. 893). The document in Rymer (i. 898), drawn up by an imperial notary, says that 'Dublinensis episcopus' was present on 19 Aug. at Edward I's camp near Edinburgh, where further negotiations with French ambassadors were transacted; but this must be a mistake for Bishop Bek, his colleague. Hothum died on his way home at Dijon on 30 Aug. 1298. His body was conveyed to London and buried in the Dominican church there. He is described as a man of extremely acute intellect, an eloquent speaker, 'jocundus in verbis, in affatu placidus' (Trivet, p. 364, Engl. Hist. Soc.; cf. Hemingburgh, ii. 160). He combined attachment to Edward I and the papacy in a very remarkable manner.

Hothum was a scholastic writer of some distinction. A list of his works is given by Quétif and Echard, 'Script. Ord. Pred.' i. 460. It includes: 1. 'Commentarii in IV Sententiarum libros.' 2. 'De immediata

visione Dei tractatus.' 3. 'De unitate formarum tractatus.' 4. 'Lecturæ Scholasticæ.' 5. A French speech on the rights of the English king. 6. 'In tres libros de anima.' 7. 'Quæstiones quodlibetales.'

[Sweetman's Calendar of Documents relating to Ireland, 1293–1301; Rymer's Fœdera, vol. i., Record edition; Registrum Epistolarum J. Peckham (Rolls Ser.); Rishanger (Rolls Ser.); Trivet and Hemingburgh (Engl. Hist. Soc.); Stevenson's Historical Documents, Scotland, 1286–1306; Cotton's Fasti Ecclesiæ Hib. vol. ii.; Ware's Works concerning Ireland, ed. Harris, i. 326–7, ii. 320; Quétif and Echard's Scriptores Ordinis Predicatorum, i. 459–60; Tanner's Bibl. Brit. p. 414; Leland's Comm. de Scriptt. Brit. p. 320.]

T. F. T.

HOTON or **HOGHTON, RICHARD OF** (*d.* 1307), prior of Durham and probable founder of Durham College, the Oxford 'nursery' of the Benedictines of Durham, the site of which is now occupied by Trinity College, seems to have been a native of Houghton-le-Spring, Durham. Tradition, however, connects him with the family now represented by Sir Charles De Hoghton, bart., of Hoghton Towers, near Blackburn, Lancashire. Richard was subprior of Durham at the reappointment to the priorate of Hugo de Derlington (1285), by whom he was appointed prior of the cell of Lynche, but afterwards 'conventualis apud Coldingham.' Derlington is said to have disliked him, and afterwards 'odio R. de Hoton, qui juvenis graciosus erat, monachos misit Oxoniam ad studendum, et eis satis laute impensas ministrabat' (Graystanes, c. xxi.) Richard, however, on becoming prior in 1289, carried on the scheme by providing the Durham students with a house at Oxford similar to that possessed by the Benedictines of St. Peter's Abbey, Gloucester, in Gloucester College. Part of the site had been acquired as early as 1286. In 1300 Hoton was deposed and imprisoned by Bishop Antony Bek I [q. v.], for resisting his attempts to visit Durham priory, but he escaped, and going to Rome turned the tables on the bishop, who was summoned for contumacy. Hoton was reinstated by Boniface VIII in 1301, and was again suspended for similar action by Clement V, but was restored on payment of a fee of one thousand marks. He died at Rome on 9 Jan. 1307, and seems to have been remembered as a benefactor to the church of Durham.

[Robert Graystanes, cc. xxi–xxvii. in Historiæ Dunelmensis Scriptores Tres (Surtees Soc.) and App.; Wood's City of Oxford, ed. Clark (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) ii. 263 sq.; Browne-Willis's Mitred Abbies, i. 260–1; see art. Bek, Antony I.]

H. E. D. B.

HOTSPUR. [See Percy, Sir Henry, *d.* 1403.]

HOTTEN, JOHN CAMDEN (1832–1873), originally named John William Hotten, publisher, was born at 45 St. John's Square, Clerkenwell, London, on 12 Sept. 1832. His father, William Hotten of Probus, Cornwall, removed to London and became a master carpenter and undertaker in Clerkenwell. His mother was Maria Cowling of Roche, Cornwall. At the age of fourteen Hotten was placed with John Petheram, bookseller, 71 Chancery Lane, London, where he acquired a taste for rare and curious books. In 1848 he went with his brother to America, and stayed there for some years. He returned to England in 1856, and commenced business as a bookseller and publisher in a small shop, 151B Piccadilly, London. Here his literary knowledge and shrewd intelligence collected around him a large circle of acquaintances. In 1859 he produced the first edition of his 'Dictionary of Modern Slang, Cant, and Vulgar Words' (reissued in 1874). Other works bearing his imprint rapidly succeeded; in the composition of nearly all he took some part, and many he wrote entirely. His most laborious and least-known compilation, the 'Handbook of Topography and Family History of England and Wales, being an account of 20,000 books' (1863). Hotten's steady perseverance soon placed him among the best-known publishers, and he took larger premises at 74–5 Piccadilly. In 1866 the publication of Mr. A. C. Swinburne's 'Poems and Ballads' excited a prudish remonstrance on the score of indecency, and Moxon the publisher withdrew the work from circulation. Hotten boldly offered himself as the poet's publisher, and issued the volume in dispute as well as Mr. Swinburne's reply to his critics. Hotten was the first to introduce into England the humorous works of American writers like Mr. J. R. Lowell's 'Biglow Papers' (1864); Artemus Ward, his Book' (1865); O. W. Holmes's 'Wit and Humour' (1867 and 1872); Leland's 'Hans Breitmann's Barty and other Ballads' (1869), and Bret Harte's 'Lothaw' and 'Sensation Novels' (1871). His last work was 'Macaulay the Historian' (1873), which was published eight days after his death. He was a fellow of the Ethnological Society, and contributed weekly articles of literary news to the 'Literary Gazette' during its last year (1862); to George Godwin's short-lived 'Parthenon' (1862–3); and to the 'London Review' (1863–6). He died at 4 Maitland Park Villas, Haverstock Hill, Hampstead, on 14 June 1873, and was buried

in Highgate cemetery. His publishing business was purchased of his widow by Messrs. Chatto & Windus. He married, about 1859, Charlotte Stringer, by whom he had three daughters.

Hotten was author of slight biographies of Thackeray (under the name of Theodore Taylor), 1864, and Dickens, 1870, 1873; the 'History of Signboards' (with Jacob Larwood), 1867; 'Literary Copyright,' seven letters addressed to Earl Stanhope, 1871; 'The Golden Treasury of Thought. A Gathering of Quotations,' 1874.

Hotten also undertook several translations of Erckmann-Chatrian's works, and edited among many other books: 1. 'Sarcastic Notices of the Long Parliament,' 1863. 2. 'The Little London Directory of 1677,' 1863. 3. 'The Original List of Persons who went from Great Britain to the American Plantations, 1600-1700,' 1874.

[Bookseller, 31 Aug. 1863, pp. 491–3, and 2 July 1873, pp. 548–9; Allibone's Dict. of English Literature, ii. 2325–6; Boase and Courtney's Bibl. Cornub i. 255, iii. 1237.] G. C. B.

HOUBLON, Sir JOHN (*d.* 1712), first governor of the Bank of England, born in London, was third son of James Houblon, by his wife Mary Ducane. His father, an eminent merchant and an elder of the French protestant church of London, belonged to a Huguenot family (Huguenot Society's Publications, ii. 88). John probably joined his father in business, and soon became successful as a Spanish merchant. He was a member of the Grocers' Company, and served the office of master in 1696. He was elected sheriff on Midsummer-day 1689, and alderman of Cornhill ward on 17 Sept. in the same year. He was knighted by William III at the mayoralty feast at Guildhall on 29 Oct. 1689. Houblon was a whig, and was put up with Sir John Fleet by his party in 1692 for the office of lord mayor, in opposition to two tory aldermen. Houblon and Fleet were returned to the court of aldermen, and Fleet, who was the senior, was chosen. Houblon was similarly returned by the livery in 1693, and was elected and chosen lord mayor on 28 Sept. 1695. His mayoralty pageant was composed by Elkanah Settle, and entitled 'The Triumph of London,' the costs being defrayed by the Grocers' Company. On 30 Jan. 1693–4 he was appointed by commission a lord of the admiralty (Luttrell, iii. 262), and held this office until 2 June 1699 (Haydn, *Book of Dignities*, 3rd edit., p. 176).

Houblon was a subscriber, on 21 June 1694, of 10,000*l.* for the establishment of the Bank of England, and was its first governor. Through his influence Grocers' Hall became the place of meeting for the governors, who had in the first instance met at Mercers' Chapel (Luttrell, iii. 332, 376). On 15 Aug. 1696 he induced the general court of the Bank to advance 200,000*l.* to the king for the payment of the army in Flanders (Macaulay, *Hist.* iv. 155). On 5 Dec. 1696 he attended the House of Commons and delivered a statement of the accounts of the Bank (*ib.* iv. 149; cf. *Calendar of Treasury Papers*, 1697–1701–2, pp. 473–4). According to Luttrell, he was a commissioner of the victualling office (v. 239), and on 16 March 1703–4 was chosen by the House of Lords one of the commissioners of accounts (*ib.* v. 403). On 31 March 1705 he obtained early news from his Spanish agent of the raising of the siege of Gibraltar by the French and Spaniards (*ib.* p. 536). His house of business was in Threadneedle Street. He died 10 Jan. 1711–12 (*ib.* vi. 713), and was buried at St. Benet's, Paul's Wharf (Le Neve, *Pedigree of Knights*, p. 424). He was a benefactor in his lifetime to the Corporation for the Poor of the City of London (Hatton, *New View of London*, 1708, p. 753). He married Mary Jurion of London, who died 10 Dec. 1732, aged 92, and was buried at St. Benet's. By her he had a daughter, Arabella, and a son, Jacob, rector of Moreton, Essex.

His brother, Sir James Houblon (*d.* 1700), was elected in September 1692 alderman of London for Aldersgate ward; was knighted at the mayoralty feast 29 Oct. following; was appointed a director of the newly-founded Bank of England July 1694; was sent as a deputy-governor of the Bank to establish a bank at Antwerp 'to coin money to pay our army in Flanders' in May 1695; and represented the city in parliament (1698–1700). He died in October 1701. He had a house near Epping Forest. An Abraham Houblon was also director of the Bank of England.

[City Records; Kearsley's London Register, 1787; Orridge's Citizens of London and their Rulers; authorities above cited; Luttrell's Brief Relation.] C. W–h.

HOUGH, JOHN (1651–1743), bishop of Worcester, was the son of John Hough, citizen of London, who was descended from the Houghs of Leighton in Cheshire. His mother was Margaret, daughter of John Byrche of Leacroft, Staffordshire. He was born in Middlesex, 12 April 1651, and educated either at Birmingham or at Walsall, Staffordshire. He entered as demy at Magdalen College, Oxford, 12 Nov. 1669, graduated B.A. 10 April 1673, M.A. 8 June 1676, B.D. 10 March 1686, and D.D. 22 June 1687, and after a few years

was elected fellow. In 1675 he took holy orders, and in 1678 was appointed domestic chaplain to the Duke of Ormonde, lord-lieutenant of Ireland; but he did not long remain in Ireland. In 1685 he was made prebendary of Worcester, and in the same year was presented to the living of Dempsford in the gift of the crown. On 31 March 1687 the president of Magdalen College, Dr. Henry Clarke, died. On 5 April a mandate from James II arrived, ordering the fellows to elect as their president Anthony Farmer [q. v.], who was statutably ineligible. The fellows immediately addressed a protest to the king, and received a verbal answer by Lord Sunderland that the king expected to be obeyed. On 15 April, which was the last statutable day for the election, the fellows elected Hough as their president. Hough is described in the college register as 'a gentleman of liberality and firmness, who by the simplicity and purity of his moral character, by the mildness of his disposition and the happy temperament of his virtues, and many good qualities, had given every one reason to expect that he would be a distinguished ornament to the college and to the whole university.' On the following day, 16 April, Hough was presented to the visitor, the Bishop of Winchester, and formally admitted and sworn in president (Bloxam, pp. 34–5). On 28 May the fellows were cited to appear before the ecclesiastical commissioners in June to give account of their refusal to elect the king's nominee (*ib.* pp. 49, 50). The matter came before the High Commission Court on 22 June, and the president's place was declared void. On 14 Aug. the king issued another mandate to the fellows of Magdalen, ordering them to elect Samuel Parker, bishop of Oxford. The fellows replied on 28 Aug. that the place was already filled. In September James II came to Oxford, and 'rated' the fellows 'in foul language in a very angry tone,' but they declined to displace Hough. Special commissioners sent by the king reached Oxford 20 Oct., being escorted by three troops of horse. Hough, the 'pretended president,' and the fellows were cited to appear before them on 21 Oct. in the hall of Magdalen College (*ib.* p. 108). Hough was first summoned, and, refusing to resign his claim, his name was ordered to be struck out of the books and the fellows commanded no longer to submit to him. On the next day (22 Oct.) Hough was again called before the commissioners, and again refused to submit or abandon the presidentship. In the afternoon (of 22 Oct.) he appeared a third time, and delivered a formal protest, promising to 'appeal to my sovereign lord the king in his courts of justice.' 'Do you think to *huff* us, sir?' asked Sir Thomas Jenner, one of the commissioners who denied the right to appeal. On 25 Oct. the Bishop of Oxford was admitted by proxy. Hough having declined to surrender the keys of the lodgings, they were broken open by force. On 10 Dec., the ecclesiastical commissioners having taken into consideration 'the contemptuous and disobedient behaviour of Dr. John Hough and the fellows of Magdalen,' declared them incapable of any ecclesiastical dignity. In September 1688 James II perceived the error of his policy, and wrote to the Bishop of Winchester that as he desired to preserve all the rights and immunities of the church of England, he directed him as visitor to restore Hough to the presidentship and to reinstate the ejected fellows.

Hough's bold resistance was soon after the revolution rewarded by a bishopric. In April 1690 he was consecrated bishop of Oxford, with license to hold the presidentship of Magdalen *in commendam*. In 1699 he succeeded Dr. William Lloyd as bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, and resigned the presidentship. On the death of Tenison in 1715 he was offered, but declined, the primacy. In 1717 he was translated to Worcester. Always liberal in distributing his wealth, he gave 1,000*l.* towards the new buildings at Magdalen; rebuilt the episcopal house (attached to the Lichfield and Coventry see) at Eccleshall; and performed a similar service to the see of Worcester. He also gave 1,000*l.* towards the erection of All Saints' Church in Worcester. He appears to have been of a quiet, retiring disposition. He died 8 March 1743, in his ninety-third year, without illness, and was buried in Worcester Cathedral. On the monument erected to him there he is represented as delivering his protest in the hall of Magdalen College.

Hough published in his lifetime eight occasional sermons. In a laudatory life written of him by John Wilmot, F.R.S., several of his letters are published.

[Life, by John Wilmot, F.R.S.; Diary of Thomas Cartwright, Bishop of Chester (Camden Soc.), London, 1843; King's Visitatorial Power over the Universities, by Nat Johnston, London, 1688; An Impartial Relation of the Illegal Proceedings against St. Mary Magdalen College in Oxford, London, 1689; Burnet's Hist. of his own Time, London, 1838; Bloxam's Magdalen College and James II (Oxf. Hist. Soc.); Bloxam's Registers of Magdalen College; Luttrell's Brief Relation; Macaulay's Hist.; see arts. Fairfax, Henry (1634–1702), and Farmer, Anthony.] G. G. P.

HOUGHTON. [See also Hoton and Houton.]

HOUGHTON, first BARON (1809–1885). [See MILNES, RICHARD MONCKTON.]

HOUGHTON or **HOUTONE, ADAM DE** (*d.* 1389), bishop of St. David's and chancellor of England, was born at Caerforiog in the parish of Whitchurch, near St. David's, but his name clearly shows that his family was of English or Norman origin. Foss's conjecture that he was a son of John de Houghton, baron of the exchequer in 1347, seems untenable. Adam de Houghton was educated at Oxford, where he took the degree of doctor of laws. In 1337 Adam de Houton of Oxford, clerk, was in trouble for having wounded John le Blake of Tadyngton (WOOD, *Hist. and Antiq.* i. 434). Entering holy orders, he apparently became one of the royal clerks. Some time after 1354 he was appointed precentor of St. David's. On 2 Oct. 1360 he witnessed the parole entered into by Reynald d'Albigny, and was one of the commissioners appointed on 1 July 1361 to receive possession of the counties and cities surrendered by the French under the treaty of Brétigny (*Fœdera*, iii. 511, 679). On 20 Sept. 1361 he was papally provided to the see of St. David's, and received possession of the spiritualities on 15 Nov. and of the temporalities on 8 Dec. He was consecrated at St. Mary's, Southwark, on 2 Jan. 1362, by William Edendon, bishop of Winchester (STUBBS, *Reg. Sacr. Angl.* p. 56). In June 1376 he was employed in the settlement of a dispute at Oxford (*Fœdera*, iii. 1055). As a supporter of the court he was a trier of petitions in every parliament down to 1377 (*Rot. Parl.* ii. 275–321). On 11 Jan. of that year he was appointed, probably through the influence of John of Gaunt, chancellor in succession to Sir John Knyvet [q. v.] In April he was at the head of the commissioners sent to negotiate for peace with France (*Fœdera*, iii. 1076), and was engaged on this business at Calais when Edward III's death recalled him to England in June. Houghton was at once resworn as chancellor, and held office till 29 Oct. 1378. In his addresses to parliament Houghton made a somewhat ludicrous use of biblical texts (cf. *Rot. Parl.* iii. 361; CAMPBELL, i. 274). In 1380 Houghton was employed with Sir Simon Burley in the negotiations for the marriage of Richard with Anne of Bohemia (FROISSART, viii. 8, ed. Buchon). He was a trier of petitions in 1384 and 1385. He died 13 Feb. 1388–9, and was buried in the chapel of his college of St. Mary at St. David's, under a large tomb which is now destroyed.

Houghton appears in the statute-book of his cathedral as one of its chief legislators. He established the cathedral school and endowed the choristers. He is also said to have erected the vicars' college; he certainly compelled the vicars to live together, which they had not previously done. But his chief foundation was the fine college or chantry of St. Mary, which he established in 1365, in conjunction with John of Gaunt. The cloisters which connect it with the cathedral are also due to him. There is a curious story that he was excommunicated by Pope Clement VI, and that he excommunicated the pope in return; the incident is alleged to have been represented in the windows of his college chapel. The story as given is chronologically impossible, but if the anti-pope Clement VII (1378–94) is intended, it would at least be intelligible.

[Foss's Lives of the Judges, ii. 447, iii. 59–61; Campbell's Lives of the Chancellors, i. 269, 274–6; Le Neve's Fasti Eccl. Angl. i. 294, 316; Godwin, De Præsulibus, p. 582, ed. Richardson; Browne-Willis's Survey of the Cathedral Church of St. David's, pp. 108–9; Jones and Freeman's Hist. and Antiquities of St. David's, pp. 179, 187, 232, 303–4; Dugdale's Monasticon, vi. 1387–1392; authorities cited.] C. L. K.

HOUGHTON, ARTHUR BOYD (1836–1875), book illustrator and painter, fourth son of Captain M. Houghton, R.N., was born in 1836. In the early part of his career he devoted himself mainly to illustrations of books, the 'Graphic,' 'Fun,' and other serials. After returning with his father from India he began to paint in oil, and exhibited some humorous sketches of London life at the Portland Gallery. In 1861 he commenced to exhibit at the Royal Academy, sending 'A Fisher' and 'Here i' the Sands,' and contributed other oil-paintings in 1864, 1867, 1868, 1869, and 1870. He joined the (now Royal) Society of Painters in Water-colours, exhibiting in 1871 'Hiawatha and Minnehaha' and 'In Captivity,' and a few other works of high merit in 1872 and 1874, but his fame depends mainly upon his designs for books. He supplied illustrations to editions of 'Don Quixote,' and the 'Arabian Nights,' published in 1866. The illustrations to the former book show much invention, but his talent found its most congenial field in the 'Arabian Nights.' His best designs for these tales are to be found, not in the edition just mentioned, but in Dalziel's 'Arabian Nights' (completed in 1865), to which he contributed over ninety illustrations. They are full of life and fancy, of gravity and passion, often wild and fantastic, but always in sympathy with the subject and never wanting in human character. A special word should be given to his children, which are spirited and natural,

whether English or oriental. His designs were often striking in their effects of black and white, but they were wanting in tone and gradation, a defect partly due perhaps to the loss of one eye. Houghton was one of the brilliant band of book illustrators which included Frederick Walker and J. G. Pinwell. He died at 162 King Henry's Road, South Hampstead, London, on 23 Nov. 1875, and was buried in Paddington cemetery, Willesden Lane.

[Redgrave's Dict. 1878; Art Journal, 1876, p. 47; Bryan's Dict. (Graves); Roget's History of the Old Water-colour Society.] C. M.

HOUGHTON, DANIEL (1740?–1791), African traveller, was a native of Ireland. The reports of the African Association describe him as having 'served as a captain in the 69th foot at Gibraltar, and afterwards as brigade-major to General James Rooke at Goree in 1779' (*Reports*, vol. i. 1790). The only officer answering to this description is Daniel Houghton, who was appointed ensign 69th foot 14 Oct. 1758, lieutenant 14 July 1759, captain 21 July 1773. He served with the regiment at Gibraltar from 1770 to 1775, and retired from it in Ireland in 1778. He was probably related to Quartermaster and Captain Ralph Houghton, 24th and 69th foot. Among his brother officers in the 69th were Samuel Paterson, the South African explorer, and 'Fighting Fitzgerald.' Houghton was at Goree in 1779, and is said to have been at one time attached to the British consulate at Morocco. He married a lady with money, which was taken by his creditors, and he then sought employment from the association formed in 1788 for promoting African exploration. His offers to carry out the project of reaching the Niger by way of the Gambia and to visit Houssa and Timbuctoo were accepted. He left England 16 Oct. 1790, reached the Gambia 10 Nov., and was kindly received by the negro king of Barra, whom he had visited from Goree some years before. Having procured an interpreter, he proceeded to Junkiconda, where he obtained a horse and five asses to carry his belongings to Medina, the capital of Wolli. His slight knowledge of the Mandingo tongue disclosed to him a plot against his life among the negro concubines of the traders, who feared interference with their privileges. He arrived at Medina safely by a different route, but his despatches were lost at sea. In a letter which reached his wife he wrote in high terms of the king and people, and 'hoped she would accompany him to a place where 10*l.* a year would keep them in affluence.' He was sanguine also in respect of the commercial advantages obtainable. But disasters befell him: a fire, which destroyed the greater part of Medina, consumed the merchandise on which he relied to pay his expenses; his interpreter deserted with his horse and three of the five asses; a trade-gun burst in his hands, and injured his arms and face. On 8 May 1791 he set out on foot, in company with a slave merchant, and on 13 May crossed the uninhabited frontier between Wolli and Bondou, thus passing the previous limit of European discovery. Traversing the latter country, the people of which he described as a branch of the 'Foulies' (Foulahs) and of Arab descent, he reached the Falemé, the south-western boundary of the kingdom of Bambouk. Part of that kingdom had been lately ceded to the negro king of Bondou, whose son paid Houghton a visit with a band of armed followers, and helped himself to whatever took his fancy. Houghton was then sent back to the frontier, and arrived at Ferbanna, the capital of Bambouk, after a perilous journey, during which he was seized with a delirious fever. He was received with great kindness by the king of Bambouk, with whom he entered into negotiations to open a trade with England. These were interrupted by a great native annual festival. Houghton had previously accepted the offer of an old merchant of the city to conduct him to Timbuctoo and bring him back to the Gambia. He started for Timbuctoo in good health and spirits on 24 July 1791, the date of his last despatch. The only later communication received from him was a note in pencil to Dr. Laidley at the Gambia: 'Major Houghton's compts. to Dr. Laidley; is in good health, on his way to Timbuctoo, but robbed of all his goods by Feudo Bucar's son.' The name of the place looked like 'Simbing.' News of his death followed, but neither the place, supposed to be Jarra, nor the exact date was ascertained. The natives said he died a natural death, and that his remains lay under a tree. Whether he was murdered was doubtful, but he was stated to have tempted the cupidity of the natives by carrying too many bale-goods with him, contrary to the advice of friends. Houghton's explorations were followed up by Mungo Park. Disasters never diminished Houghton's love of enterprise or his good spirits. His journey from the Gambia to Bambouk, a thousand miles away, enlarged the limits of European discovery, and the information collected by him from native sources threw further light on the problem of the sources and course of the Niger. At the instance of the African Association George III bestowed a pension of 30*l.* a year on Houghton's widow.

[Army Lists; African Assoc. Reports, vol. i. 1790. A good account of Houghton's explora-

tions is given in Georgian Era, iii. 42. Some brief biographical notices are given in different publications. In that in Nouv. Dict. Universelle he is called 'Anthony,' and the date of his birth given as 1750.] H. M. C.

HOUGHTON, HENRY HALL- (1823–1889), divine, son of Jeremiah Houghton, by his wife, Hannah Hall, was born at Dublin on 10 Dec. 1823. He was educated first at Sherborne school, and afterwards obtained a close scholarship at Pembroke College, Oxford. He graduated B.A. without honours in 1845, and became M.A. in 1848. He was ordained deacon in 1849, and priest in 1850. Until 1852 he served the curacy of St. Peter's, Cheltenham, but from that year ill-health compelled him to refrain from active work. In 1871, on the death of his uncle, John Hall, hon. canon of Bristol since 1846, he succeeded to the estate of Melmerby, Cumberland, and changed his name to Hall-Houghton. The work of his life was the endeavour to promote the accurate study of holy scripture. In conjunction with Canon Hall, he founded at Oxford in 1868, 1870, and 1871 the Canon Hall and the Hall-Houghton prizes for a knowledge of the Greek Testament, the Septuagint, and the Syriac versions. To the Church Missionary Society he gave in all a sum of 4,500*l.* to promote the systematic study of holy scripture by natives of North India, West Africa, North-west America, and New Zealand. In 1875 Hall-Houghton married Mary, daughter of the Rev. John Dawson Hull. He died at Melmerby Hall, on 4 Sept. 1889.

[Record, 20 Sept. 1889; Church Missionary Society Intelligencer, November 1889; Oxford University Calendar, 1890; information supplied by Mrs. Hall-Houghton.] A. R. B.

HOUGHTON, JOHN (1488?–1535), prior of the London Charterhouse, born in Essex of honourable parents in or about 1488, studied at Cambridge, and took the degrees of B.A. and LL.B. His parents then wished him to marry, but as he had resolved to embrace the ecclesiastical life, he left them and dwelt in concealment with a devout priest until he could himself take holy orders. Subsequently he graduated B.D. at Cambridge (Cooper, *Athenæ Cantabr.* i. 52). Having exercised the functions of a secular priest for four years, he entered the Carthusian order in London at the age of twenty-eight, and after acting as sacristan for five years, became procurator for about three years. In 1530 he was made prior of Beauvale, Nottinghamshire, but was elected prior of his old house in London in November 1531. His biographer says 'he was slight of stature, elegant in appearance, shy in look, modest in manner, sweet in speech, chaste in body, humble of heart, amiable and beloved by all' (Chauncy, *Hist. of the Sufferings of Eighteen Carthusians*, ed. 1890, p. 21).

The Charterhouse was perhaps the best ordered religious community in England. From the commencement of the divorce cause the monks had espoused Queen Catherine's side, and they regarded the reforming measures of the parliament with consternation. In 1534 the act was passed cutting off the Princess Mary from the succession, and requiring of all subjects of the realm an oath of allegiance to Elizabeth and a recognition of the king's marriage with Anne Boleyn. Royal commissioners appeared at the Charterhouse to require the submission of the brethren. They refused to take the oath of allegiance, and Houghton and Father Humphrey, the procurator, were accordingly sent to the Tower. At the end of a month Houghton was persuaded by 'certain good and learned men,' including Stokesley, bishop of London, that the cause was not one for which it was lawful to suffer. He therefore undertook to comply conditionally, with some necessary reservations, and was sent back to the cloister. The royal commissioners went there with the lord mayor for the oath, and it was refused. They went again, with the threat of instant imprisonment for the whole community, and then all the monks swore as they were required, protesting that they submitted only as far as it was lawful for them so to do.

Subsequently the Carthusians were called upon to acknowledge that the king was supreme head on earth of the church of England. Notice of the intention of the government having been signified to the order, Augustine Webster, prior of Axholme, Lincolnshire, and Robert Lawrence, prior of Beauvale, Nottinghamshire, came up to London, and with Houghton presented themselves before Cromwell, and entreated to be excused from submission. They were sent to the Tower, where they were soon joined by Richard Reynolds, a Brigittine monk of Sion. These four were examined on 26 April 1535 before a committee of the privy council, of which Cromwell was a member. On their refusal to accept the act of supremacy, they were brought to trial before a special commission, and on the following day (29 April) were found guilty by a jury and condemned to death. The execution took place at Tyburn on 4 May 1535, when for the first time in English history ecclesiastics were brought out in their habits without undergoing the previous ceremony of degradation. With the monks, John Haile, a secular priest, vicar of Isleworth, Middle-

sex, suffered death. Houghton, in a touching and simple address to the people from the scaffold, said: 'Our holy mother the Church has decreed otherwise than the king and parliament have decreed, and therefore, rather than disobey the Church, we are ready to suffer.' One of his quarters, with an arm, was hung over the gate of the Charterhouse to awe the remaining monks into submission, but they were firm in their refusal of the oath.

Houghton was beatified by a decree of Pope Leo XIII, dated 29 Dec. 1886. He is said to have written: 1. 'Conciones,' lib. i. 2. 'Epistolæ maxime ad Theodoricum Loerum Carthusianum.' 3. An account of all the questions proposed to him in his different examinations, and of the answers which he made. The manuscript of the last work he sent to Father William Exmew, from whom it passed to Maurice Chauncy, who entrusted it to a learned Spaniard, named Peter de Bahis, for presentation, with a portion of Houghton's hair-shirt, either to the pope or to the president at the Grande Chartreuse (Gillow, *Dict. of English Catholics*, iii. 416).

[Chauncy's Historia aliquot nostri sæculi Martyrum (1583), and the English translation entitled History of the Sufferings of Eighteen Carthusians in England, London, 1890; Froude's Hist. of England (1875), ii. 363–82; Baga de Secretis, pouch vii. bundle i.; Gasquet's Henry VIII and the English Monasteries, i. 205–43, ii. 331; Pits, De Angliæ Scriptoribus, p. 724; Sanders's Anglican Schism (Lewis), p. 117; Morris's Troubles of our Catholic Forefathers, i. 8–20; Tanner's Bibl. Brit. p. 416; Stanton's Menology, p. 195; Addit. MS. 5871, f. 46 *b*; Wright's Letters relating to the Suppression of the Monasteries (Camden Soc.), p. 34; Lingard's Hist. of England (1849), v. 38; Tablet, 15 Jan. 1887, pp. 81, 82; Dixon's Hist. of the Church of England, i. 219–21, 269, 273, 275; Hendricks's London Charterhouse, 1889; Letters and Papers of Henry VIII for 1535, ed. Gairdner.] T. C.

HOUGHTON, JOHN (*d.* 1705), writer on agriculture and trade, studied for a time at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge (Cooper, *Memorials of Cambridge*, i. 154). He subsequently became an apothecary and dealer in tea, coffee, chocolate, and other luxuries, first 'against the Ship Tavern in St. Bartholomew Lane, behind the Royal Exchange,' but by 14 Dec. 1703 at the 'Golden Fleece at the corner of Little Eastcheap in Gracechurch Street,' London. He constituted himself a kind of agent for advertisers, and his advertisements appended to his 'Collections' are newspaper curiosities. He died in 1705. In the letters of administration, P.C.C., granted on 10 Nov. 1705 to his widow Elizabeth, Houghton is described as late of the parish of St. Leonard, Eastcheap, London. He was elected F.R.S. on 29 Jan. 1680, and served on the society's committee for agriculture.

Houghton edited an entertaining periodical work entitled 'A Collection of Letters for the Improvement of Husbandry & Trade,' two vols. 4to, London, 1681–3. The letters treat of miscellaneous subjects, and were written by eminent authorities, Evelyn and Worlidge included. The editor excuses the want of arrangement, preferring a 'libertine way of handling' subjects before the 'severest rules.' An index accompanies each volume. Houghton first noticed the potato plant as an agricultural vegetable (ed. 1728, ii. 468), and that turnips were eaten by sheep (*ib.* i. 213, iv. 142–144). His ideas of improving trade are obsolete. In November 1691 he issued, with the approbation of the more distinguished fellows of the Royal Society, 'A Proposal for Improvement of Husbandry and Trade,' which ultimately took the shape of another 'Collection' published in weekly folio numbers, of which the first appeared on 30 March 1692, and the last (No. 583) on 24 Sept. 1703, forming, according to the editor's design, nineteen volumes. A selection from these miscellanies in four octavo volumes was published by Richard Bradley in 1727–8, with the title 'A Catalogue of all sorts of Earths, the Art of Draining, of Brewing, of all sorts of Husbandry,' and Houghton also published in 1693 a sixpenny sheet, containing 'An Account of the Acres and Houses, with the proportional tax . . . of each county in England and Wales' (reprinted in 'Somers Tracts,' ed. Scott, x. 596). To the 'Philosophical Transactions' he contributed in 1699 'A Discourse of Coffee' (xxi. 311–17), and 'The Conclusion of the Protestant States of the Empire, of the 23d of Sept. 1699 concerning the Calendar' (xxii. 459–63).

[Alexander Andrews's Hist. of British Journalism, i. 88; Reliquary, i. 64, ii. 47–8; Encyclop. Brit. (9th ed.), i. 299; Donaldson's Agricultural Biog. p. 36; Local Gleanings, Archæolog. Mag. (1880), i. 275.] G. G.

HOUGHTON, Sir ROBERT (1548–1624), judge, son of John Houghton of Gunthorpe, Norfolk, was born at Gunthorpe on 3 Aug. 1548, entered Lincoln's Inn on 11 March 1569, where he was called to the bar on 10 Feb. 1577, was Lent reader in 1591 and 1600, and one of the governors from 1588 to 1603. He was returned to parliament in 1592–3 for Norwich, of which city he was elected recorder in 1595. On 17 May 1603 he was called to the degree of serjeant-at-law. In 1612 he resigned the

recordership of Norwich, and on 21 April 1613 he was appointed to a puisne judgeship in the king's bench and knighted. When required in January 1614–15 to give a separate extra-judicial opinion for the guidance of the crown in the case of the puritan Peacham [q. v.], he at first demurred on the ground of his inexperience of business of that nature, but being, as Bacon said, 'a soft man,' ultimately consented; he also acted with the majority of the judges in the celebrated *commendam* case in 1616 [see COKE, SIR EDWARD, 1552–1634]. Houghton died in February 1623–4 at his chambers in Serjeants' Inn, and was buried on the 6th in the church of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, where his widow, Mary, daughter of Robert Rychers of Wrotham, Kent, caused a splendid monument to be erected to his memory. He is described by Croke as 'a most reverend, prudent, learned, and temperate judge, and inferior to none in his time' (CROKE, *Rep. James I*, p. 685). Several manors which he held in Norfolk descended to his heir, Francis, and remained long in his posterity. His sister Cecilia married Richard Thurlow of Burnham Ulph, Norfolk, a lineal ancestor of Lord Thurlow.

[Blomefield's Norfolk, ed. 1805, iii. 359, 370, v. 272, xi. 113; Dugdale's Orig. 254, 261–2; Nichols's Progr. James I, i. 157, ii. 627; Burke's Peerage, 'Thurlow;' Foss's Lives of the Judges.]
J. M. R.

HOUGHTON or HOGHTON, WILLIAM HYACINTH (1736–1823), Roman catholic divine, born in 1736 in the hundred of West Derby, Lancashire, was descended from the Hoghtons of Hoghton Tower in the same county. He was educated at the Dominican College at Bornhem in the Low Countries, studied also for some time at Louvain, was ordained priest on 25 Feb. 1760, and from 1758 to 1762 held the office of prefect in the Bornhem College. Joining the English mission, he returned to this country, and held private chaplaincies until 1775, when he went back to Bornhem, and became successively prior, subprior, and procurator of the convent. He removed in 1779 to the English Dominican College, Louvain, where he acted as professor of philosophy. A controversy regarding his acceptance of the philosophical views of Newton and Descartes led him to return to England. He died at Fairhurst, the Lancashire seat of the Nelson family, on 3 Jan. 1823, and was buried at Windlesham, in the same county. Houghton edited and wrote articles in the 'Catholic Magazine and Reflector' (January to July 1801), the first catholic magazine that had appeared in England. He also published 'Theses ex Universa Philosophia, . . . &c.,' Louvain, 1780.

[Gillow's Dict. of Cath. Bibl. iii. 416; Cath. Times, 8 June 1883.]
W. A. J. A.

HOULING, JOHN (1539?–1599), Irish jesuit, was born in Wexford about 1539, and entered the Society of Jesus in 1571, being professed of the four vows. He seems to have been at Alcala de Henares in 1578, at Rome in 1580, and at Lisbon in 1583. At Lisbon he laboured successfully for many years in the conversion and edification of such of his countrymen as either commerce or persecution brought to that port. In 1593, with the aid of Father Peter Fonseca, he established in that city a college dedicated to St. Patrick and the education of young Irish Roman catholics. In 1599 Lisbon was visited by the plague, and, while administering to the physical and spiritual wants of its inhabitants, he fell a victim to its ravages, and died on 31 Dec. 1599. He was highly esteemed by Fitzsimon and Coppinger.

Houling wrote 'Perbreve compendium in quo continentur nonnulli eorum qui Hybernia regnante impia Regina Elizabeth, vincula, exilium et martyrium perpessi sunt,' printed from a manuscript at Salamanca by Cardinal Moran in 'Spicilegium Ossoriense,' i. 82–109. The work is valuable, from the personal acquaintance of the writer with many of those whose lives he records.

[Hogan's Ibernia Ignatiana; Foley's Records of the Society of Jesus, i. 293, vii. pt. i. p. 375, and Hogan's Irish Cat. Ib. vii. pt. ii. p. 4; Fitzsimon's Justification of the Mass; Moran's Spicilegium Ossoriense.]
R. D.

HOULTON, ROBERT (*fl.* 1801), dramatist and journalist, born about 1739, was the son of the Rev. Robert Houlton of Milton, Clevedon, Somerset (FOSTER, *Alumni Oxon.* 1715–1886, ii. 697). On 24 July 1755 he matriculated at Oxford from Corpus Christi College, but in 1757 he was chosen a demy of Magdalen College. He graduated B.A. on 27 April 1759, M.A. on 21 April 1762. He resigned his demyship in 1765, and shortly afterwards married. In 1767 his father published a sermon on 'The Practice of Inoculation justified,' dedicated to Daniel Sutton, a surgeon who had improved the method of inoculation, and announced in the appendix 'A Volume of Miscellaneous Poetry,' to be issued by his son, but nothing further is known of the volume. Sutton the surgeon and his family seem to have confided to the younger Houlton the secrets of their method of inoculation, and the latter eventually went to Ireland to practise it. By way of adver-

tising himself, he published 'Indisputable Facts relative to the Suttonian Art of Inoculation, with Observations on its Discovery, Progress, &c.,' 8vo, Dublin, 1768. In 1770 he was admitted to an *ad eundem* degree of M.A. in Trinity College, Dublin, and was subsequently admitted M.B. To eke out an income Houlton attempted dramatic writing and journalism, and supplied for the Dublin operatic stage such librettos as 'The Contract,' 1783; 'Double Stratagem,' 1784 (an alteration of 'The Contract'); 'Gibraltar,' 1784; 'Orpheus and Eurydice,' 1784; and 'Calypso,' 1785. In the spring of 1792 he returned to London, and was soon afterwards appointed editor of the 'Morning Herald.' Ill-health compelled him to resign this post in about a twelvemonth, and after a long and expensive illness he was committed to the Fleet prison for debt in 1795. In January 1796 Dr. Routh, president of Magdalen College, sent him some assistance in answer to his appeal. With the aid of James Hook [q. v.], who composed the music, Houlton brought out at Drury Lane Theatre on 21 Oct. 1800 his comic opera called 'Wilmore Castle,' which, after running for five nights, had, the author avers, to be withdrawn in consequence of an organised attack (Preface to printed copy). Conceiving himself ill-used, he published a pamphlet entitled 'A Review of the Musical Drama of the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, for . . . 1797–1800, which will tend to . . . elucidate Mrs. Plowden's late . . . publication [i.e. 'Virginia,' an opera, with a preface],' &c., 8vo, London, 1801.

[Bloxam's Reg. of Magd. Coll. Oxford, vi. 304–8; Biog. Dict. of Living Authors, 1816; Baker's Biographia Dramatica (1812), i. 367, ii. 77, 108, 125, 173, 265, iii. 411.] G. G.

HOUSEMAN, JACOB (1636–1696), painter. [See HUYSMAN.]

HOUSMAN, ROBERT (1759–1838), divine, born at Skerton, near Lancaster, on 25 Feb. 1759, was educated at the Lancaster free grammar school. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to a local surgeon, but afterwards turned his attention to the church, and in 1780 went to Cambridge as a sizar at St. John's College. He took deacon's orders in October 1781, and served a curacy at Gargrave, Yorkshire. Returning to Cambridge he was ordained priest on 26 Oct. 1783, and became intimate with Charles Simeon and Henry Venn, friendships which deeply influenced his religious views. He graduated B.A. in 1784, and did not proceed beyond that degree. In 1786 he was curate at Langton, Leicestershire, in 1787–8 curate to the Rev. Thomas Robinson of Leicester, and he subsequently held curacies at Markfield and Foston, both near Leicester, as well as a lectureship at St. Martin's, Leicester. In 1795 he finally settled at Lancaster, where he built a new church (St. Anne's), of which he remained incumbent until his resignation in 1836. At first he met with much opposition on account of his evangelical teachings, though he ultimately became one of the most influential clergymen of the district, and was styled 'the evangelist of Lancaster.' Housman died at Woodside, near Liverpool, on 22 April 1838, and was buried at Skerton. In 1785 he married a Miss Audley, who died in the following winter. He married, secondly, on 24 Sept. 1788, Jane Adams of Langton, author of a popular tract called 'The History of Susan Ward.' She died on 27 Jan. 1837.

He published: 1. 'A Sermon preached at Lancaster, 1786,' which aroused some local controversy. 2. A volume of sermons preached at St. Martin's, Leicester, 1793. 3. 'The Pastoral Visitor, or a Summary of Christian Doctrine and Practice,' sixteen numbers, 1816–19. 4. 'Sermons preached in St. Anne's Chapel, Lancaster,' 1836.

[Life and Remains of the Rev. R. Housman, by his son, Robert Fletcher Housman, 1841 (with portrait); Funeral Sermon by J. Statter, 1838; Brit. Mus. Cat.] C. W. S.

HOUSTON, JOHN, M.D. (1802–1845), anatomist, born in the north of Ireland in 1802, was eldest son of a presbyterian minister, and brought up by his uncle, Dr. Joseph Taylor, physician to the forces. In 1819 he was apprenticed in Dublin to Mr. Shekleton, a young anatomist and founder of the Dublin College of Surgeons' Museum. He succeeded his master on his premature death in 1824 as curator of the museum, and held the office until 1841. The collection was greatly improved by him. In 1834 he published a catalogue of the normal preparations, and in 1840 one of the pathological. His descriptions are said to be both accurate and graphic (BUTCHER). He was also demonstrator of anatomy to the students at the College of Surgeons for a time after 1824. In 1826 he graduated M.D. at Edinburgh. In 1832 he was elected surgeon to the new City of Dublin Hospital, and in 1837 lecturer on surgery at the Park Street School of Medicine, the rich museum of which he catalogued in 1843. He was medical officer to several institutions in Dublin, and carried on a private practice in York Street. He died in his forty-fourth year at Dalkay on 30 July 1845, from a brain

affection, which began while he was delivering a clinical lecture in April preceding.

Houston contributed largely to the medical journals of Dublin, Edinburgh, and London, and to the transactions of societies. Many of his papers were descriptions of anatomical and pathological specimens; others were surgical. In a paper on the mucous membrane of the rectum he described a condition which led to controversy, and became known as 'the fold of Houston.' His chief scientific memoir was 'On the Structure and Mechanism of the Tongue of the Chameleon,' in the 'Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy,' 1828, illustrated from his own drawings. He also published in London a treatise on 'Dropsy,' 1842, and a pamphlet on 'The mode of Treatment in Fever,' &c., 1844. He was a worthy member of the famous Dublin school of anatomists and collectors.

[Memoir of Dr. Houston, by R. G. Butcher (pp. 9), with analysis of his writings, in Dublin Quarterly Journal of Medical Science, new ser. ii. 1846, p. 294.] C. C.

HOUSTON, RICHARD (1721?–1775), mezzotint engraver, born in Dublin about 1721, became a pupil of John Brooks, who was also the master of McArdell and Spooner. Like his fellow-pupils, he possessed much natural talent, and led a dissipated life. He came to London about 1747, and some of his early plates bear the address 'near Drummond's at Charing Cross.' There he produced his series of portraits of statesmen after William Hoare, R.A., which included Earl Temple, George Grenville, William Pitt, Henry Pelham, and Henry Bilson Legge, as well as some of his best plates after Rembrandt. He, however, fell into indolent and dissipated habits, and, according to Redgrave, he carefully kept out of the way of Sayer, the print-seller, who had advanced him money. Sayer, therefore, had him arrested and confined in the Fleet prison, in order that he might, as he said, know where to find him. He was released in 1760, on the accession of George III, and appears to have been able to free himself from Sayer's control, for he afterwards engraved the portraits of John Bunyan, William Romaine, Martin Madan, Andrew Gifford, Samuel Brewer, and others, for the extensive series of contemporary divines published by Carington Bowles.

Houston's chief works are engravings after Sir Joshua Reynolds, which include portraits of Elizabeth, countess of Northumberland, full-length; Caroline, duchess of Marlborough, and child; Mary, duchess of Ancaster; Maria, countess Waldegrave, afterwards duchess of Gloucester, with her daughter; Elizabeth, duchess of Argyll, and her son; Lady Selina Hastings; Charles, duke of Marlborough; Philip, earl of Chesterfield; and Dr. Robinson, archbishop of Armagh. He engraved seven portraits of George III, of which four were after Zoffany; six of Queen Charlotte, after Mary Benwell, Frye, Zoffany, and others; two, after Pesne, of Frederick II, king of Prussia, one full-length, the other on horseback; John, marquis of Granby, on horseback, after Penny; and full-lengths of General Wolfe, after Schaak; Pascal Paoli, after Pietro Gherardi; Voltaire, after Sen; Julines Beckford, after Dance; and Catharine Wodhull and Master James Sayer, both after Zoffany. A series of portraits by him is in Rolt's 'Lives of the Principal Reformers,' London, 1759, folio. Besides portraits, he executed a number of subject plates, such as 'The Virgin and Child,' after Raphael; 'The Temptation of St. Anthony,' after Teniers; 'The Death of General Wolfe,' after Edward Penny, R.A.; 'The Senses,' five plates after Francis Hayman, R.A.; 'The Sciences,' six plates after Amiconi; 'Avarice' and 'Innocence,' after Philip Mercier; 'The Elements,' four plates, 'The Ages,' four plates, and 'The Times of the Day,' two different sets of four plates, also after Mercier; the 'Miraculous Onyx Stone;' and some plates of running horses, in which he excelled. His works after Rembrandt are spirited and successful. They comprise 'The Burgomaster Six,' 'The Syndics,' 'Haman's Condemnation,' 'An old Woman plucking a Fowl,' 'A Man holding a Knife,' 'The Pen-maker,' and some others. Houston also etched two small plates of an old man and an old woman, after Rembrandt, and painted a few miniatures.

He died in Hatton Street, London, on 4 Aug. 1775, aged 54.

[Redgrave's Dict. of Artists of the English School, 1878; Bryan's Dict. of Painters and Engravers, ed. Graves, 1884–9, i. 683; John Chaloner Smith's British Mezzotinto Portraits, 1878–83, ii. 644–702; Mark Noble's Cat. of Engravers, MS., dated 1806.] R. E. G.

HOUSTON or **HOUSTOUN**, WILLIAM, M.D. (1695?–1733), botanist, seems to have been born in Scotland about 1695, and at an early age to have visited the West Indies as a surgeon, returning about 1727. On 6 Oct. in that year he entered the university of Leyden (*Index of Leyden Students*, p. 51), where he studied medicine for two years under Boerhaave, graduating M.D. apparently in 1729. At Leyden he performed, in conjunction with Van Swieten, the ex-

periments on animal respiration described in the 'Philosophical Transactions,' vol. xxxix., under the title 'Experimenta de Perforatione Thoracis, ejusque in Respiratione Effectibus.' He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society soon after his return from Holland to England, and seems to have gone immediately to the West Indies. It was probably on this occasion that he entered into the agreement, preserved in the Sloane MS. 4064, p. 119, 'for improving botany and agriculture in Georgia' for 200*l.* a year for three years; the Earl of Derby, Lord Petre, the Duke of Richmond, Sloane, the Apothecaries' Company, Charles Dubois, and John Oglethorpe subscribed towards the expenses. He collected in Jamaica, Cuba, Venezuela, and Vera Cruz, sending home seeds and plants to Philip Miller [q. v.] at Chelsea. Among these plants was Dorstenia Contrayerva, a reputed cure for snake-bite, described in vol. xxxvii. of the 'Philosophical Transactions.' Houston died from the heat at Jamaica 14 Aug. 1733. He left a manuscript catalogue of the plants he had collected, with engravings on copper by himself. This manuscript, as well as his specimens, now in the botanical department of the British Museum, came after Philip Miller's death into the hands of Sir Joseph Banks [q. v.], by whom the catalogue was published in 1781 as 'Reliquiæ Houstonianæ,' with the copper-plates. The genus of *Cinchonaceæ*, *Houstonia*, dedicated to his memory by Gronovius, was retained by Linnæus, but is now merged in *Hedyotis*.

[Pulteney's Sketches of Botany, ii. 231; Rees's Cyclopædia; Hemsley's Botany of Biologia Centrali-Americana, iv. 118.] G. S. B.

HOUSTON, Sir WILLIAM (1766–1842), general, is described by Burke as representative of 'the Houstons, hereditary bailies and justiciaries of the barony of Busbie, Wigtonshire, and of Coldenhall, Midlothian.' He was born on 10 Aug. 1766, and entered the army as ensign, 31st foot, 18 July 1781, and became lieutenant of an independent company in 1782, and captain 19th foot 1785. After serving in the West Indies, at Gibraltar, and at home, he became major in 1794, and commanded the 19th in Flanders under the Duke of York. He was gazetted lieutenant-colonel 84th foot in 1795, and exchanging to the 58th foot, commanded that regiment at the capture of Minorca in 1798, in the Mediterranean in 1800, and in the expedition to Egypt in 1801, where the regiment was prominently engaged on the British left at the famous battle of 21 March before Alexandria. Houston subsequently commanded a brigade at the capture of Rosetta and Cairo and the siege of Alexandria, and received the second-class decoration of the Turkish order of the Crescent. He held brigade commands in Malta and at Brighton and in the Walcheren expedition, after which he again commanded at Brighton as a major-general. He commanded the 7th division in the Peninsula from 10 Jan. 1811 until invalided in the autumn of that year, and was present with it at the battle of Fuentes d'Onoro and the attack on Fort Christoval, Badajoz (Gurwood, *Well. Desp.* iv. 512, 795, v. 89, 183). He subsequently commanded the south-western district at home. He appears to have applied for re-employment under Wellington, who replied that he had no vacancy (*ib.* vi. 376). Houston was lieutenant-governor of Gibraltar from 8 April 1831 to 28 Feb. 1835. He became a full general in 1837.

Houston was G.C.B. and G.C.H., and was created a baronet by William IV. in 1836. He was colonel in succession of the 4th garrison battalion and the 20th foot. He married in 1808 Lady Jane, daughter of James Maitland, seventh earl of Lauderdale and widow of Samuel Long. She died at Gibraltar in 1831, leaving issue by both husbands. Houston died at Bromley Hill, Kent, on 8 April 1842, and was buried at Carshalton, Surrey.

[Burke's Baronetage, 1840 ed.; Narratives of the Expedition to Egypt in 1801; Gent. Mag. 1842, pt. ii. 93.] H. M. C.

HOUTON, JOHN de (*d.* 1246), justice, was appointed archdeacon of Bedford in 1218 (*Ann. Dunst.* p. 53). From this time forward he was frequently employed in a judicial capacity, and seems to have been high in the royal favour. As archdeacon of Bedford he decided several cases in which the priory of Dunstable was concerned, especially two between the monks and burgesses of Dunstable in 1221 and 1228 (*ib.* pp. 65, 74, 111, 122). In 1224 Houton and Martin Pateshull represented the king in the negotiations with Falkes de Breauté [q. v.] (*ib.* p. 87). In the same year he was sent to Rome by the king to resist the demands of Ranulph, earl of Chester (*ib.* p. 89; *Rot. Claus.* 8 Hen. III), and in 1225 he was twice employed on foreign missions. In 1226 he was chosen by the prelates as their spokesman to answer the papal demand for revenues in England (Matt. Paris, iii. 103). In 1228 he was sent on a second mission to Rome, as the representative of the king and bishops, to oppose Walter of Eynsham, whom the monks of Canterbury had elected archbishop, and procured the cassa-

tion of this election, and the appointment of Richard Grant [q. v.] (*ib.* iii. 169–72; *Ann. Dunst.* pp. 109, 113). In 1231 he became archdeacon of Northampton (*ib.* p. 128), which post he held till his death in 1246 (Matt. Paris, iv. 552). Matthew Paris says that he died intestate, leaving great wealth, which excited the cupidity of the pope, who claimed the estates of clerks who left no will. But the 'Dunstable Annals' (pp. 264–5) record in 1274 the discharge of a debt due from the priory to Houton, by paying it, in accordance with his legacy, to the dean and chapter of Lincoln. Houton's name is also given as Octon, Hocton, Hotoft, and Hotosp.

[Matt. Paris, and Dunstable Annals (in Annales Monastici, vol. iii.) in Rolls Ser.; Foss's Judges of England, ii. 368.] C. L. K.

HOVEDEN, JOHN (*d.* 1275), mediæval Latin poet, is said to have been born at London. He was a chaplain of Queen Eleanor, mother of Edward I (*MS. Cott.* Nero C. ix.), and was one of the first prebendaries of the collegiate church of Howden or Hoveden in Yorkshire, founded in 1266. He is described as a man of honourable life, skilful in astrology, and given to hospitality. The same authority states that he commenced to build the choir of Howden Church at his own cost, and was buried in it. After his death he was honoured as a saint, and the nave and choir were completed out of the offerings of the worshippers (*Chron. Lanercost*, p. 93, Bannatyne Club; cf. Leland, *Itinerary*, f. 58). Bale fixes his death in 1275; the 'Lanercost Chronicle' says about 1272. Bale and Pits call him a doctor of theology, but without any apparent authority. In MS. Sloane 1620 he is called magister Johannes de Houeden, astrologus.'

Hoveden's poems are not without some merit. Balinghem calls them wonderfully pathetic. They are all contained in MS. Cott. Nero C. ix. The chief is 'Philomela sive meditacio de nativitate, passione, et resurrectione Domini nostri Jesu Christi;' it contains nearly four thousand lines, and is written, like all his other poems, in rhyming quatrains. The first known edition is that of Peter Cæsar, printed at Ghent in 1516, but Philippus Boskhierus says that he had seen one without date or name of place, which was in his opinion more ancient. Boskhierus accordingly described his own edition as the third, published at Luxemburg in 1603, under the title, 'Joannis Houdemii Angli . . . Christiados libri sex.' Copious extracts are given in the 'Passus Marianus' of Antony de Balinghem, published at Douay in 1624. Other manuscripts are Brit. Mus. Harl. 985 (where the author is called N. de Hovedene, and there is an alternative title, 'de processu Cristi et redempcionis nostre'), Laud. 368, and Lambeth 410. There is a French version in MS. C. C. C. Cambridge 471, 'Li Rossignol, ou la pensée Johan de Houedene.' There is also a French version among Lord Ashburnham's MSS., No. 399, 'Le Tractiet du rossignol oyselet amoreux,' sec. xv. (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 8th Rep. App. p. 88). This poem commences 'Ave verbum ens in principio;' another poem of the same title, which begins 'Philomela prævia temporis amœni,' has also been attributed to Hoveden, and very commonly, though wrongly, to S. Bonaventure (see 1882 edition of his works, published at Quaracchi, vol. i. Præf. Gen. p. xvi). In MS. Laud. 368 it occurs with an ascription to John Peckham [q. v.] The second poem, which is written in the same metre, is much shorter, and perhaps more graceful. It is printed among S. Bonaventure's works (e.g. ed. Venice, vi. 445), also at Paris in 1503, together with his 'Centiloquium,' and at Munich, 1645, with a lyrical paraphrase; it was translated into German verse, and printed, Munich, 1612, as 'Nachtigall dess Heiligen Bonaventura;' there is a Spanish version in the works of Ludovicus Granatensis, viii. 438, Madrid, 1788. The manuscripts are numerous, e.g. Cott. Cleop. A. xii., Harley 3766, Royal 8 G. vi. in British Museum, and Digby 28, Laud. 368 and 402, and Rawlinson A. 389 and C. 397 in Bodleian. In MS. Cott. Cal. A. ii. ff. 59–64, there is an English poem, 'The Nyghtyngale,' written about 1460, which is an imitation of the latter Philomela. Hoveden's other poems are: 2. 'Quindecim gaudia virginis' (MS. Laud. 368). 3. 'Meditacio vocata cantica quinquaginta.' 4. 'Laus de Domino Salvatore, vel meditacio que Cythara vocatur' (*ib.*) 5. 'Quinquaginta salutationes virginis' (*ib.*) 6. 'Laus de beata virgine que Viola vocatur.' 7. 'Lira, extollens virginem gloriosam.' 8. 'Meditacio de nativitate et passione Christi, vocata Canticum divini amoris.' Hoveden also wrote: 9. 'Practica Chilindri,' a short treatise in prose on the use of the Chilinder. Edited, with a translation by Mr. E. Brock, from MS. Sloane 1620, for the Chaucer Society, in 'Essays on Chaucer,' pt. ii. pp. 57–81. 10. 'Speculum Laicorum,' or 'Loci Communes.' This work, which is commonly ascribed to Hoveden, cannot, at least in its present form, be his, for it contains allusions to events which happened in 1298 and 1307 (*MS. Bodl.* 474, ff. 39 and 71), and would seem to date from the earlier part of the fourteenth century. It consists of quotations from the scriptures and the fathers, illustrated by moral stories,

many of which are taken from Odo of Shersten [q. v.], and was no doubt a commonplace book for the use of preachers; there are many other manuscripts. Tanner adds 'De beneficiis dei ex Bernardo,' and gives the first words, without saying where it is to be found. There are in the library at Leipzig a 'Rosarium Mariæ Joannis Anglici, et ejusdem libri xii. de laudibus Mariæ' (*Report on Fœdera*, Appendix A. p. 145, cf. Pits, App. p. 867; and Wood, *Athenæ Oxon.* ii. 176), which may be some of Hoveden's poems.

[Bale, xl. 79; Pits, p. 356; Leland, Commentarii de Scriptoribus, p. 230; Tanner's Bibl. Brit.-Hib. p. 415; Boskhierus's preface to the Christias (he wrongly calls Hoveden a Franciscan, and gives his date as 1350); Sbaralea, Suppl. Script. Ord. Franc. p. 432; Fabricius, Bibl. Med. Æt. iv. 85, ed. 1754; Leyser's Hist Poet. Med. Ævi, pp. 1006–8; Oudin, iii. 498–9; Brock's preface to Practica Chilindri; Catalogues of Bodleian MSS.; Brit. Mus. Cat.] C. L. K.

HOVEDEN or **HOWDEN**, ROGER OF (*d.* 1201?), chronicler, was probably a native of Howden, a possession of the see of Durham, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, and very possibly a brother of a William of Hoveden, who was chaplain of Hugh de Puiset, bishop of Durham. Roger was one of the clerks of Henry II. He may have been with the king at Gisors on 26 Sept. 1173, as he gives some details about the conference not found elsewhere, and was certainly with him in France in the autumn of 1174. Henry then sent him to England so that he and Robert de Vaux might go together as envoys to Uchtred and Gilbert, the two sons of Fergus, lately prince of Galloway (*d.* 1160), to persuade them to submit to the English rather than to the Scottish king. When the envoys met the chiefs of Galloway about 23 Nov. they found that Uchtred had been killed by Gilbert's son Malcolm. Gilbert offered terms, which the envoys referred to the king, and Henry, on hearing of the murder of Uchtred refused them (*Gesta Henrici II*, i. 79, 80). At Whitsuntide, 1 June 1175, Roger was with the king at Reading, and was ordered to go to each of the twelve abbeys there that was without an abbot, bidding the chapters send up deputations to the king at Oxford on the 24th, so that the vacancies might be filled. With Roger was sent a clerk from the Archbishop of Canterbury. In 1189 he served as an itinerant justice for the forests in Northumberland, Cumberland, and Yorkshire. After the death of Henry he probably retired from public life, perhaps to Howden, where he may have been parson, and employed himself on the composition of his chronicle. He records the arrival of Bishop Hugh at Howden and the attempt to arrest him there in 1190, adding something to the narrative in the 'Gesta;' he copies the notice of how John spent Christmas in 1191 with the bishop there, and records how Bishop Hugh was brought thither in his sickness, and died there on 3 March 1195, how on 11 Oct. Bishop Philip gave the benediction there to two abbots, and how King John granted the bishop a fair at Howden in 1200. As his chronicle ends somewhat abruptly in 1201, it may be supposed that he did not live long after that date. The title of magister prefixed to his name in an early manuscript of his book may, Bishop Stubbs thinks, possibly denote that he was 'a scholar of one of the rising universities;' Bale describes him as an Oxford man, and says that besides his chronicle he was the author of 'Divinity Lectures.' Although he writes in a neutral spirit about politics, he seems to approve of the king's conduct during the earlier part of the struggle with Becket, but in recording later phases of it he is influenced by the character of the archbishop as a saint and martyr; he dwells on the edifying death of the younger Henry, and he evidently took the part of Bishop Hugh in his quarrel with Geoffrey, archbishop of York. He nowhere in his chronicle mentions his own name. He divides his work into *pars prior* and *pars posterior*. The latter begins with the accession of Henry II. After giving a genealogy of the Northumbrian kings from Ida to Ceolwulf, the chronicle opens with the year 732. Down to the year 1148 he copies, Bishop Stubbs remarks, a compilation still extant in manuscript called the 'Historia Saxonum vel Anglorum post obitum Bedæ,' making very few additions to it. From 1148 to 1169 his arrangement and composition must, according to the same authority, be his own, though he could find matter in the chronicle of Melrose. He had access to some collection of Becket's correspondence and inserts several letters; his narrative of the archbishop's life and death seems to have been taken from the early 'Passio,' from the author of the 'Gesta Henrici,' and from some source now lost (Stubbs). From 1162 to 1192 he relies on the 'Gesta Henrici,' sometimes abridging it and sometimes greatly expanding it. He inserts a large number of additions, several being important documents such as the 'Liber de Legibus Angliæ,' the 'Assisa de Forestis,' the acts of the Council of Lombers, and some concerning the sees of York and Durham, and the crusade, together with stories and miscellaneous matter. From 1192 to 1201 his work is undoubtedly original, and is of the highest value. In spite of carelessness in chronology, a defect more evident in

the compiled than in the original part of his work, Roger is a sober and careful narrator. He gives much attention to legal and constitutional details, and supplies many accurate notices of foreign affairs. His readiness to accept miraculous stories has suggested to Bishop Stubbs an interesting discussion of the question how far such credulity in an author affects his credibility (HOVEDEN, iv. pref. xiv–xxiv). Several manuscripts of Hoveden's 'Cronica' are extant; the most important is that in the British Museum, MS. Reg. 14. C. 2, reaching to 1180; though not the author's draught it is a very fine manuscript of probably the end of the twelfth century, with annotations perhaps by the author himself. The companion volume, Bodleian MSS. Laud. 582, from 1181 to 1201, is 'primarily a fair copy, but gradually running into the form of an original draught' (STUBBS; cf. also Brit. Mus. *Arundel MS.* 69). The work was first printed by Sir Henry Savile in his 'Scriptores post Bedam,' 1596, reprinted at Frankfort in 1601, and has been edited with a new text, prefaces, and other apparatus by Bishop Stubbs in four vols. for the Rolls Series, 1868–71. Extracts were made from manuscript by Leland in his 'Collectanea,' and from Savile's edition by Leibnitz in his 'Scriptores rerum Brunsvicensium.' A large portion, also from Savile's edition, is in the 'Recueil des Historiens.'

[Bishop Stubbs's prefaces to the four volumes of his edition of Hoveden in the Rolls Ser.]

W. H.

HOVENDEN or **HOVEDEN**, ROBERT (1544–1614), warden of All Souls' College, Oxford, born in 1544, was the eldest son of William Hoveden or Hovenden of Canterbury, to whom the site of the convent of Black Friars in Canterbury was granted after the dissolution of the monasteries. He was educated at Oxford, was elected a fellow of All Souls' College in 1565, and graduated B.A. in the following year, and M.A. in 1570. He became chaplain to Archbishop Parker, and in 1570 or 1571 held the prebend of Clifton in Lincoln Cathedral (LE NEVE, ii. 133). On 12 Nov. 1571 he was elected *summo consensu* to succeed Richard Barber as warden of the college, and was admitted four days afterwards. In 1575 he supplicated for the degree of B.D., but proceeded no further until 1580, when he performed all the exercises for the degrees of B.D. and D.D., making the pretensions of the pope the subject of his disputations. He was licensed as D.D. in 1581. In 1582 he filled the office of vice-chancellor of the university. In 1581 he was holding, with his wardenship, the prebend of Henstridge in the cathedral of Bath and Wells, and in 1589 the third prebend in Canterbury Cathedral.

Hovenden entered on his duties as warden of All Souls while the college was striving to preserve the 'monuments of superstition' in the chapel from demolition, but in December 1573 the orders of the commissioners in the matter were too stringent to be any longer disobeyed. Hovenden exerted himself, however, to secure the profitable management of the college estates. He caused to be made a series of maps of the collegiate property which are still in existence. He successfully resisted the request of Queen Elizabeth that the college would grant a lease of certain lands to Lady Stafford on terms which would have been disadvantageous to the college, although the lady herself offered the warden 100*l.* for the accommodation (cf. the correspondence on the subject between Hovenden and Elizabeth's ministers and others in *Collectanea*, Oxf. Hist. Soc., i. 180 seq.) Hovenden succeeded in recovering for the college the rectory of Stanton Harcourt, Oxfordshire, which had been granted to it by Cardinal Pole, but resumed by the crown on the accession of Elizabeth. He completed the warden's lodgings, which had been commenced about fifteen years before; enlarged the grounds of the college by adding the site of a house known as 'The Rose,' where there was a famous well; rearranged the old library, now disused, and converted into rooms; introduced a better system of keeping the college books and accounts; and put in order and catalogued the archives. An oaken cabinet in the record room still bears his name, written with his own hand.

Hovenden rigorously upheld his authority within the college. With the aid of the visitor, Archbishop Grindal, he compelled fellows who desired to practise law or medicine in London to vacate their fellowships (cf. his contest with Henry Wood, one of the fellows, as related in STRYPE, *Parker*, ii. 105). He carefully scrutinised claims to fellowships on the plea of founder's kin.

The principal alteration which he made in the constitution of the college was the admission of poor scholars (*servientes*), who in 1612 numbered thirty-one, but they were discontinued during the Commonwealth, and are now represented only by four bible clerks. Hovenden died on 25 March 1614, and was buried in the college chapel, where is his monument with an inscription (cf. WOOD, *Colleges and Halls*). Hovenden married Katherine, eldest daughter of Thomas Powys of Abingdon, and is doubtfully said to have had a daughter, Elizabeth, wife of

Edward Chaloner, second son of Sir Thomas Chaloner of Steeple Claydon, Buckinghamshire. There is a bust of Hovenden in the Codrington library at All Souls, executed by Sir Henry Cheere.

He had two younger brothers. Christopher (1559–1610) was a fellow of All Souls College (1575–81), member of the Middle Temple, and rector of Stanton Harcourt (by presentation of All Souls). He was buried at Stanton Harcourt in 1610, having married Margery Powys, sister of the warden's wife. The warden erected a monument over his grave. The second brother, George (1562–1625), was rector of Harrietsham, Kent, a living also in the gift of All Souls, and held the tenth prebend in Canterbury Cathedral from 15 Dec. 1609 till his death at Oxford 24 Oct. 1625 (Le Neve, i. 58). Both brothers secured beneficial leases of college property.

Hovenden wrote a life of Archbishop Chichele, the founder of All Souls' College, which was used by Sir Arthur Duck [q. v.] in his life of the archbishop (1617), and a catalogue of the wardens and fellows of the college.

[Professor Burrows's Worthies of All Souls, pp. 93–120; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. ii. 144, 373; Wood's Antiquities of the Colleges and Halls at Oxford, ed. Gutch, p. 291; Hasted's Kent, iii. 449; Le Neve's Fasti, i. 49, 190, ii. 133, iii. 476, 560; Archives of All Souls' College; Collectanea (Oxf. Hist. Soc.), i. 180–247, and especially p. 188.] C. T. M.

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